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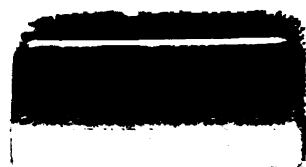
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THE GOSPEL
ACCORDING TO ST MARK



Bible. N.T. Mark. Greek.
"

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST MARK

THE GREEK TEXT

WITH

INTRODUCTION NOTES AND INDICES

BY

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DEUS QUI NOBIS PER MINISTERIUM BEATI MARCI EVANGELISTAE TUI VERITATEM EVANGELII PATEFIERI VOLUISTI: CONCEDE, QUAESUMUS, UT QUOD AB ILLIUS ORE DIDICIMUS GRATIA TUA ADIUTI OPERARI VALEAMUS. PER IESUM CHRISTUM DOMINUM NOSTRUM. AMEN.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE years which have gone by since the first issue of this Commentary have been singularly fruitful in publications bearing upon the study of the Gospels. In the work of preparing a second edition for the press these new helps have not been left out of sight; and from several of them—more particularly from Dr Chase's and Dr Salmond's articles in the third volume of Dr Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*, the second volume of Professor Theodore Zahn's *Einleitung in das Neue Testament*, Sir J. C. Hawkins' *Horae Synopticae*, and Mr P. M. Barnard's *Biblical Text of Clement of Alexandria*—much assistance has been derived. If my conclusions have not often been modified, it is not because I have failed to reconsider them in the light of these and other recent contributions to Biblical knowledge.

I am glad also to acknowledge my debts to the kindness of reviewers, and of not a few private friends and some unknown correspondents, who have pointed out errors or deficiencies in the first edition of my book. These corrections have all, as I trust, received respectful attention, although in some cases the plan of the work has refused to lend itself to the proposed changes, or after full consideration I have found myself unable to accept them.

In the preface to the first edition I expressed a desire to discuss more fully at a future time some of the larger questions raised by the Gospel of St Mark. This purpose has not been fulfilled. The book has been revised throughout; the critical apparatus has been enlarged by the use of the fresh evidence

printed in Mr Lake's *Texts from Mount Athos*, of which advanced sheets were sent to me through the kindness of the author; the foot-notes have been here and there expanded or re-written. But the pressure of other work and the call of fresh studies have precluded me from attempting the dissertations which I had intended to write. My book therefore goes forth under its original limitations. But I am confident that younger students will be found to fulfil the task which I am constrained to leave. The growing interest manifested in all problems connected with the Gospels and more especially the earliest of the Gospels, justifies the expectation that the next generation of New Testament scholars will carry our knowledge more than one step nearer to the fulness and certainty which all must desire to attain.

H. B. S.

CAMBRIDGE,

F. of St Peter, 1902.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE earliest of extant commentators on St Mark urges as his apology for undertaking so serious a task the neglect which that Evangelist appeared to have suffered at the hands of the great teachers of the Church. While each of the other Gospels had received separate treatment, the Gospel according to St Mark, so far as he could discover, had been passed by, as if it needed no elucidation or none which could not be gathered from expositions of St Matthew and St Luke.

If this plea can no longer be used, it is still true that St Mark has gained far less attention than he deserves. The importance of his work as an independent history, and the beauty of its bright and unartificial picture of our Lord's life in Galilee, are at length generally recognised; but no monograph has yet appeared which makes full use of the materials at the disposal of the expositor.

I cannot claim to have supplied this deficiency in the present volume, nor has it been my aim to do so. I am content to offer help to those who desire to enter upon the serious study of the Gospels. Such study should begin, as it appears to me, with the Gospel which I believe to be the earliest of the four and, throughout a large part of the narrative, the nearest to the common source.

My chief aids have been the concordances of Bruder and Moulton-Geden, the grammatical works of Winer-Moulton, Winer-Schmiedel, Burton, and Blass, and the Greek text, introduction, and notes of Westcott and Hort. Next to these, I have learnt most from the concordance to the LXX. compiled by Hatch and Redpath, the text and indices of Niese's Josephus, and the illustrations from the later Greek literature which are to be found

in the pages of Field, Grinfield, Grotius, Kuinoel, Kypke, and Wetstein, together with those which Deissmann has collected from the papyri. For Aramaic forms I have consulted Kautzsch and Dalman, and for Jewish thought and customs the well-known works of the elder Lightfoot, Schöttgen, Schürer, Streane, Taylor, Weber, and Wünsche. Of ancient expositors Origen, Jerome, Victor of Antioch, Bede, and Theophylact have supplied valuable help; among those of recent times I have consulted with advantage Schanz and Knabenbauer, Meyer-Weiss and Holtzmann. But no effort has been made to collect and tabulate the views of the commentators upon disputed points; it has been thought that a mere list of authorities, apart from a detailed statement of the grounds on which their opinions are based, could render little assistance to the student and might discourage individual effort. Nor have I appealed to any expositor, ancient or modern, until an effort had been made to gain light from a careful study of the Gospel itself. A prolonged examination of the text, and a diligent use of the lexical and grammatical helps to which reference has already been made, will almost invariably guide the student to a true interpretation of St Mark's rugged yet simple sentences. It is chiefly in the attempt to penetrate the profound sayings of our Lord, which this Evangelist reports in their most compact form, that valuable assistance may be gained from the suggestiveness of Origen and the devout insight of Bede and Bengel.

The text of Westcott and Hort has been generally followed; the few changes which I have permitted myself to make consist chiefly of the introduction within square brackets of words which the *New Testament in Greek* either omits or relegates to the margin. Even if we regard as proved the contention of Dr Salmon that "what Westcott and Hort have restored is the text which had the highest authority at Alexandria in the third century"—i.e. that it is "early Alexandrian," rather than strictly "neutral"—we may still reasonably prefer this text on the whole to any other as a basis for the interpretation of the Gospels. At the same time it is desirable that the student should have before him materials for forming a judgement upon all important variants, or at least discriminating between the principal types of text,

and explaining to himself the grounds upon which any particular reading is to be preferred. With the view of enabling him to do this, I have printed above the commentary an apparatus of various readings, largely derived from the apparatus of Tischendorf's eighth critical edition, which has been simplified and to some extent revised and enriched.

It had been part of my original plan to discuss in additional notes and dissertations some of the points raised by this Gospel which seemed to require fuller investigation. But as the work grew under my hands, it became apparent that this purpose could not be carried into effect without unduly increasing the size of the volume and at the same time delaying, perhaps for some years, the publication of the text and notes. If strength is given to me, I hope to return to my task at a future time; meanwhile I have thrown into the form of an Introduction a portion of the materials which had been collected, and I trust that the present work may be regarded as complete in itself within the narrower limits which circumstances have prescribed.

It would be difficult to overestimate what I owe to the kindness of friends. While in each case I am responsible for the final form assumed by the text, apparatus, and notes, I desire to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the generous assistance which has enabled me to make them what they are. To the Bishop of Durham I am indebted for permission to use the WH. text of St Mark as far as I might find it convenient to do so. My colleague, Professor J. Armitage Robinson, has supplied me with copious notes upon the readings of the Armenian version, and has also frequently verified and corrected my references to the Sinaitic Syriac and the other Syriac versions. Mr F. C. Conybeare has contributed a photograph of the page of an Armenian MS. in which the last twelve verses of the Gospel are ascribed to the "presbyter Ariston." From Mr F. C. Burkitt I have received much valuable help, especially in the earlier chapters of St Mark, in reference to the readings of the Old Latin and the treatment of various points connected with Syriac and Aramaic words. Mr H. S. Cronin has given me access to his yet unpublished collation of the new fragments of cod. N, and to the results of a fresh examination of cod. 2^{pe}; and through

the kindness of Mr A. M. Knight I have been permitted to use the proof-sheets of a new edition of Field's *Otium Norvicense* (pt. iii.). Not less important service of another kind has been rendered by Mr J. H. Srawley, who has revised the proofs and supplied materials for the index of subject-matter, and by Dr W. E. Barnes, to whom I owe many corrections which have been embodied in the sheets or appear in the list of *corrigenda*. Lastly, it is due to the workmen and readers of the University Press to acknowledge their unvarying attention to a work which has necessarily made large demands upon their patience and skill.

Few readers of this book will be more conscious of its shortcomings than the writer is. The briefest of the Gospels is in some respects the fullest and the most exacting; the simplest of the books of the New Testament brings us nearest to the feet of the Master. The interpreter of St Mark fulfils his office so far as he assists the student to understand, and in turn to interpret to others, this primitive picture of the Incarnate Life. To do this in any high degree demands such a preparation of mind and spirit as can rarely be attained; to do it in some measure has been my hope and aim.

Domine Deus...quaecumque dixi in hoc libro de tuo, agnoscant et tui; si qua de meo, et Tu ignosce et tui.

H. B. S.

CAMBRIDGE,
F. of the Name of Jesus, 1898.

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Μάρκον ἀναλαβὼν ἄγε μετὰ σεαυτοῦ ἔστιν γάρ μοι
εὐχρηστος εἰς διακονίαν.

ἀσπάζεται ὑμᾶς . . Μάρκος ὁ γιός μου.

Μάρκος μὲν, ἑρμηνευτὴς Πέτρου γενόμενος,
ὅσα ἐμνημόνευσεν ἀκριβῶς ἔγραψεν.

I.

PERSONAL HISTORY OF ST MARK¹.

1. The Roman praenomen *Marcus* was in common use among Greek-speaking peoples from the Augustan age onwards. The inscriptions offer abundant examples from every part of the Empire, and from every rank in society.

The following are examples of the widespread use of the Greek name. Attica: CIG 191 γραμματεὺς βουλῆς καὶ δήμου Μ. Εὐκαρπίδου Ἀζηνιεύς. 192 Σφήττιοι...Ἐπίγονος Μάρκου, Ἰπποκράτης Μάρκου. 254 Μ. Ἀναφλύστιος. Lydia: 3162 Μ. ταμίης. 3440 Μηρίονες Μ. καὶ Νείκος. Mysia: 3664 Μ. Πούφου μύστης. Nubia: 5109 Μ. στρατιώτης. Cyrene: 5218 Μ. Μάρκου. Sicily: 5644 Μαάρκου υἱὸς Μαάρκελλος. Italy: 6155 Μάαρκος Κοσσούτιος Μαάρκου ἀπελεύθερος. The last two inscriptions justify the accentuation *Mārkos*, which has been adopted in this edition after Blass: see his comm. on Acts xii. 25, and his *Gramm. d. NTlichen Griechisch*, § 4. 2.

In all these instances the name stands by itself in accordance with Greek practice. The same is true of its later Christian use; thus we have a Marcus who was the first Gentile Bishop of Jerusalem (Aelia), a Marcus who was a Valentinian leader contemporary with Irenaeus, and another who was eighth Bishop of Alexandria; even at Rome the *praenomen* occurs as a single name in the case of Pope Marcus († 336). Christian inscriptions of the fourth century collected by Prof. Ramsay in the neighbourhood of Laodiceia combusta supply several examples of the same kind.

¹ The first two sections of this Introduction have been reproduced in part from articles published in the *Expositor* (v. vi. pp. 80 ff., 268 ff.).

Mith. d. k. d. arch. Instituts (Athen. Abth.) 1888, p. 233 ff.:
 55 τῷ ποθεινοτάτῳ μου υἱῷ Μάρκῳ πρεσβυτέρῳ. 56 Μάρκῳ καὶ
 Παύλῳ. 61 Μάρκῳ διακόνῳ.

In the N.T. the name occurs eight times (Acts xii. 12, 25, xv. 37, 39, Col. iv. 10, Philem. 24, 2 Tim. iv. 11, 1 Pet. v. 13). In the Acts it is the surname of a Jew of Jerusalem whose name was John (xii. 12 Ἰωάννου τοῦ ἐπικαλουμένου Μάρκου, 25 Ἰωάννην τὸν ἐπικληθέντα Μᾶρκον, xv. 37 Ἰωάννην τὸν καλούμενον [ἐπικ. ⁸CD min^{nonn}] Μᾶρκον, 39 τὸν Μᾶρκον): the Epistles use Μᾶρκος by itself and without the article, as if it were the only or at least the familiar name by which the person to whom they refer was known¹.

The N. T. bears witness to the readiness of the Palestinian Jew to adopt or accept a secondary name, whether of Aramaic or foreign origin². Latin names were frequently used in this way, whether epithets such as Justus (Acts i. 23), Niger (ib. xiii. 1), Secundus, xx. 4, *cognomina* like Paulus, Lucanus, Silvanus, or *praenomina*, of which Caius (Γάιος Acts xix. 29, Rom. xvi. 23, 1 Cor. i. 14, 3 Jo. 1) and Lucius (Acts xiii. 1) are examples. Marcus is an exact parallel to Caius and Lucius, except that in the Acts, where St Mark appears in Jewish surroundings, his Jewish name precedes, and the Roman *praenomen* which he had assumed occupies the place of the *cognomen*.

For other examples of the use of Marcus as a secondary name see Dittenberger *inscr. Att. act. Rom.* 1137 Λεύκιος ὁ καὶ Μ., Μαραθώνιος παρατρίβης, 1142 Ἄλιος ὁ καὶ Μ. Χολλεΐδης ἔφηβος (time of L. Verus and Commodus); Ramsay *ap. op. cit.* 92 Αὐρ. Μάρκῳ.

2. The mother of John Mark was a Mary who was a member of the Church at Jerusalem (Acts xii. 12). She was clearly a woman of some means and a conspicuous person in the Christian community. Her house (τὴν οἰκίαν Μαρίας)³ is approached by a porch (φυλών): a slave girl (παιδίσκη), probably the portress (ἡ θυρωρός, Jo. xviii. 16, 17), opens the door; there is an upper room or

¹ It seems to have been rarely borne by Jews; cf. Chase, in Hastings *D. B.* iii., p. 245.

² On the witness of Josephus to the

same fact see Deissmann, *Bibl. Studia* (E. T.), p. 314.

³ See foot-notes to Mc. xiv. 14, 52.

guestchamber large enough to receive a concourse of the brethren (ἦσαν ἱκανοὶ συνηθροισμένοι). It is to Mary's house that Peter naturally turns his steps, when released from prison; he is content to leave in the hands of the party who are assembled there the duty of communicating the tidings of his escape to the rest of the Church (Ἰακώβω καὶ τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς)¹. John is not mentioned in this narrative, except for the purpose of distinguishing his mother Mary from others of the same name; but it is reasonable to suppose that he was present, and that he was already a believer, and intimate with St Peter and the heads of the Church at Jerusalem.

Conjecture has connected the name of John Mark with certain incidents in the Gospel history. In the Dialogue of Adamantius *de recta fide* (Lommatzsch, xvi. 259) we read: Μάρκος οὖν καὶ Λουκᾶς ἐκ τῶν ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ δυοῖν ὄντες Παύλῳ τῷ ἀποστόλῳ εὐγγelizήσαντα. Epiphanius (*haer.* 21. 6) adds: εἰς ἐνύχναρον ἐκ τῶν ἐβδομήκοντα δύο τῶν διασκορπισθέντων ἐπὶ τῷ ῥήματι ᾧ εἶπεν ὁ κύριος Ἐὰν μὴ τις μου φάγῃ τὴν σάρκα κτλ. The statement is probably as baseless as many others which are due to that writer; it may be that the reference to Jo. vi. 66 has arisen from what is said of John Mark in Acts xiii. 13, xv. 38. That he was the νεανίσκος of Mc. xiv. 51 f. is not unlikely: see note *ad loc.* Bede's supposition that he was a Priest or Levite, which is probably borrowed from the comm. of Ps.-Jerome, or from the preface to Mark in mss. of the Vulgate (cf. Wordsworth-White, p. 171 "Marcus evangelista...sacerdotium in Israhel agens, secundum carnem levita"), rests ultimately upon Mark's connexion with the Levite Barnabas.

John was at Jerusalem during the famine of 45-6, when Barnabas and Saul visited the city for the purpose of conveying to the Church the alms of the brethren at Antioch; and on their return they took him back with them to Syria (Acts xii. 25). He may have attracted them as the son of a leading member of the Church at Jerusalem, and possibly also by services rendered during the distribution of the relief fund which revealed in him a capacity for systematic work. If we assume his identity with the Mark of St Paul's Epistles, there was doubtless another reason. Barnabas was still leader of the Christian body at Antioch; he

¹ On the interesting traditions connected with the house of John Mark see Zahn, *Einführung* ii. 212 f., and the note

in this commentary on Mc. xiv. 13 ff., 51 f.

had been sent there by the mother Church (Acts xi. 22), and Saul's position in the Antiochian brotherhood was as yet evidently subordinate (ib. 25, 30, xii. 25, xiii. 1 f.). It was for Barnabas to seek fresh associates in the work, and John was a near relative of Barnabas (Col. iv. 10 ὁ ἀνεψιὸς Βαρνάβα¹). Whether the father of John had been uncle to Joseph of Cyprus (Acts iv. 36), or the mother his aunt, is unknown; but the relationship accounts for the persistent favour which Barnabas extended to Mark.

Mark's association with the Antiochian leaders was doubtless for the purpose of rendering assistance to them in their growing work. As Saul had been brought from Tarsus (Acts xi. 25 f.), so Mark was now taken from Jerusalem; the same verb *συνπαραλαβεῖν* is used again in xv. 37, 38, and seems distinctly to indicate the position which Mark was called to fill—that of a coopted colleague of inferior rank (cf. Gal. ii. 1 ἀνέβην...μετὰ Βαρνάβα συνπαραλαβὼν καὶ Τίτον)². It was natural that when the Holy Spirit designated Barnabas and Saul for a new field of work, Mark should accompany them. The general character of his duties is now expressly stated; it was personal service, not evangelistic, to which he was called (εἶχον δὲ καὶ Ἰωάννην ὑπηρέτην)³. Blass defines this service too strictly when he comments "velut ad baptizandum"; Mark may have been required to baptize converts (cf. Acts x. 48, 1 Cor. i. 14), but his work would include all those minor details which could safely be delegated to a younger man, such as arrangements for travel, the provision of food and lodging, conveying messages, negotiating interviews, and the like.

An examination of the passages where ὑπηρέτης is used in Biblical Greek will shew that the word covers a wide range of offices: cf. e.g. Prov. xiv. 35 δεκτὸς βασιλεῖ ὁ νοήμων (a courtier; similarly Sap. vi. 4, Dan. iii. 46); Mt. v. 25 μήποτε σε παραδῶ ὁ κριτὴς τῷ ὑπηρέτῃ (the officer of a court); Mc. xiv. 54 συναβημένοι μετὰ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν (temple police); Lc. i. 2 ὑπηρέται γενόμενοι τοῦ λόγου, Acts

¹ On ἀνεψιὸς see Bp Lightfoot *ad loc.*

² Cf. Ramsay, *St Paul the Traveller*, p. 71: "he was not essential to the expedition; he had not been selected by the Spirit; he had not been formally delegated by the Church of Antioch; he

was an extra hand, taken by Barnabas and Saul on their own responsibility."

³ Acts xiii. 5. For ὑπηρέτην D reads ὑπηρετοῦντι αὐτοῖς: E substitutes ἔχοντες μεθ' ἐαυτῶν καὶ Ἰ. εἰς διακονίαν.

⁴ *Acta App.*, p. 146.

xxvi. 16 ὑπηρέτην καὶ μάρτυρα (a person employed in the service of the Gospel); Lc. iv. 2 ἀποδούς τῷ ὑπηρέτῃ (the synagogue minister or ἡγῶν)¹. Official service, not of a menial kind, is the prevalent idea of the word which distinguishes it from δούλος on the one hand, and to some extent from διάκονος on the other: see Trench, *syn.* 9. Θεράπων is similarly used in reference to Joshua (Exod. xxxiii. 11, LXX.).

For such forms of ministry John possessed perhaps a natural aptitude (2 Tim. iv. 11 εὐχρηστος εἰς διακονίαν), and his assistance would be invaluable to the two Apostles, whose time was fully occupied with the spiritual work of their mission. But it was rendered only for a short time. At Perga in Pamphylia he left his colleagues, and returned to Jerusalem (Acts xiii. 13 ἀποχωρήσας ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὑπέστρεψεν εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα). If St Luke records the fact in words which are nearly colourless, the censure which he represents St Paul as having subsequently passed upon Mark's conduct at this juncture is severe and almost passionate (xv. 38 ἡξίου τὸν ἀποστάντα ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀπὸ Παμφυλίας καὶ μὴ συνελθόντα αὐτοῖς εἰς τὸ ἔργον, μὴ συνπαραλαμβάνειν τοῦτον). Nevertheless, as Professor Ramsay has pointed out², there is something to be said on Mark's behalf. He was not sent to the work by the Spirit or by the Church, as Barnabas and Saul had been. The sphere of the mission, moreover, had not been revealed at the first; and when the Apostles determined to leave the seacoast and strike across the Taurus into the interior, he may have considered himself free to abandon the undertaking. He had left Jerusalem for work at Antioch, and had not engaged himself to face the dangers of a campaign in central Asia Minor (2 Cor. xi. 26); and he may have felt that duty to his mother and his home required him to break off at this point from so perilous a development of the mission.

To Barnabas, at any rate, Mark's withdrawal did not appear in the light of a desertion, nor was St Paul unwilling to be associated with him again in the work at Antioch; for from Acts xv. 37 it

¹ Dr Chase (in Hastings, *D. B.* iii. p. 245 f.) suggests that the word may be used in this sense of John Mark, translating, "and they had with them also

John, the synagogue minister."

² *The Church in the Roman Empire*, p. 61; *St Paul the Traveller*, p. 90.

would seem that he was with the Apostles there till the eve of the second missionary journey. St Paul, however, declined to accept the cousin of Barnabas as a companion in another voyage to Asia Minor, and Mark consequently set out with Barnabas alone. Whilst Paul went by land through the Cilician Gates, Barnabas sailed with Mark to Cyprus. In the first soreness of the separation each turned to the home of his family. Barnabas was Κύπριος τῷ γένει, for Levite though he was, he belonged to a Hellenistic family which had settled in the island (Acts iv. 36), and Mark was also probably a Cypriot Jew on one side¹. Unfortunately the author of the Acts leaves the two men at this point, and there is no early or even moderately trustworthy tradition to carry on the thread of Mark's story. The Acts of Barnabas (περίοδοι Βαρνάβα), a work ascribed to St Mark, but of the fourth, or, in its present form, the fifth century, represents the Apostle as suffering martyrdom in Cyprus, and adds that after his death Mark set sail for Egypt, and evangelised Alexandria. The book as a whole is quite unworthy of credit, but it is not improbable that Mark proceeded from Cyprus to Egypt, whether in company with Barnabas or after his death.

Barnabas was still alive and at work when St Paul wrote 1 Cor. ix. 5 (ἡ μόνος ἐγὼ καὶ Βαρνάβας οὐκ ἔχομεν ἐξουσίαν μὴ ἐργάζεσθαι;), i.e. in A.D. 57, or according to Harnack 52-3. In the Clementine Homilies Barnabas is represented as doing evangelistic work in Egypt (i. 9 &c.). McGiffert conjectures, but without probability, that B. was the author of 1 Peter, which with Ramsay he places in the reign of Domitian (*Hist. of Christianity in the Apostolic age*, p. 597 ff.).

A widespread series of traditions connects St Mark with the foundation of the Alexandrian Church². According to Eusebius, whose statement is possibly based on Julius Africanus or an older authority³, his first successor in the care of that Church was appointed in Nero's eighth year, i.e. A.D. 61-2. If the date

¹ On Jewish settlements in Cyprus see Schürer II. ii. pp. 222, 232 (E. T.), or ed. 3 (1898) iii. p. 27 n.; and cf. Acts xi. 19, 20, xxi. 16.

² Against this must be placed the fact to which Chase (Hastings, *D. B.* ii. 248) calls attention, that "the great Alex-

andrian Fathers, Clement and Origen, make no reference to any sojourn or work of Mark in that city."

³ Cf. Lipsius, *Die Apocryphen Apostelgeschichten*, ii. 2, p. 323; Harnack, *Chronologie*, p. 123 f.

is approximately correct, it may be that of the departure of Mark from Alexandria after the completion of his mission there. Such a hypothesis helps to account for part at least of the long interval between Mark's separation from St Paul and his reappearance in St Paul's company at Rome.

The following are the chief early authorities: Eus. *H.E.* ii. 16 *φασιν ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου στείλαμενον τὸ εὐαγγέλιον ὃ δὴ καὶ συνεγράφατο κηρύξαι, ἐκκλησίας τε πρῶτον ἐπ' αὐτῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας συστήσασθαι. Ib. 24 Νέρωνος δὲ ὄγδοον ἄγοντος τῆς βασιλείας ἔτος πρῶτος μετὰ Μάρκον τὸν εὐαγγελιστὴν τῆς ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ παροικίας Ἀννιανὸς τὴν λειτουργίαν διαδέχεται. Cf. Hieron. *de virr. ill.* 8 "adsumpto itaque evangelio quod ipse confecerat" perrexit Aegyptum... mortuus est autem octavo Neronis anno et sepultus Alexandriae succedente sibi Anniano." *Const. Ap.* vii. 46 τῆς δὲ Ἀλεξανδρείων Ἀννιανὸς πρῶτος ὑπὸ Μάρκου τοῦ εὐαγγελιστοῦ κεχειροτόνηται. Epiph. *haer.* li. 6 ὁ Μᾶρκος...γράφας τὸ εὐαγγέλιον ἀποστέλλεται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἁγίου Πέτρου εἰς τὴν τῶν Αἰγυπτίων χώραν. Cf. *Mart. Rom.* (Apr. 25) "Alexandriae natalis b. Marci evangelistae... Alexandriae S. Aniani episcopi qui b. Marci discipulus eiusque in episcopatu successor... quievit in Domino."*

We have assumed the identity of John Mark of the Acts with Mark of the Pauline Epistles. It is placed beyond reasonable doubt by Col. iv. 10, where St Paul refers in one sentence to the relationship which existed between Mark and Barnabas, and the hesitation which the Colossians would naturally feel as to receiving the man who had forsaken the Apostles on occasion of their first visit to Asia Minor (Μᾶρκος ὁ ἀνεψιὸς Βαρνάβα, περὶ οὗ ἐλάβετε ἐντολάς Ἐὰν ἔλθῃ πρὸς ὑμᾶς, δέξασθε αὐτόν²). Mark, it appears, had thought of visiting the Churches of the Lycus valley some time before the writing of the Colossian letter, perhaps when he was on the point of leaving Cyprus; and St Paul had on that occasion sent orders to Colossae that he was to be received. There is nothing to shew that the visit took place; if our hypothesis is correct, it was abandoned for the mission to Egypt. The latter was now at an end, and Mark had proceeded to Rome.

¹ An inference from the ambiguous phrase of Eusebius. Bishop J. Wordsworth (*Ministry of Grace*, p. 603 f.) suggests that "the close connection of Alexandria with Rome" was "due probably at first to the mission of St Mark

from the imperial city." But it is explained as easily by the constant communication between the two cities.

² See Lightfoot *ad loc.*; for δέξασθε comp. Mc. vi. 10, ix. 37, and *Didache* c. 11.

There, perhaps to his surprise, he found St Paul a prisoner. A complete reconciliation took place, and the *ὑπηρέτης* of the first missionary journey became the *συνεργός* of the Roman imprisonment (Col. iv. 11, Philem. 24). The fact is the more remarkable, because of all the Jewish Christians in Rome at this time only three were loyal to St Paul, Aristarchus, Jesus Justus, and Mark; his other colleagues, Epaphras, Demas, Luke, were Gentiles. The Apostle's grief was alleviated by the ministry of his Jewish friends (*ἐγενήθησάν μοι παρηγορία*), and especially no doubt by the revival of his old association with Mark. After this Mark seems to have returned to the East, for in 2 Tim. iv. 11, Timothy, who is apparently at Ephesus (cf. v. 19), is directed to "pick up Mark" on his way to Rome (*Μάρκον ἀναλαβὼν ἄγε μετὰ σεαυτοῦ*¹). The reason which is given assigns to Mark his precise place in the history of the Apostolic age; he was *εὐχρηστος εἰς διακονίαν*. Not endowed with gifts of leadership, neither prophet nor teacher, he knew how to be invaluable to those who filled the first rank in the service of the Church, and proved himself a true *servus servorum Dei*.

Mark's early history had connected him with St Peter, and it is therefore no surprise to find him described by St Peter (1 Pet. v. 13) as his 'son'. The Apostle who had been most prominent in the beginnings of the Church of Jerusalem must have known Mary and her son John from the time of their baptism, and may have been the instrument of their conversion. Yet *ὁ υἱός μου* does not involve spiritual relationship of this kind, which is more naturally expressed, as in the Pauline Epistles, by *τέκνον* (cf. 1 Cor. iv. 7, Phil. ii. 22, Philem. 10, 1 Tim. i. 2, 18, 2 Tim. i. 2, ii. 1, Tit. i. 4). Rather it is the affectionate designation

¹ Lightfoot, *Biblical Essays*, p. 407.

² The Petrine authorship of 1 Peter may be assumed, notwithstanding the recent attempt of Professor McGiffert to assign that epistle to Barnabas (*History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age*, p. 598 ff.). It is difficult to follow him when he writes (p. 599 f.): "that Barnabas should speak of him (Mark) as his son was very natural, but it is not

likely that any one else would do it save Paul himself"; the epithet is surely at least as appropriate on the lips of St Peter. As to the 'Paulinism' of 1 Peter see Hort, *Romans and Ephesians*, p. 169: "St Peter makes them [the thoughts derived from St Paul] fully his own by the form into which he casts them, a form for the most part unlike what we find in any epistle of St Paul."

of a former pupil, who as a young disciple must often have sat at his feet to be catechised and taught the way of the Lord, and who had come to look upon his mother's old friend and teacher as a second father, and to render to him the offices of filial piety.

But the Mark of 1 Peter is not merely described as St Peter's son; he is represented as being with that Apostle at Rome¹.

The words are: ἀσπάζεται ὑμᾶς ἡ ἐν Βαβυλῶνι συνεκλεκτὴ καὶ Μάρκος ὁ υἱός μου. 'Babylon' has been identified with (1) the city on the Euphrates, (2) a fortress in Egypt now Old Cairo², (3) Rome. The evidence in favour of the last is summarised by Lightfoot, *Clement*, ii. p. 492, Salmon, *Introduction to the N.T.*, p. 439 ff., and Hort, *First Epistle of St Peter*, p. 5 f.; the first and second identifications are without ancient authority, and beset with difficulties. Blass (*Philology of the Gospels*, p. 27 ff.) regards St Peter as having proceeded to Babylon from Antioch (Gal. ii. 11) shortly after A.D. 46. But apart from Strabo's statement that Babylon was at this time a desert, which Blass seeks to minimise, the facts which Josephus (*ant.* xviii. 9 sqq.) relates as to the condition of the Jews in Babylonia render this hypothesis highly improbable.

According to the constant and probably true tradition which brings St Peter to Rome, that Apostle suffered martyrdom there in the time of Nero and at the same time as St Paul (Dionysius of Corinth ap. Eus. ii. 25 ἐμαρτύρησαν κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον). "The expression (as Lightfoot urges, *Clement*, ii. p. 499) must not be too rigorously pressed, even if the testimony of a Corinthian could be accepted as regards the belief in Rome," or, we may add, the testimony of a bishop who lived in the latter half of the second century as regards matters of fact which belong to the history of the first. Lightfoot himself placed the martyrdom of St Peter in A.D. 64, and that of St Paul in A.D. 67; but if the two martyrdoms may be dissociated, it is open to consideration whether St Paul's was not the earlier.

Harnack³, who holds that the two Apostles suffered together in A.D. 64, refers to Clem. 1 Cor. 6 τοῖς τοῖς ἀνδράσιν (sc. Πέτρῳ καὶ

¹ Cf. Jerome *de virr. ill.* 8 "meminit huius Marci et Petrus in prima epistula, sub nomine Babylonis figuratiter Romam significans."

² See Pearson's *Minor Th. Works* (ed.

Churton), ii. p. 353 ff.; and cf. A. J. Butler, *Ancient Coptic Churches*, i. p. 155 ff.

³ *Chronologie*, p. 708 ff.; cf. C. H. Turner, *Chronology of the N. T.* (in *Hastings, Dictionary of the Bible*). That the

Παύλῳ)...συνηθροίσθη πολὺ πλῆθος ἐκλεκτῶν οἵτινες πολλαῖς αἰκίαις καὶ βασάνοις...ὑπόδειγμα κάλλιστον ἐγένοντο. But the words of Clement do not necessarily imply that the Apostles and the πολὺ πλῆθος suffered at the same time, or that the martyrdom of the Apostles took place at the first outbreak of the persecution. Nor does the fact that St Peter was believed to have been buried in the Vatican amount to a proof that he was among the first sufferers. Early as the tradition is (cf. Eus. *H.E.* ii. 25), it may rest upon inference only.

An examination of 1 Peter supplies more than one reason for believing the Epistle to have been written subsequently to St Paul's death. (1) It is addressed to the Christian communities of Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia, some of which were distinctly Pauline Churches and had received letters from St Paul during his imprisonment. It was transmitted to them by the hands of Silvanus, a well-known colleague of St Paul. It contains reminiscences of two of St Paul's writings, the Epistle to the Romans and the Epistle to the Ephesians¹. The conclusion can scarcely be avoided that at the time when it was written St Paul had finished his course. The care of the Churches had fallen on St Peter; the two oldest associates of St Paul had transferred their services to the surviving Apostle; both had originally been members of the Church of Jerusalem, and, when the attraction of the stronger personality had been withdrawn, both had returned to their early leader. St Peter on his part is careful to shew by the character of his letter and by his selection of colleagues that he has no other end than to take up and carry on the work of St Paul. (2) Further, it has been pointed out by Professor Ramsay that 1 Peter contemplates a state of things in Asia Minor which did not exist before A.D. 64, and was hardly realised before the middle of the eighth decade of the century². Reasons have been advanced for hesitating to push the year of St Peter's death so far forwards as 75, or beyond 70³; but even 68, the last year

martyrdom of St Peter took place in A.D. 64 is also maintained by Chase (*Hastings, D. B.* iii. 777 f.); cf. Zahn, *Einleitung*, ii. p. 19.

¹ Sanday and Headlam, *Romans*, p. lxxiv. ff.; Hort, *Romans and Ephesians*,

p. 168; Salmon, *Intr. to the N. T.*, p. 442 ff.

² *The Church and the Empire*, p. 279 ff. Cf. *Exp.* iv. viii. 285 ff.

³ Dr Sanday in the *Expositor*, iv. vii. p. 411 f.

of Nero's reign, will leave time for a considerable interval during which Mark may have ministered to St Peter at Rome.

Of the services rendered by Mark to Barnabas or to St Paul the tradition of the Church preserves but the faintest traces; in post-canonical Christian writings his name is persistently associated with St Peter.

An exception occurs in *Const. Ap.* ii. 57 τὰ εὐαγγέλια ἀ...οὶ συνεργοὶ Παύλου παρεληφότες κατέλειψαν ὑμῖν Λουκᾶς καὶ Μάρκος, and another in *Hipp. haer.* vii. 30 τούτους [sc. τοὺς λόγους] οὔτε Παῦλος ὁ ἀπόστολος οὔτε Μάρκος...ἀνήγγειλαν. But the former writer has perhaps been influenced by the order of the Gospels with which he was familiar; and the latter seems in this passage to have strangely confused St Mark with St Luke (see Duncker's note *ad loc.*).

3. One of the oldest and most trustworthy of Christian traditions represents Mark as St Peter's interpreter, and as the author of a collection of memoirs which gave the substance of St Peter's teaching.

The chief authorities are as follows: (1) *Asiatic and Western*. Papias ap. Eus. *H.E.* iii. 39 καὶ τοῦθ' ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἔλεγε· Μάρκος μὲν, ἑρμηνευτὴς Πέτρον γενόμενος, ὅσα ἐμνημόνευσεν ἀκριβῶς ἔγραψεν, οὐ μόντοι τάξει, τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ χριστοῦ ἢ λεχθέντα ἢ πραχθέντα. οὔτε γὰρ ἤκουσε τοῦ κυρίου οὔτε παρηκολούθησεν αὐτῷ· ὕστερον δέ, ὡς ἔφην, Πέτρῳ, ὃς πρὸς τὰς χρείας ἐποιεῖτο τὰς διδασκαλίας, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὥσπερ σύνταξιν τῶν κυριακῶν ποιούμενος λόγων. ὥστε οὐδὲν ἡμαρτε Μάρκος, οὕτως ἕνα γράψας ὡς ἀπεμνημόνευσεν· ἐνὸς γὰρ ἐποίησατο πρόνοιαν, τοῦ μηδὲν ὃν ἤκουσε παραλιπεῖν ἢ ψεύσασθαι τι ἐν αὐτοῖς¹. Iren. iii. 1. 1 μετὰ δὲ τὴν τούτων [sc. τοῦ Πέτρον καὶ τοῦ Παύλου] ἐξοδὸν Μάρκος, ὁ μαθητὴς καὶ ἑρμηνευτὴς Πέτρον, καὶ αὐτὸς τὰ ὑπὸ Πέτρον κηρυσσόμενα ἐγγράφως ἡμῖν παραδίδωκε. Ib. 10. 6 "Marcus interpres et sectator Petri initium evangelicae conscriptionis fecit sic." *Fragm. Murat. ad init.* "[Marcus...(?) al]i]quibus tamen interfuit et ita posuit²." Tertullian *adv. Marc.* iv. 5 "licet et Marcus quod edidit Petri affirmetur, cuius interpres Marcus." (2) *Alexandrian*. Clement, *hypotyp.* ap. Eus. *H.E.* vi. 14 τὸ δὲ κατὰ Μάρκον ταύτην ἰσχυκέναι τὴν οἰκονομίαν τοῦ Πέτρον δημοσίᾳ ἐν Ῥώμῃ κηρύξαντος τὸν λόγον καὶ πνεύματι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον ἐξειπόντος τοὺς παρόντας πολλοὺς ὄντας παρακαλῆσαι τὸν Μάρκον ὡς ἂν ἀκολουθήσαντα αὐτῷ πόρρωθεν καὶ μνημνέμον τῶν λεχθέντων ἀναγράψαι τὰ εἰρημένα, ποιήσαντα δὲ τὸ εὐαγγέλιον μεταδύναι τοῖς δεομένοις αὐτοῦ. ὅπερ ἐπιγινόντα τὸν Πέτρον προτρεπτικῶς μήτε κωλύσαι μήτε προτρέψασθαι. (Of. Eus. ii. 15 γινόντα

¹ For the interpretation of this passage see Westcott, *Canon of the N. T.*, p. 74 f.; Lightfoot, *Supernatural Religion*, p. 163 ff.; Zahn, *Gesch. d. NTli.*

chen Kanons, i. p. 871 ff.; Link, in *Studien u. Kritiken*, 1896, 3.

² Comp. Lightfoot, *S. R.*, p. 205 ff.; Zahn, *op. cit.*, ii. p. 14 ff.

δὲ τὸ πραχθέν φασι τὸν ἀπόστολον, ἀποκαλύψαντος αὐτῷ τοῦ πνεύματος, ἡσθῆναι τῇ τῶν ἀνδρῶν προθυμίᾳ, κυρῶσαι τε τὴν γραφὴν εἰς ἔντευξιν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις· Κλήμης ἐν ἑκτῇ τῶν ὑποτυπώσεων παρατίθεται τὴν ἱστορίαν.) *Adumbr. in 1 Petr.* v. 13: "Marcus Petri sectator palam praedicante Petro evangelium Romae coram quibusdam Caesareanis equitibus et multa Christi testimonia proferente, petitus ab eis ut possent quae dicebantur memoriae commendare, scripsit ex his quae Petro dicta sunt evangelium quod secundum Marcum vocitatur." Origen ap. Eus. vi. 25 δεύτερον δὲ [τῶν τεσσάρων εὐαγγελίων] τὸ κατὰ Μάρκον ὡς Πέτρος ὑφηγήσατο αὐτῷ ποιήσαντα. Jerome gathers up the substance of the traditions recorded by Papias and Clement (*de virr. ill.* 8); but elsewhere he follows Origen (see p. xxi).

It will be observed that while the two lines of tradition have much in common, they are by no means identical, and probably depend on sources partly or wholly distinct. The Asiatic tradition goes behind St Mark's work as an Evangelist, and describes the nature of his services to St Peter. He had been the Apostle's interpreter. According to its usual meaning in later Greek, the ἑρμηνευτής is the secretary or dragoman who translates his master's words into a foreign tongue¹.

Thus when Joseph as an Egyptian prince communicates with his brethren from Palestine he uses the services of an interpreter (Gen. xlii. 23 ὁ γὰρ ἑρμηνευτής ἀνὰ μέσον αὐτῶν ἦν). St Paul directs that the gift of tongues shall not be exercised in Christian assemblies unless there be an interpreter at hand (1 Cor. xiv. 28 εἰ δὲ μὴ ᾗ διαρμηνευτής (v.l. ἑρμηνευτής), σιγάτω ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ).

Now John Mark had enjoyed opportunities of becoming a serviceable interpreter to an Aramaic-speaking Jew. As a resident in Jerusalem he was familiar with Aramaic; as a Jew who on one side at least was of Hellenistic descent, he could doubtless make himself understood in Greek. His Graeco-Latin surname implies something more than this; he had probably acquired in Jerusalem the power of reading and writing the Greek which passed current in Judæa and among Hellenistic Jews. Simon Peter on the other hand, if he could express himself in Greek at all, could scarcely have possessed sufficient knowledge of the language to address a Roman congregation with success. In the phrase ἑρμηνευτής

¹ For a different view see Zahn, *Einleitung*, ii. pp. 209, 218 ff.

Πέτρου γενόμενος we catch a glimpse of St Mark's work at Rome during St Peter's residence in the city¹.

The traditions differ also as to some important points connected with the origin of the Gospel. Papias suggests and Irenaeus expressly says that it was written after St Peter's death; Clement of Alexandria on the other hand states that the Apostle knew and permitted or even approved the enterprise. He adds that Mark wrote at the request of the Roman hearers of St Peter; but this feature in the story bears a suspicious resemblance to the account which the Muratorian fragment gives and Clement repeats in reference to the Gospel of St John. On the whole, notwithstanding St Mark's Alexandrian connexion, the Alexandrian tradition appears to be less worthy of credit than the Asiatic. Clement indeed attributes it to "the elders of olden time" (παράδοσιν τῶν ἀνέκαθεν πρεσβυτέρων τέθειται), meaning probably Pantaenus and others before him. But it must have passed through several hands before it reached Clement, whereas the statement of Papias came from a contemporary of St Mark².

John the presbyter, on whose witness Papias relies, describes the character of St Mark's work with much precision. It was not an orderly or a complete account of the Lord's words or works. Mark had no opportunity of collecting materials for such a history, for he had not been a personal follower of Christ, and depended upon his recollections of St Peter's teaching; and that teaching was not systematic, but intended to meet the practical requirements of the Church. On the other hand there was no lack of industry or of accuracy on the part of the Evangelist; he was careful to omit nothing that he had heard and could recall, and in what he recorded he kept strictly to the facts. It will be observed that John does not describe St Mark's work as a 'Gospel.'

¹ Jerome *ad Hediō*. 11 suggests that St Peter may have employed more than one interpreter, basing his belief on the differences of style which distinguish 1 and 2 Peter ("ex quo intellegimus pro necessitate rerum diversis eum usum interpretibus"). The argument applies with greater force to 1 Peter as compared with St Mark; the evangelist was

assuredly not the interpreter who supplied the Epistle with its Greek dress.

² The Alexandrian elders were so imperfectly informed as to the relative age of the Gospels that according to Eusebius (*H. E.* vi. 14) they held προγεγράφθαι τῶν εὐαγγελίων τὰ περιέχοντα τὰς γενεαλογίας.

It was a record of St Peter's teaching or preaching (τῆς διδασκαλίας, cf. Iren. *l.c.* τὰ ὑπὸ Πέτρου κηρυσσόμενα). Yet it was certainly limited to the Apostle's reminiscences of the ministry of Christ (τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ χριστοῦ ἢ λεχθέντα ἢ πραχθέντα), and thus in its general scope answered precisely to the book which was afterwards known as εὐαγγέλιον κατὰ Μάρκον. Later forms of the story exaggerate St Peter's part in the production. Even Origen seems to represent the Apostle as having personally controlled the work (ὡς Πέτρος ὑφηγήσατο αὐτῷ), whilst Jerome (*ad Hedib.*) says that the Gospel of St Mark was written "Petro narrante et illo scribente."

The subscriptions which are appended to St Mark's Gospel in certain cursive mss. enter into further details, e.g. 293 subscr. ἐγράφη ἰδιοχείρως αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἁγίου Μάρκου...καὶ ἐξεδόθη παρὰ Πέτρου...τοῖς ἐν Ῥώμῃ οὖσι πιστοῖς ἀδελφοῖς. Others add ὑπηγορεύθη (or διηγορεύθη) ὑπὸ Πέτρου, or ἐπεδόθη Μάρκῳ τῷ εὐαγγελιστῇ. On the other hand the subscriptions to the versions recognise Mark's authorship without mention of St Peter: e.g. "explicit evangelium secundum Marcum" (Latin Vulgate); εὐαγγέλιον ζωῆς κατὰ μαρκον (Memph.); ܡܪܟܝܢܐ (Sin. and Cur. Syriac); ܡܪܟܝܢܐ ܕܡܪܟܝܢܐ ܝܥܨܐ ܡܪܟܝܢܐ ܕܡܪܝܬܐ (Peshitta; similarly Harclean). The last of these seems to be an attempt to combine the Papias tradition with the ordinary attribution to Mark; the Gospel is a record of preaching at Rome, but the preaching is Mark's and not St Peter's.

4. One personal reminiscence of St Mark survives in a few authorities of Western origin. According to Hippolytus (*Philos.* vii. 30) he was known as ὁ κολοβοδάκτυλος, and the epithet is repeated and explained in the Latin prefaces to the Gospel. A Spanish ms. of the Vulgate, *cod. Toletanus* (saec. viii), says: "*colobodactylus* est nominatus ideo quod a cetera corporis proceritatem (*sic*) digitos minores habuisset¹"; whilst the ordinary Vulgate preface states that the Evangelist after his conversion amputated one of his fingers in order to disqualify himself for the duties of the Jewish priesthood ("amputasse sibi post fidem pollicem dicitur ut sacerdotio reprobis haberetur"). The explanation is ingenious,

¹ Wordsworth and White, p. 171.

but it is evidently based upon the conjecture that Mark, like Barnabas, belonged to the tribe of Levi. An attempt was made by Dr Tregelles¹ to shew that the word is used by Hippolytus as an equivalent for 'deserter,' in reference to Mark's departure from Perga. But this account of the matter can hardly be regarded as satisfactory; it is far-fetched at the best; and so offensive a nickname is not likely to have attached itself to the Evangelist in Roman circles, where he was known as St Paul's faithful colleague. The word itself determines nothing as to the cause of the defect, or its extent; it may have been congenital, or due to accident; it may have affected both hands or all the fingers of one hand or one finger only². The preface in *cod. Toletanus* seems to ascribe it to a natural cause. No authority can be allowed to a document of this kind, but the statement is not in itself improbable; at all events there seems to be no reason for setting aside the literal meaning of the word, or for doubting that it describes a personal peculiarity which had impressed itself on the memory of the Roman Church. Such a defect, to whatever cause it was due, may have helped to mould the course of John Mark's life; by closing against him a more ambitious career, it may have turned his thoughts to those secondary ministries by which he has rendered enduring service to the Church.

Κολοβός is either (1) of stunted growth, or (2) mutilated. Both senses occur when the word is used as part of a compound; the former appears in *κολοβανθής*, *κολοβοκέρατος*, *κολοβοστράχηλος*, the latter in *κολοβόκερκος* (Lev. xxii. 23 *xxx.*, where it is coupled with *ὑπότμητος*), *κολοβόριν* (Lev. xxi. 18); cf. 2 Regn. iv. 12 *κολοβοῦσιν τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῶν καὶ τοὺς πόδας αὐτῶν*.

As to the time and manner of St Mark's death we have no trustworthy information. Jerome, as we have seen, fixes his death in the eighth year of Nero, at Alexandria; but the statement seems to be merely an unsound inference from the Eusebian date for the succession of Annianus. The Paschal Chronicle assigns to Mark the crown of martyrdom³, but the story cannot be

¹ *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology*, 1855, p. 224 f.

² Dr Chase (in Hastings, D. B. iii. p. 247) suggests that "the word may refer

to some mutilation or malformation of the toes, resulting in lameness."

³ *Chron. Pasch.*: ἐπὶ τοῦτον τοῦ Τραϊανοῦ καὶ Μάρκος ὁ εὐαγγελιστὴς καὶ ἐπί-

traced back further than the fourth or fifth century, when it is found in the *Acts of Mark*, an *apocryphon* of Alexandrian origin¹; the particulars as they were elaborated at a later time may be seen in Nicephorus, or in the Sarum lections for his festival². No reference is made to the fact in the prefaces to the Vulgate, or by Jerome, though he relates that Mark was buried at Alexandria³.

σκοπος Ἀλεξανδρείας γενόμενος...ἐμαρτύρησεν.

¹ See Lipsius, *Apostelgesch.* ii. 2, p. 321 ff.

² Niceph. Call. *H. E.* ii. 43 εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξανδρείαν πάλιν ἐπάνεισιν, ὅπου δὴ τὰς διατριβάς ποιούμενος ἦν ἐν τοῖς Βουκελου ὀνομαζομένοις μετὰ τινων ἀδελφῶν παρησιᾷ τῶν χριστῶν κηρύσσων. οἱ τοῖνυν τῶν εἰδώλων θεραπευταὶ αἰφνης αὐτῷ ἐπιθέμενοι σχοινοῖς τοῦς πόδας διαλαβόντες ἀπνεύστερον εἶλον...οὕτω δὲ συνόμενος τὸ πνεῦμα παρατίθησι τῷ θεῷ. Procter and Wordsworth, *Sanctorale*, col. 262 f. The day of his martyrdom was Pharmouthi 30 in the Egyptian Kalendar, and viii Kal. Mai=Apr. 28 in the Roman (Lipsius, *op. cit.*, p. 335).

³ For the traditional connexion of St

Mark with the Church of Aquileia⁴ and the translation of his body to Venice see the *Acta Sanctorum* (Apr. 25), and as to the latter point cf. Tillemont, *Mémoires*, ii. pp. 98 f., 513; Lipsius, *op. cit.*, p. 346 ff. On the mission to Aquileia Ado of Vienne († 874) writes (*Chron.* vi., Migne *P. L.* cxxiii. col. 78): "Marcus evangelista evangelium quod Romae scripserat Petro mittente primum Aquileiae praedicavit, itaque...ad Aegyptum pervenit." The extension of the older story (Eus. *H. E.* ii. 16) in this passage is instructive. The mosaic at St Mark's, Venice, which represents the removal of the Evangelist's body is described by Ruskin, *St Mark's Rest*, p. 109 ff.; for his account of St Mark's see *Stones of Venice*, ii. p. 56 ff.

II.

HISTORY OF THE GOSPEL IN THE EARLY CHURCH

1. A work which was ascribed by contemporaries to a disciple and interpreter of St Peter, and believed to consist of carefully registered reminiscences of the Apostle's teaching, might have been expected to find a prompt and wide circulation in Christian communities, especially at Rome and in the West, where it is said to have been written. Yet the letter addressed to the Corinthian Church by Clement of Rome, c. A.D. 95, contains no certain reference to the Gospel according to St Mark, although it quotes sayings which bear a close affinity to the Synoptic record.

Clem. R. 1 Cor. 23, πρῶτον μὲν φυλλορροεῖ, εἶτα βλαστὸς γίνεται, εἶτα φύλλον...εἶτα σταφυλὴ παροστηκνῖα, reminds the reader of Mc. iv. 28, 29; but the passage in Clement is part of a quotation (cf. γραφή...ὅπου λέγει) which occurs again in Pa-Clem. 2 Cor. 11 and appears to be derived from some Christian apocryphon (cf. Lightfoot *ad loc.*), so that the reference, if there be any, is indirect. In Clem. 1 Cor. 15, οὗτος ὁ λαὸς τοῖς χείλεσιν με τιμᾷ, ἡ δὲ καρδία αὐτῶν πόρρω ἄπεισιν ἀπ' ἐμοῦ, Isa. xxix. 13 is cited in words which are nearer to Mc. vii. 6 than to the LXX., but the quotation is given by Mt. in an almost identical form, and Clement (cod. A) differs from both Evangelists and from the LXX., writing ἄπεισιν for ἀπέχει. The passage had probably (Hatch, *Essays*, p. 177 f.) been detached from its context and abbreviated by some compiler of *testimonia* before the middle of the first century, and, if so, no argument can be built upon the general coincidence of the form used by Clem. with that which appears in Mc. Ib. 1 Cor. 46, οὗαι τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐκείνῳ· καλὸν ἦν αὐτῷ εἰ οὐκ ἐγεννήθη, agrees fairly well with Mc. xiv. 21, but still more exactly with Mt. xxvi. 24, and may have been cited from a pre-evangelical tradition.

The same may be said of the writings of Ignatius, Polycarp, and Barnabas. Bishop Westcott, after a careful examination, arrives at the conclusion that "no Evangelic reference in the

Apostolic Fathers can be referred certainly to a written record¹. Yet these writers with Clement represent the chief centres of both East and West—Rome, Antioch, Smyrna, and perhaps Alexandria. If we add other documents of the same period—the *Didache*, the so-called second Epistle of Clement, the Epistle to Diognetus, the martyrdom of Polycarp, the fragments of Papias and the Elders—the general result will not be different². On the other hand the *Shepherd*, which is the next document emanating from the Roman Church, and cannot be placed later than A.D. 156, while it may possibly belong to the first years of the second century, seems clearly to shew the influence of the second Gospel.

Herm. *sim.* ix. 20 οἱ τοιοῦτοι οὖν δυσκόλως εἰσελεύσονται εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ... τοῖς τοιούτοις δύσκολόν ἐστιν εἰς τ. β. τ. θ. εἰσελθεῖν (cf. Mc. x. 23, 24; Mt. has merely πλούσιος εἰσελεύσεται εἰς τ. β. τῶν οὐρανῶν, and Lc. drifts further away from the Marcan form of the saying). Ib. *mand.* ii. 2 ἐνοχος ἐστὶ τῆς ἁμαρτίας (cf. Mc. iii. 29). On the general question as to the use of our four Gospels by Hermas see Dr C. Taylor, *Witness of Hermas*, p. 5 ff.

In Justin, again, we have an echo of Christian opinion at Rome, and though the point is open to dispute, there is ground for believing that he not only refers to the second Gospel, but identifies it with the "memoirs of Peter."

Dial. 106 τὸ εἰπεῖν μετωνομακέναι αὐτὸν Πέτρον ἕνα τῶν ἀποστόλων καὶ γεγράφθαι ἐν τοῖς ἀπομνημονεύμασιν αὐτοῦ γεγενημένον καὶ τοῦτο μετὰ τοῦ καὶ ἄλλους δύο ἀδελφοὺς υἱοὺς Ζεβεδαίου ὄντας μετωνομακέναι ὀνόματι τοῦ Βοανεργῆς, ὃ ἐστὶν υἱὸς βροντῆς, σημαντικὸν ἦν τὸν αὐτὸν ἐκείνον δι' οὗ καὶ τὸ ἐπώνυμον Ἰακώβ τῷ Ἰσραὴλ ἐπικληθέντι ἐδόθη. It is clear from this that Justin knew certain Ἀπομνημονεύματα Πέτρον which contained the words ὄνομα Βοανεργῆς, ὃ ἐστὶν υἱὸς βροντῆς, or their substance. But the actual words occur in Mc. iii. 17, and in no other evangelical record³. The assumption that they were borrowed not from our second Gospel but from Pseudo-Peter appears to be arbitrary, notwithstanding the support of some great names (Harnack, *Bruckstücke d. Ev. d. Petrus*, p. 37 ff., and Sanday, *Inspiration*, p. 310). A second reference to Mc. has been found in *Dial.* 88 τέκτονος νομιζομένου

¹ *Canon of the N. T.* 6, p. 63.

² Ignatius has (*Eph.* 16) the Marcan phrase τὸ πρὸ τοῦ δεσποῦ, but cf. Mt. iii. 12 = Lc. iii. 17; all the passages rest on Isa. lxvi. 24. In Polyc. *Philipp.* 5 (τοῦ κυρίου ὃς ἐγένετο διδάκων πάντων) there is

possibly a reminiscence of the saying in Mc. ix. 35, ἐσται... πάντων διάκωνος, but it is too uncertain to establish direct indebtedness.

³ See the writer's *Akhmin Fragment*, p. xxxiii. ff.; *J. Th. St.* ii. p. 6 ff.

(Mc. vi. 3); other passages might be quoted, but they relate to contexts which are common to Mc. and Mt. or Lc., or to the non-Marcian verses xvi. 9—20 (see Intr. § xi.).

Meanwhile the Gospel was known and used by more than one of the earlier Gnostic sects, and in other heretical circles both in East and West.

Thus Heracleon (ap. Clem. Al. *strom.* iv. 72) in a catena of extracts from the Synoptic Gospels cites Mc. viii. 38; cf. Zahn, *Gesch. d. NTlichen Kanons*, i. p. 741 f. Irenaeus (i. 3. 3) refers to the use of Mc. v. 31 by a Valentinian school, and Mc. i. 13 is distinctly quoted by the Eastern Valentinians, Clem. *exc.* 85 (αὐτίκα ὁ κύριος μετὰ τὸ βάπτισμα γίνεται πρῶτον μετὰ θηρίων ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ). A Docetic sect mentioned by Irenaeus manifested a preference for the Second Gospel (iii. 11. 7 "qui autem Iesum separant a Christo et impassibilem perseverasse Christum passum autem Iesum dicunt, id quod secundum Marcum est praeferentes evangelium"). But a mistake may perhaps lurk in this statement. Basilides, we know (Clem. *strom.* vii. 17), professed to have received instruction from one Glaucias, who is styled an interpreter of Peter. If this Gnostic rival of St Mark wrote a Gospel, it is possible that the words of Irenaeus refer to the Gnostic Gospel, and not to the true St Mark. In Pseudo-Peter there are distinct indications of the use of St Mark (*Akhmim Fragment*, p. xl.). The Ebionite Clementine Homilies also shew an acquaintance with it, e.g. xix. 20 τοῖς αὐτοῦ μαθηταῖς κατ' ἰδίαν ἐπέλυε τῆς τῶν οὐρανῶν βασιλείας μυστήρια (Mc. iv. 34); a reference to Mc. xii. 29 in *hom.* iii. 51 is less certain, but probable (cf. Sanday, *Gospels in the second century*, p. 177 f.). Hippolytus (*phil.* vii. 30) strangely represents St Mark's Gospel as forming part of the canon of Marcion¹. But apart from Marcion the Second Gospel seems to have found no opponents in early Christian communities, heretical or catholic.

The early circulation of St Mark's Gospel is further attested by its place among the primary Gospels, which were regarded, perhaps before the middle of the second century, as a sacred quaternion.

This idea is first expounded by Irenaeus iii. 11. 8 ἐπειδὴ τέσσαρα κλίματα τοῦ κόσμου ἐν ᾧ ἔσμεν εἰσὶ καὶ τέσσαρα καθολικὰ πνεύματα, κατέσπαρται δὲ ἡ ἐκκλησία ἐπὶ πάσης τῆς γῆς...εἰκότως (consequens est) τέσσαρας ἔχαι αὐτὴν στύλους...ἐξ ὧν φανερόν ἐστι ὅτι ὁ τῶν ἀπάντων τεχνίτης Λόγος, ὁ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τῶν χειρῶν καὶ συνέχων τὰ πάντα, φανερωθεὶς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἔδωκεν ἡμῖν τετραμόρφον τὸ εὐαγγέλιον (quadriforme evangelium), ἐνὶ δὲ πνεύματι συνεχόμενον. But the conception of a τετραμόρφον εὐαγγέλιον does not seem to have

¹ Marcion was probably acquainted with St Mark (cf. Westcott, *Canon*, p. 316 n.; Zahn, *Geschichte*, p. 675).

originated with the Bp of Lyons. Dr C. Taylor (*Witness of Hermas*, i. *passim*) with much probability traces it to Hermas, i.e. to the generation before Irenæus. Between Hermas and Irenæus we have the witness of Tatian, whose *Diatessaron* reveals the fact that the four Gospels which had received general recognition were none other than those of the present canon. Moreover there is reason to believe (J. R. Harris, *Diatessaron*, p. 56) that Tatian's Harmony was not the first attempt of its kind; certainly the harmonising of portions of the Synoptic narrative appears to have begun before his time.

If it be asked why St Mark's Gospel took its place among the four, the answer must be that in the belief of the post-Apostolic Church it was identified with the teaching of St Peter. It did not appeal in any special manner to the interests of the Ancient Church, or, like the first and fourth of our Gospels, bear an Apostolic name. It was saved from exclusion, and perhaps from oblivion, by the connexion of its writer with St Peter. Thus its position in the primitive canon bears witness to a general and early conviction that it was the genuine work of the *interpres Petri*.

In Irenæus the identification of the work of St Mark with the Second Gospel is formal and complete. The great Bishop of Lyons is "the first extant writer in whom, from the nature of his work, we have a right to expect explicit information on the subject of the Canon¹," and he does not disappoint our expectations here. He quotes our Gospel repeatedly, he quotes it as St Mark's, and he declares the author to have been St Peter's disciple and interpreter.

Iren. iii. 10. 6 "Marcus interpres et sectator Petri initium evangelicæ conscriptionis fecit sic: *initium evangelii Iesu Christi filii Dei*," etc. (Mc. i. 1—3). Elsewhere Irenæus quotes *verbatim* Mc. i. 24 (iv. 6. 6), v. 31 (i. 3. 3), 41, 43 (v. 13. 1), viii. 31 (iii. 16. 5), 38 (iii. 18. 6), ix. 23 (iv. 37. 5), 44 (ii. 32. 1), x. 38 (i. 21. 3), xiii. 32 (ii. 28. 6), xvi. 19 (iii. 10. 6). The last of these passages shews that the Gospel as he possessed it included the supplementary verses, and that he attributed the whole to Mark: "in fine autem evangelii ait Marcus *Et quidem Dominus Iesus, postquam locutus est eis, receptus est in caelum, et sedet ad dexteram Dei*."

¹ Lightfoot, *Supernatural Religion*, p. 271.

The century ends with the witness of an anonymous Roman writer, the author of the so-called Muratorian fragment, and that of Tertullian, who represents the belief of the daughter Church of Carthage.

The Muratorian writer recognised four Gospels ("tertio secundum Lucam...quarti evangeliorum Iohannis"), and the single line which is all that remains of his account of St Matthew and St Mark doubtless refers to St Mark. The words are *quibus tamen interfuit et ita posuit*. *Quibus* may be regarded as the second half of *aliquibus*, the first two syllables having perished with the preceding leaf of the ms., or *quibus tamen* may represent οἱ δὲ in the Greek original¹. The sentence cannot mean that St Mark was on certain occasions a personal attendant on our Lord, as the next sentence ("Lucas...Dominum...nec ipse vidit in carne")² clearly shews, and must therefore refer to St Peter's teaching³, which Mark reported carefully so far as he had opportunity. This may be either a reminiscence of the words of Papias (οὐδὲν ἡμαρτε Μάρκος, οὕτως ἐνία γραφάς ὡς ἀπεμνημόνευεν), or part of an independent Roman tradition. In either case it is important as evidence of Roman opinion at the end of the second century.

Tertullian's belief is clearly shewn in *adv. Marc.* iv. 2, 5 "nobis fidem ex apostolis Ioannes et Matthaeus insinuant, ex apostolicis Lucas et Marcus instaurant...licet et Marcus quod edidit Petri affirmetur, cuius interpretes Marcus." His references to Mark are few, but some of them at least admit of no doubt; they will be found in Rönisch, *d. N. T. Tertullians*, p. 148 ff.

From the end of the second century the literary history of St Mark is merged in that of the canon of the Four Gospels. The Gospel according to Mark holds its place in all ancient versions of the New Testament and in all early lists of the canon. No voice was raised against its acceptance; East and West, Catholics and heretics, tacitly recognised its authority. The evidence comes from all the great centres of Christian life; from Edessa and Antioch, from Jerusalem and Asia Minor, from Alexandria and the banks of the Nile, as well as from Rome, Carthage, and Gaul.

The Gospel according to St Mark was contained in the Old Syriac version (it appears in both the Curetonian and Sinaitic

¹ S6 Chase in Hastings, *D. B.* iii. p.

²⁴⁷.

² Lightfoot, *S. R.* p. 271.

³ See on the other hand Zahn, *Etnlet-*

*S. M.*²

tung, ii. pp. 200, 201. A later tradition represented St Mark as one of the Seventy (Adamant, *Dial.* p. 10 (ed. Bakhuyzen), *Epiph. haer.* 51 § 6).



texts), in the Egyptian versions, both Bohairic and Sahidic, and in the oldest forms of the Old Latin. It finds a place in all the catalogues which enumerate the Gospels, both Eastern and Western (see Westcott, *Canon*, app. D; Preuschen, *Analecta*, p. 138 ff.).

2. But while no doubts are expressed by any early writer as to the genuineness of St Mark, it cannot be denied that the Gospel received comparatively little attention from the theologians of the ancient Church. This relative neglect is noticeable from the very first. It has been pointed out that with the exception of Hermas the Apostolic fathers contain no clear reference to St Mark, and that their quotations as a whole are in closer agreement with the first Gospel than with the second¹. But it is doubtful whether the earliest post-apostolic writers of the Church made use of written Gospels at all. Papias expresses the general feeling of the age which succeeded the Apostles when he records his preference for "the living voice," i.e. the oral testimony of the elders who yet survived from the first generation; even the Memoirs of St Peter would not be widely used so long as the stream of oral tradition continued to flow. This consideration may serve to account for the absence of quotations from St Mark in such writers as Clement of Rome and Ignatius of Antioch. It is less easy to explain the apparent neglect of this Gospel long after it had taken its place in every Greek codex of the Gospels and in every version of the New Testament. The commentator known as Victor of Antioch, a compiler whose date is certainly not earlier than the fifth century, complains that, while St Matthew and St John had received the attention of a number of expositors, and St Luke also had attracted a few, his utmost efforts had failed to detect a single commentary upon St Mark.

Victor, *hypoth.*: πολλῶν εἰς τὸ κατὰ Ματθαῖον καὶ εἰς τὸ κατὰ Ἰωάννην...συνταξάντων ὑπομνήματα, ὀλίγων δὲ εἰς τὸ κατὰ Λουκᾶν, οὐδενὸς δὲ ὅλως, ὡς οἶμαι, εἰς τὸ κατὰ Μάρκον ἐξηγησαμένων, ἐπὶ μὴδὲ μέχρι τήμερον ἀκήκοα καὶ τοῦτο πολυπραγμονήσας παρὰ τῶν σπουδῆν ποιουμένων τὰ τῶν ἀρχαιοτέρων συνάγειν ποιήματα κτλ.

¹ Sir J. C. Hawkins (*Hor. Syn.* p. 179) finds a correspondence between "the degree of familiarity with the language of the three Gospels which appears to have existed among Christians" and the relative adaptation of the Gospels "for

the purposes of catechetical or other teaching." Traces of such adaptation are fewest in St Mark, and this fact suggests a reason for the comparative neglect of St Mark in the sub-apostolic age.

The cause is doubtless partly to be sought in the *prestige* attaching to the first Gospel, which was regarded as the immediate work of an Apostle, and the greater fulness of both St Matthew and St Luke. St Mark offered, after all, merely a disciple's recollections of his master's teaching. There was little in St Mark which was not to be found in St Matthew or St Luke, or in both. Moreover, St Mark was believed even by Irenaeus to have been written after St Matthew; and from this view men passed by easy steps to the conclusion that the second Gospel was a mere abridgement of the first.

Iren. iii. 1. ι δ μὲν δὴ Ματθαῖος...γραφὴν ἐξήνεγκεν εὐαγγελίου τοῦ Πέτρου καὶ τοῦ Παύλου ἐν Ῥώμῃ εὐαγγελιζομένων...μετὰ δὲ τὴν τούτων ἔξοδον Μάρκος κτλ. Victor, *hypoth.* ἰστέον ὅτι μετὰ Ματθαῖον Μάρκος ὁ εὐαγγελιστὴς συγγραφὴν ποιῆται. Aug. *de cons. ev.* i. 3, 4 "isti quatuor evangelistae...hoc ordine scripsisse perhibentur: primum Matthaeus, deinde Marcus...Marcus eum subsecutus tanquam pedissequus et brevior eius videtur. cum solo quippe Ioanne nihil dixit, solus ipse perpauca, cum solo Luca pauciora, cum Matthaeo vero plurima et multa paene totidem atque ipsis verbis sive cum solo sive cum ceteris consonante."

Such an estimate of St Mark was sufficient to counterbalance the weight which was attached to this Gospel as the work of St Peter's interpreter.

Something may be learnt as to the relative importance of the Gospels in the judgement of the Ancient Church from the order in which they are placed in catalogues and MSS. The two principal groupings are as follows:

- (1) Mt. Mc. Lc. Jo. (or Mt. Mc. Jo. Lc.);
- (2) Mt. Jo. Lc. Mc. (or Jo. Mt. Lc. Mc., or Jo. Mt. Mc. Lc., or Mt. Jo. Mc. Lc.¹).

The first is that of nearly all the Greek MSS. and of the great majority of the catalogues and ecclesiastical writers, and in its secondary form it appears in the Curetonian MS. of the Old Syriac, and in the Cheltenham list. The second is the order of

¹ Gregory, *Prolegomena*, p. 137 f.; Sanday, *Studia Biblica*, iii. p. 250 f.; Nestle, *Textual Criticism of the N.T.* (E. T.), p. 161 f. The O. L. MS. *k* has the order Jo. Lc. Mc. Mt., whilst Ambro-

siaster and the list of 'the Sixty Books' have Mt. Lc. Mc. Jo., where the Apostolic Gospels are placed first and last, but Mc. retains its usual Western position.

the Gospels in Codex Bezae and one Greek cursive, in certain Old Latin mss. (a b e f f q r), the Gothic version and the Apostolical Constitutions, in the Latin stichometry of Codex Claromontanus, in Tertullian, and in the vocabularies of the Egyptian versions. Each of these groupings rests upon an intelligible principle. The second, which embodies the original order of the West (cf. Tert. *adv. Marc. l.c.*), places in the first pair the Gospels which were ascribed to Apostles, and after them those which were the work of followers of the Apostles. The first, which ultimately prevailed in the West as well as in the East, arranges the four according to the supposed *ordo scribendi*¹. In both the relative inferiority of St Mark is apparent; in (1) he follows Mt. as his *pedissequus*; in (2) he is preceded not only by the two Apostles, but usually also by St Luke. The two exceptions are probably due to a mixture of (2) with (1); the scribe began with the Western order, but when he reached the *apostolici*, he reverted to the customary arrangement, in which Mark precedes Luke according to the order of time².

Another indication of the attitude of the ancient Church towards the Gospel of St Mark is to be found in the distribution of the evangelical symbols among the Four Evangelists. From the time of Irenaeus the four Gospels were associated in Christian thought with the four Cherubim of Ezekiel, and the corresponding ζῶα of the Apocalypse. Irenaeus (iii. 11. 8) quotes the Apocalypse only, but he calls the living creatures Cherubim, and refers to Ps. lxxix. (lxxx.) 2 LXX. (ὁ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τῶν χερουβείμ, ἐμφάνηθι). It is the Eternal Word, he says, Who sits upon the Cherubim, and their four aspects represent His fourfold manner of operation (*πραγματεία, dispositio*); the lion answers to His royal office and sovereign authority and executive power (τὸ ἔμπρακτον αὐτοῦ καὶ ἡγεμονικὸν καὶ βασιλικόν); the

¹ Cf. Clem. Al. in Eus. *H. E.* vi. 14.

² The Rev. H. T. Tilley informs me that in the tower of Wolston Church near Rugby there is a fifteenth century bell which bears the inscription + MARCVS • MATHEVS • LVCAS • IOHĒS, and that some tiles at Malvern Priory Church, dated

1456, give the same order. It may have come from the Commentary on the Apocalypse which is printed under the name of Victorinus of Pettau, where the Evangelists are mentioned in this order (Migne, *P. L.* v., col. 324).

calf symbolises His sacrificial and priestly character; the human face, His coming in human nature; the flying eagle, the gift of the Spirit descending on His Church. The Gospels accordingly, which reflect the likeness of Christ, possess the same characteristics; St John sets forth the Lord's princely and glorious generation from the Father, St Luke emphasises His priestly work, St Matthew His human descent, St Mark His prophetic office:

Iren. *l.c.* Μάρκος δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ προφητικοῦ πνεύματος τοῦ ἐξ ὕψους ἐπιόντος τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐποιήσατο λέγων Ἀρχὴ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὡς γέγραπται ἐν Ἠσαΐα τῷ προφήτῃ, τὴν πτερωτικὴν εἰκόνα τοῦ εὐαγγελίου δεικνύων διὰ τοῦτο δὲ καὶ σύντομον καὶ παρατρέχουσιν τὴν καταγγελίαν πεποιήται· προφητικὸς γὰρ ὁ χαρακτήρ οὗτος.

Thus Irenaeus, it is clear, regards the Eagle as the symbol of St Mark, whilst St Matthew, St Luke and St John are represented by the Man, the Calf, and the Lion respectively. This interpretation of the symbols is followed in the lines prefixed to the Gospel-paraphrase of Juvencus, according to which

“Marcus amat terras inter caelumque volare,

Et vehemens aquila stricto secatur omnia lapsu.”

But the method by which it was reached is so arbitrary that later writers did not hesitate to rearrange them at discretion. Thus in the notes on the Apocalypse attributed to Victorinus of Pettau the Eagle is assigned to St John and the Lion to St Mark. Through the influence of Jerome this became the popular view, and impressed itself on mediaeval art, although it was based on grounds not more reasonable than those which led Irenaeus to the opposite conclusion.

Hieron. *in Marcum tract.* ad init. “in Marco leonem in heremo personat...qui in heremo personat utique leo est.” Cf. Victorin. *in Apoc.* c. iv. (Migne, *P.L.* v. *l.c.*) “simile leoni animal Marcum designat in quo vox leonis in heremo rugientis auditur...Marcus itaque Evangelista sic incipiens...leonis habet effigiem.”

Other arrangements were freely proposed. Thus in the Pseudo-Athanasian *Synopsis*¹ Matthew is the man, Mark the calf, Luke

¹ Migne, *P. G.* xxviii., col. 431: τέσσαρα γὰρ εἶδε χειρουβείμ οὗτος ὁ προφήτης...τὸ δεύτερον δμοιον μόσχῳ, τοῦτέστι τὸ κατὰ Μάρκον εὐαγγέλιον. The second symbol is attributed to the second Evangelist.

the lion, John the eagle. Augustine finds the lion in Matthew, the man in Mark, the calf in Luke, the eagle in John. He complains with justice of the puerility of deciding the character of a book from the opening sentences, and not from the general purpose and aim of the writer; and he justifies his assignment of the man to St Mark on the ground that the second Gospel sets forth the human life of Christ rather than His royal descent, or His priestly office.

De cons. evv. i. 9 "de principiis enim librorum quamdam coniecturam capere voluerunt, non de tota intentione Evangelistarum... Marcus ergo, qui neque stirpem regiam neque sacerdotalem vel cognitionem vel consecrationem narrare voluit et tamen in eis versatus ostenditur quae homo Christus operatus est, tantum hominis figura in illis quatuor animalibus significatus videtur."

A table will shew the extent of these variations¹.

	<i>Irenaeus.</i>	<i>Victorinus.</i>	<i>Augustine.</i>	<i>Ps.-Athanasius.</i>
Mr.	Man	Man	Lion	Man
Mc.	Eagle	Lion	Man	Calf
Lc.	Calf	Calf	Calf	Lion
Jo.	Lion	Eagle	Eagle	Eagle.

It will be seen at a glance that while in three out of the four distributions St Matthew is the Man, St Luke the Calf, and St John the Eagle, to St Mark each of the symbols is assigned in turn. This fact illustrates with curious precision the difficulty which the ancient Church experienced in forming a definite judgement as to the place and office of his Gospel². Irenaeus indeed has rightly seized upon the rapid movement of the narrative as one of its features, and Augustine calls attention to another and deeper characteristic, the interest which the writer shews in the humanity of the Lord. But it remained for a later age to realise and appreciate to the full the freshness and exactness of the first-hand report which has descended to us from the senior Apostle through the ministry of John Mark.

¹ A fuller treatment will be found in Zahn, *Forschungen*, ii. p. 257 ff.

² See Professor Lawlor's *Chapters on the Book of Mulling* (p. 17 ff.) for an interesting discussion of the evangelical

symbols in connexion with certain Irish mss. "in which, while the text followed the Vulgate order, the symbols adhered to that of the older versions."

III.

PLACE AND TIME OF WRITING, AND ORIGINAL LANGUAGE.

1. According to the prevalent belief of the ancient Church St Mark wrote his Gospel in Rome and for the Roman Church. Chrysostom transfers the place of composition to Egypt, but he is sufficiently refuted by the testimony of Clement of Alexandria and Origen.

For the Alexandrian evidence see p. xxii f. Chrysostom's words (*proem. in Mt.*) are as follows: καὶ Μάρκος δὲ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ τῶν μαθητῶν παρακαλεσάντων αὐτὸν αὐτὸ τοῦτο ποιῆσαι (sc. συνθεῖναι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον, as the context shews). The error has possibly arisen from the statement of Eusebius (*H. E.* ii. 16), Μάρκον πρῶτον φασιν ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου σταλάμενον τὸ εὐαγγέλιον ὃ δὴ συνεγράψατο κηρύττει: cf. Jerome, *de virr. ill.* 8 "adsumpto itaque evangelio quod ipse confecerat perrexit Aegyptum." Epiphanius for once expresses himself with greater care (*haer.* li. 6 ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπιτρέπεται τὸ εὐαγγέλιον ἐκθέσθαι, καὶ γράψας ἀποστέλλεται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἁγίου Πέτρου εἰς τὴν τῶν Αἰγυπτίων χώραν). The subscriptions to the Gospels vary; while the majority of those which fix upon a locality are in favour of Rome, others refer only to the preaching of the Gospel at Alexandria, e.g. a codex quoted by Mill has ἐπεδόθη Μάρκῳ τῷ εὐαγγελίστῃ καὶ κηρύχῃ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ καὶ πάσῃ τῇ περιχώρῳ αὐτῆς (cf. Ps. Ath. *synops.* 76). Tischendorf mentions the subscription ἐγράφη...ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ as found in certain mss. which he does not specify.

2. But if the Gospel was written at Rome or for the Church of Rome, at what time was it written? 'After the departure (ἐξόδον¹)

¹ For ἐξόδος in this sense cf. *Lo. ix.* 31, 2 *Pet. i.* 15, *Jos. ant. iv.* 8. 2 (ἐκ' ἐξόδου τοῦ 570). The citation from Irenaeus which follows Victor's argument (*Possin. cat.* p. 5, Cramer, p. 264) begins μετὰ τῆς τοῦ κατὰ Ματθαῖον εὐαγ-

γελίου ἐκδόσεω, and Grotius (*Annot.* p. 523) quotes μετὰ τούτου ἐκδόσεω from "an old ms."; but the Latin of Irenaeus *post vero horum excessum* supports the printed Greek text.

of St Peter and St Paul,' says Irenaeus; 'while St Peter was yet alive,' is the answer of the Alexandrians. The former is the more credible witness, whether we consider his relative nearness to the age of St Mark, or his opportunities of making himself acquainted with the traditions of Rome and Asia Minor.

According to the subscriptions of many of the later uncials and cursive mss. of Mc., the Gospel was written in the tenth or twelfth year after the Ascension¹. This computation is doubtless based on the tradition which represents Peter as taking up his abode in Rome in the second year of Claudius (Eus. *H. E.* ii. 14, Hieron. *de virr. ill.* 1). If we dismiss this story, we are left free to adopt the *terminus a quo* fixed by Irenaeus and at least implied in the statement of Papias. It is more difficult to settle the *terminus ad quem*. As we have seen, Jerome's date for the death of St Mark (the 8th year of Nero) rests upon a mistake². The Paschal Chronicle with greater probability places it in the reign of Trajan; the young man who was the *ὑπηρέτης* of Saul and Barnabas in A.D. 42 might have lived to see the last decade of the first century³. On the other hand an earlier date is suggested by the circumstances under which, if we accept the Alexandrian tradition, the Gospel was composed. The request for a written record of St Peter's teaching would naturally be made soon after the Apostle's death, while the Church was still keenly conscious of its loss. Thus we are led to think of A.D. 70⁴ as a probable limit of time, and this conclusion is to some extent confirmed by the internal evidence of the Gospel. The freshness of its colouring, the simplicity of its teaching, the absence of any indication that Jerusalem had already fallen when it was written, seem to point to a date earlier than the summer of A.D. 70.

3. It may be assumed that a Gospel written for Roman believers in the first century was composed in Greek. Even if Greek was not the predominant language of the capital, it certainly pre-

¹ The form is usually *ἐξεδόθη μετὰ χρόνου ι' (or ιβ') τῆς τοῦ χριστοῦ ἀναλήψεως* (so oddd. G²KS and many cursives); cf. Thpht. *prooem. in Mc.* τὸ κατὰ Μάρκον εὐαγγέλιον μετὰ δέκα ἐτη τῆς τοῦ

χριστοῦ ἀναλήψεως συνεγράφη ἐν Ῥώμῃ. Cf. Harnack, *Chronologie*, pp. 70, 124.

² See pp. xviii. f., xxvii.

³ Comp. Harnack, *op. cit.*, p. 652.

⁴ See p. xxiii. f.

veiled among the Roman Jews and the servile class from which the early Roman Church was largely recruited¹. The Gospel of St Peter's interpreter, if of Roman origin, was doubtless written in the language which was employed by St Paul when he addressed the Christians of Rome, and by Clement when he wrote in the name of the Christians of Rome to the Church at Corinth. A Latin Gospel would have appealed to comparatively few of St Peter's Roman friends. Moreover it can scarcely be doubted that Greek and not Latin was the tongue into which St Mark had been accustomed to render St Peter's Aramaic discourses, whether at Jerusalem or at Rome. Bishop Lightfoot indeed maintains the opposite², on the ground that the Apostle knew Greek enough to address a Greek-speaking people without the aid of an interpreter. But the scanty knowledge of colloquial Greek which sufficed the fisherman of Bethsaida Julias in his intercourse with Galileans, may well have proved inadequate for sustained discourses delivered at Rome. The occasions would have been few when the Apostle would have needed to use the Latin tongue, and it is at least uncertain whether Mark, a Jew probably born and brought up in Jerusalem, could have rendered him assistance here.

A few mss. (e.g. codd. 160, 161) in their subscriptions to St Mark support the view that the Gospel was originally composed in Latin, and the form of words which they adopt (*ἑγράφη Ῥωμαίωνι ἐν Ῥώμῃ*) suggests the origin of the mistake. The same error appears in the subscriptions to the Peshitta and Harclean Syriac (see p. xxvi); on the other hand the preface to the Latin Vulgate is content to say, "evangelium in Italia (or "in Italiae partibus") scripsit." Yet it was once believed that the autograph of St Mark existed in a ms. of the Latin Vulgate at Venice (Simon, *hist. critique* ii. p. 114, and Dobrowsky, *Fragm. Pragense Ev. S. Marci vulgo autographi* (Prague, 1778); cf. Gregory, *prolegg.* p. 185, Scrivener-Miller, ii. pp. 84, 259).

Professor Blass³ maintains that St Mark's Gospel was originally written in Aramaic, and that Papias, who knew the Gospel only in

¹ The evidence is stated most fully by Caspari, *Quellen zur Geschichte des Taufsymbols*, iii. p. 267 ff.; a useful summary may be seen in Sanday and Headlam's

Commentary on Romans, p. lii. ff.

² Clement, ii. p. 494.

³ *Philology of the Gospels* (1898), p. 196 ff.

a Greek form, mistook a translation for the original. Blass supports his theory by two arguments: (1) "Luke in the first part of his Acts followed an author who had written in Aramaic. Mark is very likely to be the author who first published these stories; he seems therefore to be Luke's Aramaic authority. If Mark's Acts were written in Aramaic, his Gospel originally was written in Aramaic also." (2) "Secondly, the textual condition of St Mark's Gospel suggests the idea that there existed a plurality of versions of a common Aramaic original." It is difficult to take the first of these arguments very seriously. Granting that St Mark wrote a book of Acts in Aramaic, it is manifestly unsafe to infer that Aramaic was also the original language of his Gospel; for Mark was *ex hypothesi* bilingual, and he would use either Aramaic or Greek according to circumstances. The second argument is supported by examples which open an interesting field of enquiry, but cannot be regarded as supplying a secure basis for so large an inference. When he adds that the Aramaic words in St Mark are "relics of the original, preserved by the translation," Blass seems to overlook the fact that they are followed in almost every case by a rendering into Greek. A translator might have either translated the Aramaic or transliterated it; but transliteration followed by interpretation savours of an original writer.

But the theory of an Aramaic original has to meet a stronger objection. A translator may shew a partiality for certain words and constructions by employing them as often as the author gives him the opportunity. But an examination of St Mark's vocabulary and style reveals peculiarities of diction and colouring which cannot reasonably be explained in this way. Doubtless there is a sense in which the book is based upon Aramaic originals; it is in the main a reproduction of Aramaic teaching, behind which there probably lay oral or written sources, also Aramaic. But the Greek Gospel is manifestly not a mere translation of an Aramaic work. It bears on every page marks of the individuality of the author. If he wrote in Aramaic, he translated his book into Greek, and the translation which we possess is his

own. But such a conjecture is unnecessary, as well as at variance with the witness of Papias.

Blass's supposition that "Papias's presbyter knew of different Greek forms of Matthew besides the Hebrew (or Aramaic) original, but in the case of Mark, the interpreter of Peter, he knew only one Greek form of that Gospel, and nothing at all of an Aramaic original," imputes to this contemporary witness something worse than ignorance. It is evident that 'the presbyter' means to contrast the original work of St Mark with the many attempts which had been made to translate the *λόγια* of St Matthew.

IV.

VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR, AND STYLE.

1. A complete vocabulary of St Mark¹ will be found at the end of this volume. It contains some 1330 distinct words, of which 60 are proper names. This is not the place to attempt a full analysis of the Greek of St Mark, but it may be useful to the student to have access to a few tables which will enable him to form some estimate of the relation in which St Mark's vocabulary stands to that of other writers in the New Testament.

i. Words in St Mark (excepting proper names) which occur in no other N.T. writing :

* ἀγρεύειν, * ἄλαλος, ἀλεκτοροφωνία, ἀλλαχού, * ἀμφιβάλλειν, * ἀμφοδόν, ἀνακυλίειν, ἀναλος, * ἀναπηδᾶν, * ἀναστενάζειν, ἀπόδημος, ἀποστεγάζειν, ἀφρίζειν, † βοανηργές, * γναφεύς, * δισχίλιοι, * ἐόσκολος, εἶπεν, * ἐκθαμβεῖσθαι, * ἐκθαυμάζειν, † ἐκπερισσῶς, * ἐναγκαλιζέσθαι, * ἐνελαν, † ἐννυχα, * ἐξάπινα, * ἐξουθενεῖν, † ἐπιράπτειν, † ἐπισυντρέχειν, ἐσχάτως, † ἐφθαθά, * θαμβεῖσθαι, * θυγάτριον, * καταβαρύνειν, * καταδιώκειν, * κατακόπτειν, * κατευλογεῖν, * κατοίκησις, κεντυρίων, † κεφαλίσθον, † κορβάν, † κόσμ, * κυλίειν, κωμόπολις, * μηκύνειν, * μογιγάτος, μυρίζειν, νουνεχῶς, ξέστης, οὐά, * παιδιόθεν, παρόμοιος, * περιτρέχειν, * πρασιά, προσαύλιον, † προμεμνηνῆν, * προσάββατον, * προσκεφάλαιον, προσορμίζεσθαι, * προσπορεύεσθαι, † πυγμῇ, * σκώληξ, σμυρνίζειν, † σπεκουλάτωρ, στασιαστής, στιβάς, * στίλβειν, * συμπόσιον, * συνθλίβειν, * συνλυπεῖσθαι, * σόσημον, † ταλειθά, † τηλαυγῶς, τρίζειν, * τρυμαλιά, * ὑπερηφανία, † ὑπερπερισσῶς, * ὑπολήριον, Φοινίκισσα, * χαλκίον.

(Words in this list marked by an asterisk occur in the LXX. Thick type denotes that Mt. or Lc. uses another word in the same place. Transliterations peculiar to Mc. are distinguished by †, and other words which appear to be ἀπαξ λεγόμενα, by ‡.)

¹ 'Mc.' xvi. 9 ff. is not included in this examination of the Marcan vocabulary. Its words will be found, however,

in the Index of Greek Words at the end of the volume.

ii. Words peculiar to St Mark and one or both of the other Synoptists:

ἀγανακτεῖν, ἀγγαρεύειν (Mt.), ἀγέλη, ἄγναφος (Mt.), ἀγορά, ἀγρός, ἀλάστρος, ἀλεεῖν, ἀλίξειν (Mt.), ἀνάγιον (Lc.), ἀναθεματίζειν (Lc.), ἀνακράζειν (Lc.), ἀνασεύειν (Lc.), ἀνιπτος (Mt.), ἀντάλλαγμα (Mt.), ἀπαίρειν, ἀπαλος (Mt.), ἀπαρνέσθαι, ἀποδημῆν, ἀποκεφαλίζειν, ἀποκυλίειν, ἀρχισυνάγωγος (Lc.), ἄσβεστος, ἀσκός, ἀσφαλῶς (Lc.), αὐτόματος (Lc.), ἀφεδρῶν (Mt.), βαπτιστής, βάτος (Lc.), βλάπτειν (Lc.), βουλευτής (Lc.), γαλήνη, γενέσια (Mt.), γονυπετεῖν (Mt.), δερματινος (Mt.), διαβλέπειν, διαγίνεσθαι (Lc.), διαλογίζεσθαι, διανοίγειν (Lc.), διαπερᾶν, διαρήσσειν, διαρπάζειν (Mt.), διασπᾶν, διαφημίζειν (Mt.), δύνειν (Lc.), δυσκόλως, εἰσπορεύεσθαι, ἐκατονταπλασιῶν, ἐκδίδουσαι, ἐκπλήσσεισθαι, ἐκπνέειν (Lc.), ἐκστασις (Lc.), ἐκτινάσσειν, ἐκφύειν (Mt.), Ἑλληνίς (Lc.), ἐλωί (Mt.), ἐμπαίζειν, ἐμπτύειν, ἐνδιδύσκειν (Lc.), ἐξαίφνης (Lc.), ἐξανατέλλειν (Mt.), ἐξανιστάναι (Lc.), ἐπανιστάναι (Mt.), ἐπιβλημα, ἐπιγραφή, ἐπιλύειν (Lc.), ἐπισκιάζειν, ἐπισυνάγειν, ἐρήμωσις (LXX), εὐκοπος, Ἡρῳδιανός, θέρος, θηλάζειν, θορυβεῖσθαι (Lc.), θόρυβος, ἱματίζειν (Lc.), ἰχθύδιον (Mt.), καθέδρα (Mt.), κακολογεῖν, κάμηλος, Καναναῖος (Mt.), καταγελᾶν, κατακλᾶν (Lc.), καταμαρτυρεῖν (Mt.), κατασκευοῦν, καταστρέφειν, καταφιλεῖν, καταχεῖν (Mt.), κατεξουσιάζειν (Mt.), κεράμιον (Lc.), κλοπή (Mt.), κοδράντης (Mt.), κολοβοῦν (Mt.), κοπάζειν (Mt.), κοράσιον (Mt.), κράσπεδον, κρημνός, κτήμα, κυλλός (Mt.), κυνᾶριον (Mt.), κωφός, λαμά (Mt.), λατομεῖν (Mt.), λεγιών, λέπρα, λεπρός, λεπτόν (Lc.), λύτρον (Mt.), μακρός (Lc.), μάστιγ (LXX, Mt.), μεσονύκτιον (Lc.), μνημόσυνον, μόδιος, μοιχᾶσθαι (Mt.), μονόφθαλμος, Ναζαρηνός (Lc.), νήστις (Mt.), νόσος, νυμφών, οἰκοδεσπότης, ὄμμα, ὀνικός (Mt.), ὀρθῶς (Lc.), ὄριον, ὀρκίζειν, ὀρμᾶν, ὀρύσσειν, ὀρχεῖσθαι, ὀψέ (Mt.), παραλυτικός, παραπορεύεσθαι (Mt.), πέδη (Lc.), πεζῇ (Mt.), πενθερά, περιβλέπεσθαι (Lc.), περιλῦποι, περυσῶς, περίχωρος, πετρώδης (Mt.), πήρα, πῖναξ, πνίγειν (Mt.), πόρρω (LXX), προβαίνειν, προσκυλίειν (Mt.), προσπίπτειν, προστάσσειν, προστρέχειν (Lc.), πρύμνα (Lc.), πρωτοκαθεδρία, πρωτοκλισία, πύργος, πυρόσσειν (Mt.), ράκος (Mt.), ραφίς (Mt.), ρύσις (Lc.), σαβαχθανεί (Mt.), Σαδδουκαῖος, σανδάλιον (Lc.), σέβεσθαι (LXX), σίναπι, σινδών, σιωπᾶν, σκληροκαρδία (Mt.), σκύλλειν, σπᾶν (Lc.), σπαράσσειν (Lc.), σπλαγχνίζεσθαι, σπόριμον, στάχυς, στέγη, στρωννύναι, στυνγάζειν (Mt.), συμβούλιον, συνακολουθεῖν (Lc.), συνανακείσθαι, συνζευγνύνειν (Mt.), συνζητεῖν (Lc.), συναβῆσθαι (Lc.), συνκαλεῖν (Lc.), συναλεῖν, συνπνίγειν, συνπορεύεσθαι (Lc.), συνσπαράσσειν (Lc.), συντηρεῖν, Σύρος, σφυρίς, τέκτων (Mt.), τελώνης, τελώνιον, τῦλλειν, τετρακισχίλιοι, τρίβος (LXX), τρύβλιον (Mt.), ὑποκριτής, φάντασμα (Mt.), φέγγος, φραγελλοῦν (Mt.), χοῖρος, χρῆμα (Lc.), ψευδομαρτυρεῖν, ψευδόχριστος (Mt.), ψυχίον (Mt.).

iii. Words peculiar to St Mark and St John's Gospel:

ἀκάνθινος, ἐνταφιασμός, θυρωρός, Ἱεροσολυμίτης, κύπτειν, μισθωτός, νάρδος πιστικός, πλοῦταριον, προσαίτης, πτύειν, ραββουνεῖ, ράπισμα, τριακόσιοι, ὠτᾶριον.

iv. Words peculiar to St Mark, one of the other Synoptists, and St John :

ἄρωμα (Lc.), γαζοφυλάκιον (Lc.), ἐμβριμάσθαι (Mt.), ἰμάς (Lc.), κράβατος (Lc.), μοιχεία (Mt.), ὄψιος (Mt.), πλέκειν (Mt.), ραββεΐ (Mt.), σπόγγος (Mt.), φανερώς (Lc.), ὥσαννά (Mt.).

v. Words peculiar to St Mark and the Pauline Epistles (including Hebrews):

ἀββά, ἀλαλάζειν, ἀμάρτημα, ἀναμνησκειν, ἀποβάλλειν, ἀποπλανᾶν, ἀποστερεῖν (LXX.), ἀφροσύνη, ἀχειροποίητος, βαπτισμός, εἰρηνεύειν, ἐκφοβος, ἐξορῶσσειν, εὐκαιρος, εὐκαίρως, ἡδέως, ὀλοκαύτωμα, περιφέρειν, πορνεύειν, προλαμβάνειν, συναποθνήσκειν, τρόμος, ὑστέρησις.

vi. Words peculiar to St Mark, one of the other Synoptists, and the Pauline writings :

ἀγρυπνεῖν (Lc.), ἀδμονεῖν (Mt.), ἀκυροῦν (Mt.), ἀπιστία (Mt.), ἀπόκρυφος (Lc.), ἀποτάσσεσθαι (Lc.), ἄρρωστος (Mt.), ἀρτύνειν (Lc.), ἀσύνετος (Mt.), ἄτιμος (Mt.), γόνυ (Lc.), διαπορεύεσθαι (Lc.), διδασκαλία (Mt.), διηγέισθαι (Lc.), ἐκλύεσθαι (Mt.), ἐκφέρειν (Lc.), ἐνέχειν (Lc.), ἔνταλμα (Mt.), ἐξαντῆς (Lc.), ἐπαισχύνεσθαι (Lc.), ἐπιτάσσειν (Lc.), ἐρημία (Mt.), εὐκαιρεῖν (Lc.), θῆλυς (Mt.), θλίβειν (Mt.), θροεῖσθαι (Mt.), καθαιρεῖν (Lc.), μάλιστα (Lc.), μεταμορφοῦσθαι (Mt.), μωρός (Mt.), νεότης (Lc.), οἰκοδομή (Mt.), παταχοῦ (Lc.), πάντοθεν (Lc.), παράδοσις (Mt.), παραιτεῖσθαι (Lc.), παράπτωμα (Mt.), παρατηρεῖν (Lc.), περικαλυπτειν (Lc.), περικεῖσθαι (Lc.), πλείστος (Mt.), πρόσκαιρος (Mt.), προσκαρτερεῖν (Lc.), σβεννύειν (Mt.), σπόρος (Lc.), σύνεσις (Lc.), σχολάζειν (Lc.), ὑποδείσθαι (Lc.), χαλᾶν (Lc.), χειροποίητος (Lc.).

vii. Words peculiar to St Mark and the Catholic Epistles :

δαμάζειν (Jas.), δωρεῖσθαι (2 Pet.).

viii. Words peculiar to St Mark, one other N.T. writer, and the Catholic Epistles :

ἀγαθοποιεῖν (Lc., 1 Pet., 3 Jo.), ἀγνοεῖν (Paul, 2 Pet.), ἄγιος (Mt., Jude), ἀσέλγεια (Paul, 1 Pet., 3 Jo.), θερμαίνεισθαι (Jo., Jas.), λαίλαψ (Lc., 2 Pet.), πολυτελής (Paul, 1 Pet.), στενάζειν (Paul, Jas.), συντρέχειν (Lc., 1 Pet.), τρέμειν (Lc., 2 Pet.).

ix. Words peculiar to St Mark and the Apocalypse, or to St Mark, the Apocalypse, and one other N.T. writer :

δρέπανον, καυματίζειν (Mt.), λευκαίνειν, μεγιστάν, μέλι (Mt.), μύλος (Mt.), πορνεύειν (Paul), πορφύρα (Lc.), πτώμα (Mt.), στολή (Lc.), φύλλον (Mt.), χλωρός, χοῦς.

Such tables may easily be multiplied¹ with the help of the index at the end of this volume and a good concordance. But

¹ For a good comparative table of the 'characteristic' words in Mc., see Hawkins, *Hor. Syn.*, p. 10 f.

those which are given above suffice to bring out certain features in St Mark's vocabulary. Of the 1270 distinct words (excluding proper names) which it contains, 80 are peculiar to St Mark, about 150 are shared only by St Matthew and St Luke, and 100 more are among the less widely distributed words of the New Testament. This is not a large proportion of peculiar or unusual words. St Luke's Gospel has more than 250 ἀπαξ λεγόμενα, besides a large number of words common only to itself and the Pauline writings¹. On the other hand the ἀπαξ λεγόμενα of St Mark, if not relatively numerous, are often striking; while he has comparatively few of the compounds in which the later Greek delighted, we meet in his pages with such survivals as εἶπεν, παιδιόθεν, such colloquialisms as κεντυρίων, ξέστης, πιστικός, σπεκουλάτωρ, and such transliterations as κορβάν, ταλειθὰ κούμ, ἐφφαθά, ραββουνεί. If we might generalise from these features of St Mark's Greek as compared with the Greek of St Luke, we should be led to conclude that the writer was a foreigner who spoke Greek with some freedom, but had not been accustomed to employ it for literary purposes². He is not at a loss for an unusual word when it is wanted to convey his meaning or give point to his narrative, but under ordinary circumstances he is comparatively limited in his choice, and he displays no familiarity with the habits of the Hellenistic writers of his age.

2. The Greek of St Mark's Gospel is characterised by peculiarities of construction and style which force themselves upon the attention of every student. A few of these may be particularly mentioned.

(a) Frequent use of εἶναι and ἐλθεῖν with a participle: i. 6 ἦν... ἐνδεδυμένος...καὶ ἔσθων, 33 ἦν...ἐπισυννηγμένη, 39 ἦλθεν κηρύσσων, 40 ἔρχεται...προσκαλῶν, ii. 3 ἔρχονται φέροντες, 5 ἦσαν καθήμενοι καὶ διαλογιζόμενοι, v. 5 ἦν κρίζων καὶ κατακόπτων ἑαυτόν, ix. 4 ἦσαν συναλοῦντες, x. 32 ἦσαν...ἀναβαίνοντες...καὶ ἦν προάγων, xiii. 13 ἔσεσθε μισοῦμενοι, 23 ἔσονται πίπτοντες, xv. 43 ἦν προσδεχόμενος.

¹ See Plummer, *St Luke*, p. lii. ff.

² Sir J. C. Hawkins (*Hor. Syn.*, p. 106) has collected a list of 26 "rude, harsh, obscure or unusual words or expressions in St Mark," and points out (p. 171) that

"the non-classical words...occur with considerably more frequency in the special vocabulary of St Mark than in those of the other Synoptists." *Comp. Encycl. Bibl.* ii. 1767 f.

(b) Multiplication of participles: i. 21 προσελθὼν ἤγειρεν... κρατήσας, 41 σπλαγχνισθεὶς ἐκτείνας... ἤψατο, v. 25 ff. οὔσα... καὶ παθοῦσα... καὶ δαπανήσασα... καὶ μηδὲν ὠφεληθεῖσα ἀλλὰ... ἐλθοῦσα, ἀκούσασα... ἐλθοῦσα ἤψατο, xiv. 67 ἰδοῦσα... ἐμβλέψασα λέγει, xv. 43 ἐλθὼν... τολμήσας εἰσῆλθεν.

(c) Use of article with infinitives and sentences: i. 14 μετὰ τὸ παραδοθῆναι τὸν Ἰωάννην, iv. 6 διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν ῥίζαν, v. 4 διὰ τὸ αὐτὸν... δεδέσθαι καὶ διεσπᾶσθαι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ κτλ., ix. 23 τὸ εἰ δύνῃ, xiv. 28 μετὰ τὸ ἐγερθῆναι με.

(d) Frequent use of εἰθύς, which occurs 34 times in Mc. i.—ix. and 7 times in x.—xvi.

(e) Use of ἄν in such sentences as iii. 11 ὅταν αὐτὸν ἐθεώρουν, vi. 56 ὅπου ἄν εἰσεπορεύετο... ὅσοι ἄν ἤψαντο, xi. 19 ὅταν ἐγένοντο.

(f) Use of broken or imperfect constructions, in cases of parenthesis (ii. 22, iii. 16—18, vii. 19), or mixture (ii. 1, iv. 15, 26, 30—31, vi. 8, 11, viii. 2, xiii. 34), or extreme compression (v. 30, vi. 43, viii. 8), or ellipse (x. 40).

(g) *Constructio ad sensum*: ix. 20 ἰδὼν αὐτὸν τὸ πνεῦμα, xiii. 14 τὸ βδέλυγμα... ἐστηκότα.

(h) Repetition of negative: i. 44 μηδενὶ μηδὲν εἶπες, v. 3 οὐδὲ... οὐκένι οὐδεὶς εἰδύνατο, xvi. 8 οὐδενὶ οὐδὲν εἶπαν.

(i) Frequent use and careful discrimination of prepositions: e.g. i. 39, ii. 1, 2, 10, 13, iii. 8, iv. 7, 19, 21, vi. 5, 6, vii. 3, 31, ix. 42, x. 11, 22, 24, xi. 4, xii. 1, 17, xiii. 51; cf. ἀποκυλίειν, ἀνακυλίειν, xvi. 3 ff.¹

3. Such examples, however, give no just conception of St Mark's general style. The body of the work consists of a series of sentences connected by the simplest of Greek copulas, each contributing a fresh fact to the reader's knowledge, and each by its vivid and distinct presentation of the fact claiming his close attention. St Mark knows how to compress his matter, where a multitude of words would only weaken the effect, or where the scheme of his work forbids greater fulness; on the other hand, when words can heighten the colouring or give life to the picture, they are used without regard to brevity and with little attention to elegance.

¹ To these stylistic peculiarities may be added (j) a frequent use of the 'historic present'—151 instances are quoted as against 78 in Mt. and 4 or 6 in Lc.; (k) preference of καὶ to δέ; (l) use of

asyndeton (Hawkins, *Hor. Syn.*, pp. 108 ff., 113 ff., 120 ff.); and (m) disposition to employ pleonastic forms (Salmond, in Hastings, *D.B.* iii. p. 251).

For instances of compression see especially Mark's summaries of our Lord's teaching or of the comments of the hearers, e.g. i. 27, ii. 7, viii. 29, xii. 38—40 (comp. Mt.). For his habit of adding word to word where one might have sufficed see i. 32 ὁψίας...ὅτε ἔδυνεν ὁ ἥλιος, 35 πρὸς ἑννυχα λίαν, v. 26 (see above 2 § δ), vi. 25 εὐθὺς μετὰ σπουδῆς, vii. 13 τῇ παραδόσει ἢ παραδώκατε, viii. 25 διέβλεψεν καὶ ἀτεκατέστη καὶ ἐνέβλεπεν, 37 ὑπερπερισσῶς ἐξεπλήσσοντο, xii. 14 ἔξωστιν δοῦναι...δῶμεν ἢ μὴ δῶμεν; 44 πάντα ὅσα εἶχεν ἱβαλεν, ὅλον τὸν βίον αὐτῆς, xiv. 3 ἀλάστρον νάρδον πιστικῆς πολυτελοῦς, 68 οὔτε οἶδα οὔτε ἐπίσταμαι, xv. 1 εὐθὺς πρῶί, xvi. 8 τρόμος καὶ ἔκστασις. Under the same head may be placed the frequent instances in which a statement is made first in a positive and then in a negative form or the reverse (e.g. i. 22, ii. 27, iii. 29, v. 19, x. 45).

Two other points, which the tables do not shew, deserve to be emphasised here: (1) the relatively frequent use of certain characteristic words; (2) the use of certain ordinary words in an uncommon and sometimes enigmatic sense.

Examples of (1) are: ἀκάθαρτος¹¹ (in the term πνεῦμα ἀκάθαρτον), ἀναβλέπειν⁶, διαλογίζεσθαι⁷, ἐκθαμβεῖσθαι⁴, εἰσπορεύεσθαι³, ἐκπορεύεσθαι¹⁰, ἐμβλέπειν⁴, ἐμβριμᾶσθαι³, ἐναγκαλιζέσθαι³, ἐξουσία¹⁰, ἐπερωτᾶν²⁸, ἐπιτάσσειν⁵, ἐπιτιμᾶν⁹, εὐαγγέλιον⁷, θαμβεῖσθαι³, μεθερμηνεύεσθαι³, παραλαμβάνειν⁴, παραπορεύεσθαι⁴, περιβλέπεσθαι⁶, πλήρωμα⁸, προάγειν⁶, προσκαλεῖσθαι⁹, πωροῦσθαι (πώρωσις)³, συνζητεῖν⁶, ὑπάγειν¹⁵, φιμοῦσθαι². Under the second head we may place ἐνείχεν (vi. 19), πυγμῇ (vii. 3), ἀπέχει (xiv. 41), ἐπιβαλὼν (xiv. 72).

Further, St Mark gives movement to his history by the remarkable freedom with which he handles his tenses.

Changes of tense occur (1) with a corresponding difference of meaning: v. 15 ff. τὸν δαμονιζόμενον...ὁ δαμονισθείς, vi. 14 ff. ἐγγίγεται...ἡγέρθη, vii. 35 ἐλύθη...ἐλάλει...διεστείλατο...διεστέλλετο, ix. 15 ἐξεθαμβήθησαν...ἡσπάζοντο, xv. 44 τέθηκεν...ἀπέθανεν: (2) apparently for the purpose of giving life to a dialogue: ix. 34 ff. ἐπρώτα...λέγει...εἶπεν, xi. 27 ἔρχονται...καὶ ἔλεγον...εἶπεν...λέγουσιν...λέγει.

Thus present, perfect, imperfect, aorist, are interchanged, not through ignorance of the laws of the Greek language, or with conscious artificiality, but from a keen sense of the reality and living interest of the facts. Sometimes the historical tenses are used almost exclusively throughout a paragraph (e.g. ii. 3—10, xv. 20—24); more frequently they alternate with the imperfect and aorist (e.g. iv. 35—41, vi. 30—51). Even in indirect

narration the present and perfect are freely used (ii. 1, xv. 44, 47, xvi. 4), when the writer desires to place the reader for the moment in the speaker's point of view. On the other hand St Mark frequently uses the imperfect in a sense which is scarcely distinguishable from the aorist, except that it conveys the impression of an eye-witness describing events which passed under his own eye (cf. e.g. v. 18, vii. 17, x. 17, xii. 41, xiv. 55).

Much has been written as to a supposed tendency on the part of this writer to adopt Latin words and forms of speech. The occurrence of such words as *δηνάριον*, *κεντυρίων*, *κοδράντης*, *κράβαττος*, *λεγιών*, *ξέστης*, *σπεκουλάτωρ*, and such a phrase as *ἱκανὸν ποιεῖν*, lends a *prima facie* support to this view. But some of these Latinisms occur in other Gospels as well as in St Mark, and it may be doubted whether they prove more than a familiarity with the vulgar Greek of the Empire, which freely adopted Latin words and some Latin phraseology¹. Nevertheless their relatively frequent occurrence in St Mark is one indication amongst others of his larger acquaintance with the Greek which was spoken in the Roman world, and it accords well with the tradition which represents the writer of this Gospel as a professional 'interpreter,' and as having resided for some years in Rome.

¹ Blass, *Philology of the Gospels*, p. 211 f.

V.

CONTENTS, PLAN, AND SOURCES.

1. Attempts were made at an early time to break up the Gospels into sections corresponding more or less nearly to the nature of the contents. Besides the stichometry which measured the text by lines¹, and the 'Ammonian' sections which divided it in such a manner as to shew its relation to that of the other Gospels, there were systems of capitulation under which it was arranged in paragraphs for reading. Two such systems survive in cod. B and cod. A respectively. In the former, which is the more ancient², St Mark is broken up into 62 sections as against 170 in St Matthew and 152 in St Luke; in the system represented by cod. A³ (the so-called *κεφάλαια maiora* or *τίτλοι*) St Mark has 48 sections, St Matthew 68, and St Luke 83⁴.

The following table will enable the student to compare the capitulation of codd. BA with the paragraphing adopted in the text of Westcott and Hort. Italics are used where two of the three systems coincide; where the three agree the verse-numbers are printed in thick type.

Cod. B	Cod. A	WH.
I	I	I
		2
9		9
12		12

¹ For the variations of the stichometry in St Mark see *Studia Biblica*, p. 268 f.; J. B. Harris, *Stichometry*, p. 49; *J. Th. St.* i. p. 444 f., ii. p. 250; the majority of the subscriptions in mss. give 1600. The Ammonian sections fluctuate between 232 and 242 (Gregory, *Prolegg.*, i. p. 152 f.; cf. Burgon, *Last twelve verses*, p. 310 f.). On the Church lessons in

St Mark see Gregory, p. 162, Scrivener-Miller, p. 80 ff.

² Found also in cod. Z.

³ Found also in codd. CNRZ₁ and possibly of Alexandrian origin; cf. *J. Th. St.*, i. p. 419.

⁴ Cod. D has a system peculiar to itself, in which Mo. is divided into 148 sections (Scrivener, *Codex Bezae*, p. xx.).

Cod. B	Cod. A	WH.
14		14
21		16
		21
29	I. 23	29
	29	32
35	32	35
38		
	40	40
II. 1		II. 1
	II. 3	
13	13	13
15		15
18		18
23		23
III. 1	III. 1	III. 1
7		7
	13	13
14		20
		31
IV. 1	IV. 2	IV. 1
		10
10		21
		24
		26
		30
		33
V. 35	V. 35	V. 35
I	I	I
21		21
	22	
	25	
VI. 1 b		VI. 1
		6 b
6 b	VI. 7	
14	14	14
30		30
	34	
45	47	45
VII. 53	VII. 1	VII. 53
I		I
17		
24		24
	25	

Cod. B	Cod. A	WH.
VIII. 31	VIII. 31	VIII. 31
1	1	1
10		11
13		14
	15	
22	22	22
27	27	27
		31
		34
IX. 2	IX. 2	IX. 2
		14
	17	
28		
30		30
33	33	33
		38
X. 1	X. 2	X. 1
		13
17	17	17
		23
		28
		32
	35	35
	46	46
XI. 1	XI. 1	XI. 1
12	12	12
		15
20		20
	25	
	27	
	XII. 1	XII. 1
XII. 13	13	13
	18	18
	28	28
	35	35
	40	
		27
		1
		13
		18
		28
		35
		41
XIII. 1	XIII. 3	XIII. 1
		28
32	32	
XIV. 3	XIV. 3	XIV. 1
10		3
	12	10
	17	12
		17
		22

Cod. B	Cod. A	WH
		26
27		27
		32
43		43
53		53
	66	66
XV. 1		XV. 1
16		16
		20 b
24		
		33
38		
42	XV. 42	42
XVI. 1		XVI. 1
		[9]

The τίτλοι which precede the Gospel in cod. A give the contents of the successive chapters as follows¹:

Τοῦ κατὰ Μάρκον εὐαγγελίου αἱ περιοχαί.

α'. περὶ τοῦ δαιμονιζομένου. β'. περὶ τῆς πενθερᾶς Πέτρου.
 γ'. περὶ τῶν ιαθέντων ἀπὸ ποικίλων νόσων. δ'. περὶ τοῦ λεπροῦ.
 ε'. περὶ τοῦ παραλυτικοῦ. ς'. περὶ Δευὶ τοῦ τελῶνου. ζ'. περὶ
 τοῦ ξηρὰν ἔχοντος χεῖρα. η'. περὶ τῆς τῶν ἀποστόλων ἐκλογῆς.
 θ'. περὶ τῆς παραβολῆς τοῦ σπόρου. ι'. περὶ τῆς ἐπιτιμῆσεως τοῦ
 ἀνέμου καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης. ια'. περὶ τοῦ λεγεῶνος. ιβ'. περὶ τῆς
 θυγατρὸς τοῦ ἀρχισυναγώγου. ιγ'. περὶ τῆς αἰμορροούσης. ιδ'. περὶ
 τῆς διαταγῆς τῶν ἀποστόλων. ιε'. περὶ Ἰωάννου καὶ Ἡρώδου.
 ις'. περὶ τῶν πέντε ἄρτων. ιζ'. περὶ τοῦ ἐν θαλάσῃ περιπάτου.
 ιη'. περὶ τῆς παραβάσεως τῆς ἐντολῆς τοῦ θεοῦ. ιθ'. περὶ τῆς
 Φοινικίσσης. κ'. περὶ τοῦ μοιλαλοῦ. κα'. περὶ τῶν ἑπτὰ ἄρτων.
 κβ'. περὶ τῆς ζύμης τῶν Φαρισαίων. κγ'. περὶ τοῦ τυφλοῦ. κδ'. περὶ
 τῆς ἐν Καισαρίᾳ ἐπερωτήσεως. κέ'. περὶ τῆς μεταμορφώσεως τοῦ
 Ἰησοῦ. κς'. περὶ τοῦ σεληνιζομένου. κζ'. περὶ τῶν διαλογιζομέ-
 νων τίς μείζων. κη'. περὶ τῶν ἐπερωτησάντων Φαρισαίων. κθ'. περὶ
 τοῦ ἐπερωτήσαντος αὐτὸν πλουσίου. λ'. περὶ τῶν νιῶν Ζεβεδαίου.
 λα'. περὶ Βαρτιμαίου. λβ'. περὶ τοῦ πῶλου. λγ'. περὶ τῆς
 ξηρανθείσης συκῆς. λδ'. περὶ ἀμνησικακίας. λέ'. περὶ τῶν ἐπερω-
 τησάντων τὸν κύριον ἀρχιερέων καὶ γραμματέων Ἐν ποίᾳ ἐξουσίᾳ ταῦτα
 ποιεῖς; λς'. περὶ τοῦ ἀμπελώνου. λζ'. περὶ τῶν ἐγκαθέτων διὰ τὸν
 κῆνσον. λη'. περὶ τῶν Σαδδουκαίων. λθ'. περὶ τῶν γραμματέων.
 μ'. περὶ τῆς τοῦ κυρίου ἐπερωτήσεως. μα'. περὶ τῆς τὰ δύο λεπτά.
 μβ'. περὶ τῆς συντελείας. μγ'. περὶ τῆς ἡμέρας καὶ ὥρας. μδ'. περὶ
 τῆς ἀλευψάσης τὸν κύριον μύρῳ. μέ'. περὶ τοῦ πάσχα. μς'. περὶ

¹ For the variants of codd. LA see Tregelles, p. 486 f.; for the capitulation of cod. Amiatinus and other mss. of

the Latin Vulgate, cf. Wordsworth and White, p. 174; and for tables of Latin tituli, Thomasius, *opeta*, i. p. 303 sqq.

παράδοσις προφητεία. μζ'. ἀννησις Πέτρου. μή'. περὶ τῆς αἰτή-
σεως τοῦ κυριακοῦ σώματος.

The following conspectus shews the contents as they are arranged in the present edition.

- I. 1. Superscription.
2—8. Preparatory ministry of John the Baptist.
9—11. The Baptism.
12—13. The Temptation.
14—15. First preaching in Galilee.
16—20. Call of the first four disciples.
21—28. Casting out of an unclean spirit in the synagogue at Capernaum.
29—31. Healing of Simon's wife's mother.
32—34. Miracles after sunset.
35—39. Withdrawal from Capernaum and first circuit of Galilee.
- II. 40—45. Cleansing of a leper.
1—12. Healing of a paralytic in a house at Capernaum. The forgiveness of sins.
13—14. Call of Levi.
15—17. Feast in Levi's house.
18—22. Question of fasting. The Old and the New.
23—28. Cornfield incident. Question of the Sabbath.
- III. 1—6. Healing of a withered hand on the Sabbath.
7—12. Second great concourse by the Sea.
13—19^a. Second withdrawal from Capernaum, and choice of the Twelve.
19^b—30. Question of the source of the Lord's power to expel unclean spirits.
31—35. Errand of the brothers and the mother of Jesus, and teaching based upon it.
- IV. 1—9. Teaching by parables. The parable of the Sower.
10—12. Reasons for the use of parables.
13—20. Interpretation of the parable of the Sower.
21—25. Parabolic warnings as to the responsibility of hearing the word.
26—29. Parable of the automatic action of the soil.
30—32. Parable of the mustard seed.
33—34. General law of parabolic teaching.
35—41. Stilling of the wind and sea.
- V. 1—13. Casting out of the 'legion' at Gerasa.
14—17. The Gerasenes alarmed and hostile.
18—20. The restored demoniac sent to evangelise.
21—34. Petition of Jairus. Healing of the αἰμορροοῦσα.
35—43. Raising of the child of Jairus.
- VI. 1—6^a. Departure from Capernaum. Preaching at Nazareth.
6^b—13. Another circuit of Galilee. Mission of the Twelve.

- 14—16. The fame of Jesus reaches the Tetrarch.
 17—29. Episode of John's imprisonment and death.
 30—44. Return to the sea. Feeding of the five thousand.
 45—52. Walking on the sea.
 53—56. Ministry in the Plain of Gennesaret.
- VII. 1—13. Question of ceremonial washings.
 14—23. Teaching based upon the question.
 24—30. In the region of Tyre and Sidon. The daughter of a Syrophoenician delivered from an evil spirit.
 31—37. Return to Decapolis. Healing of a deaf man who spoke with difficulty.
- VIII. 1—9. Feeding of the four thousand.
 10—13. Fresh encounter with the Pharisees near Dalmanutha.
 14—21. The leaven of the Pharisees and the leaven of Herod.
 22—26. Arrival at Bethsaida. A blind man recovers sight.
 27—30. Journey to the neighbourhood of Caesarea Philippi. Question as to the Lord's Person.
 31—33. The Passion foretold. Peter reproved.
- 34—IX. 1. Public teaching on self-sacrifice.
- IX. 2—8. The Transfiguration.
 9—13. Conversation about Elijah, during the descent from the mountain.
 14—29. A demoniac boy set free, and the sequel.
 30—32. The Passion again foretold.
 33—37. Return to Capernaum. Question of precedence.
 38—40. On the use of the Name by a non-disciple.
 41—50. The teaching resumed. On the consequences of conduct towards brethren in Christ.
- X. 1. Departure from Galilee; journeys in Judaea and Peraea.
 2—12. Question of divorce.
 13—16. Blessing of children.
 17—22. The rich man who wanted but one thing.
 23—27. The rich and the Kingdom of God.
 28—31. The reward of those who leave all for Christ's sake.
 32—34. The Passion foretold for the third and last time.
 35—45. Petition of the sons of Zebedee. Teaching based on the incident.
 46—52. Passage through Jericho: Bartimaeus restored to sight.
- XI. 1—11. Solemn entry into the precinct of the Temple.
 12—14. Fig-tree in leaf but without fruit.
 15—19. Second day in the Precinct. Breaking up of the Temple-market.
 20—25. Conversation on the withering of the fig-tree.
 27—33. Third day in the Precinct. Authority of Jesus challenged by the Sanhedrists.
- XII. 1—12. Parable of the Husbandmen and the Heir.
 13—17. The Pharisees' question.

- 18—27. The Sadducees' question.
 28—34. The scribe's question.
 35—37^a. The Lord's question.
 37^b—40. Denunciation of the Scribes.
 41—44. The widow's two mites.
- XIII. 1—2. Destruction of the Temple foretold.
 3—13. Question of the Four: first part of the Lord's answer.
 14—23. Troubles connected chiefly with the Fall of Jerusalem.
 24—27. End of the Dispensation foretold.
 28—29. Parable of the budding fig-tree.
 30—32. The time known to the Father only.
 33—37. Final warning.
- XIV. 1—2. The day before the Passover.
 3—9. Episode of the Anointing at Bethany.
 10—11. Interview of Judas with the Priests.
 12—16. Preparations for the Paschal meal.
 17—21. Paschal Supper: the Traitor pointed out.
 22—25. Institution of the Eucharist.
 26—31. Departure to the Mount of Olives. The desertion and denial foretold.
 32—42. The Agony in Gethsemane.
 43—50. Arrival of the Traitor: arrest of Jesus: flight of the Eleven.
 51—52. Story of the young man who followed.
 53—65. The Trial before the High Priest.
 66—72. Peter denies the Master thrice.
- XV. 1—15. The Trial before the Procurator.
 16—20^a. The Lord mocked by the Procurator's soldiers.
 20^b—22. The way to the Cross.
 23—32. The Crucifixion, and the first three hours on the Cross.
 33—37. The last three hours on the Cross: the Lord's Death.
 38—41. Events which immediately followed.
 42—47. The Burial of the Lord.
- XVI. 1—8. Visit of the women to the tomb on the third day.
 [9—11. Appearance to Mary of Magdala.
 12—13. Appearances to two disciples.
 14—18. Appearances to the Eleven.
 19—20. The Ascension, and its sequel.]

2. We are now in a position to consider how far the contents group themselves into larger sections¹, revealing the existence of a

¹ Zahn (*Einführung*, ii. p. 224 ff.) divides the Gospel, apart from the introduction and appendix, into five very unequal parts (i. 16—45, ii. 1—iii. 6, iii. 7—vi. 13, vi. 14—x. 52, xi. 1—xvi. 8).

Dr Salmond (in *Hastings, D. B.*, iii. 249) suggests a division in accordance with the geographical data (i. 14—vii. 23, vii. 24—ix. 50, x. 1—31, x. 32—xv. 47).

purpose or plan in the mind of the writer. Even a hasty examination will shew that the book deals with two great themes, the Ministry in Galilee (i. 14—ix. 50), and the Last Week at Jerusalem (xi. 1—xvi. 8), and that these sections are connected by a comparatively brief survey of the period which intervened (x. 1—52). The first fourteen verses of the Gospel are evidently introductory; the last twelve have the character of an appendix, which links the Gospel history with the fortunes of the Church in the Apostolic age.

The first of the two great sections of St Mark bears manifest signs of brevity and compression, especially in certain parts of the narrative. On the other hand there are indications of the writer's desire to follow the order of events, as far as his information permitted him to do so. It is shewn by the notes of time and place which continually occur.

The following are examples: παράγων παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν (i. 16)... καὶ προβὰς ὀλίγον (19)...καὶ εἰσπορεύονται εἰς Καφαρναούμ, καὶ εὐθὺς τοῖς σάββασιν εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὴν συναγωγὴν (21)...καὶ εὐθὺς ἐκ τῆς συναγωγῆς ἐξελθόντες (29)...ὁψίας δὲ γενομένης (32)...καὶ πρῶτῃ ἔννυχῳ λίαν ἀναστὰς ἐξῆλθεν (35)...καὶ εἰσελθὼν πάλιν εἰς Καφ. δι' ἡμερῶν (ii. 1)...καὶ ἐξῆλθεν πάλιν παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν (13)...καὶ παράγων (14)...καὶ εἰσῆλθεν πάλιν εἰς συναγωγὴν (iii. 1)...καὶ...ἀνεχώρησεν πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν (7)...καὶ ἀναβαίνει εἰς τὸ ὄρος (13)...καὶ ἔρχεται εἰς οἶκον (20)...καὶ πάλιν ἤρξατο διδάσκειν παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν (iv. 1)...καὶ ὅτε ἐγένετο κατὰ μόνας (10)...καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὁψίας γενομένης Διέλθωμεν εἰς τὸ πέραν (35)...καὶ ἦλθον εἰς τὸ πέραν (v. 1)...καὶ διαπεράσαντος τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ πάλιν (21)...καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ἐκεῖθεν (vi. 1)...καὶ περιῆγεν τὰς κώμας (7)...καὶ ἀπῆλθον ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ εἰς ἔρημον τόπον (32)...καὶ διαπεράσαντες ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἦλθον εἰς Γεννησαρέτ (53)...ἐκεῖθεν δὲ ἀναστὰς ἀπῆλθεν εἰς τὰ ὄρια Τύρου (vii. 24)...καὶ πάλιν ἐξελθὼν ἐκ τῶν ὁρίων Τύρου ἦλθεν διὰ Σιδῶνος εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν (31)...καὶ εὐθὺς ἐμβὰς εἰς τὸ πλοῖον...ἦλθεν εἰς τὰ μέρη Δαλμανουθά (viii. 10)...καὶ...πάλιν ἐμβὰς ἀπῆλθεν εἰς τὸ πέραν (13)...καὶ ἔρχονται εἰς Βηθσαυδάν (22)...καὶ ἐξῆλθεν...εἰς τὰς κώμας Καισαρίας (27)...καὶ μετὰ ἡμέρας ἕξ...ἀναφέρει αὐτοὺς εἰς ὄρος ὑψηλόν (ix. 2)...καὶ καταβαίνοντων αὐτῶν ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους (9)...καὶ εἰσελθόντος αὐτοῦ εἰς οἶκον (28)...καὶ ἐκεῖθεν ἐξελθόντες ἐπορεύοντο διὰ τῆς Γαλιλαίας (30)...καὶ ἦλθον εἰς Καφαρναούμ (33).

It is impossible to resist the impression that the writer who constructed this chain of sequence believed himself to be presenting his facts upon the whole in the order of their actual

occurrence; and this impression is not weakened by the occasional dropping of a link (as e.g. at i. 40, ii. 23, vii. 1), for such exceptions suggest that he was unwilling to go beyond his information, and that the indications of order which he gives are sound so far as they go. This view is supported by the absence of his favourite *εὐθὺς* at the points of transition; at such times the writer vouches for the relative order only, and not for the immediate succession of the events. The kind of sequence which he aims to establish is consistent with the omission of many incidents or discourses, and with the bringing into close proximity of others which were separated by considerable intervals, but not with a disregard of chronological order; nor is it his habit to group together materials of similar character, or which appeared to illustrate the same principle¹.

But granting that the writer intended to follow the relative order of time, is there reason to suppose that he has succeeded? Can we recognise in this part of his work the steady and natural development of events which possesses historical verisimilitude?

The answer makes itself distinctly heard by the careful student. He observes a progress in the history of the Galilean Ministry, as it is depicted by St Mark, which bears the stamp of truth. The teaching of Christ is seen to pass through a succession of stages in an order which corresponds to His method of dealing with men: first there is the synagogue homily, then the popular instruction delivered in the larger auditorium supplied by the sea-shore or the neighbouring hills, then the teaching by parables of the multitudes who had proved themselves incapable of receiving spiritual truth, and lastly the initiation of a select few into the mysteries of the Kingdom, which they were afterwards to proclaim to the world. And

¹ Dr Sanday, however, (Smith, *D.B.*², i. p. 1224, cf. Hastings, *D.B.*, ii. p. 613) finds some instances of this: "Some sections (according to Holtzmann, ii. 23—iii. 6, iv. 21—25, ix. 33—50, x. 2—31, xi. 23—26) shew marks of artificial composition." Mr C. H. Turner (Hastings, *D.B.*, i. pp. 406, 410) expresses himself with less reserve: "even if the sections

as wholes are in chronological order, the events within each section are obviously massed in groups"; "within his first section St Mark certainly groups events by subject-matter rather than by time." The general attitude of St Mark towards chronological order is stated in a few careful sentences by Dr Salmond, in Hastings, *D. B.*, iii. p. 255.

the course of events as sketched by St Mark answers to this progress in the teaching and partly explains it. We see the crowd growing daily in numbers and enthusiasm, the opportunities of teaching increased, the necessity arising for a division of labour, the consequent selection and training of the Twelve; and on the other hand, the growing hostility of the Scribes, their reinforcement from Jerusalem, their alliance with the party of Herod, the unintelligent and dangerous excitement of the common people, the awakened curiosity of Antipas. As we look more closely into St Mark's picture, the plan of the Ministry begins to shape itself. We see that it includes (1) the evangelisation of the lake-side towns and country, both in the tetrarchy of Antipas and in that of Philip; (2) the extension of this work to the rest of Galilee during intervals of enforced withdrawal from the lake-district; and (3) the instruction and disciplining of the men who were ultimately to carry the preaching of the Divine Kingdom to the ends of the earth. The whole of this complicated process moves onwards in St Mark's history in so easy and natural a manner that we are scarcely conscious of the movement until we come to analyse the contents of the Gospel. But in fact the scheme is developed step by step, each incident forming a distinct link in the sequence¹.

According to Papias St Mark wrote ἀκριβῶς, οὐ μέντοι τάξει, and this has been taken to mean that, while his recollections were faithfully reproduced, he made no attempt to arrange them chronologically². But τάξις is order of any kind, and its precise meaning must be interpreted by the context in which it occurs. In this case the context supplies a clue, for Papias goes on to say that St Peter taught οὐχ ὥσπερ σύνταξιν τῶν κυριακῶν ποιούμενος λόγον, i.e. not with the view of producing a literary work. A σύνταξις is a set treatise which follows the rules of orderly composition; thus the writer of 2 Maccabees at the end of his task (xv. 39) finds comfort in the reflexion τὸ τῆς κατασκευῆς τοῦ λόγου τέρπει τὰς ἀκοὰς τῶν ἐντυγχανόντων τῇ συντάξει. Papias himself claims that his *logia* were compiled συντακτικῶς: οὐκ ὀκνήσω δέ σοι καὶ ὅσα ποτὲ παρὰ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων καλῶς ἔμαθον καὶ καλῶς ἐμνημόνευσα συνκατατάξαι (al.

¹ The solitary exception is the explanatory episode of the Baptist's death (vi. 17—29).

² For various explanations of this omission see Salmon, *Intr.* p. 91.

συντάξει) ταῖς ἐρμηνείαις. St Mark's work, being a mere echo of St Peter's ἀπομνημονεύματα, was not in this sense orderly; it belonged to a different category from the artificial treatises which were in fashion, and for the most part was a mere string of notes connected in the simplest way. The structure of the Second Gospel is wholly in harmony with this view. The paragraphs, often extremely brief, are connected by the simplest of Greek copulas. Τότε, which abounds in St Matthew, is not once used by St Mark as a note of transition; οὖν, St John's favourite copula, is employed in narration only by the writer of the supplementary verses; δέ occurs in this connexion but four times in the first nine chapters. Yet in the longer subsections the writer of this Gospel shews himself willing to vary the monotony of the repeated καί by the use of ἀλλά, γάρ, ἰδού, or by dispensing with copulas of any kind. His invariable use of καί at the commencement of a paragraph¹ may therefore be attributed to the deliberate purpose of connecting his notes together in the least artificial manner; and this feature of his work sufficiently explains the words of Papias.

When we pass from the narrative of the Galilean Ministry (i. 14—ix. 50) to the brief summary of the Judæan and Peraean journeys which followed it, St Mark's manner changes perceptibly. He is still, at least in c. x., a compiler of ὑπομνηματισμοί, but his memoranda are no longer accompanied by notes of time, and the notes of place are few (x. 1, 17, 32, 46). When Jerusalem is reached such indications of fuller knowledge appear again; the succession of the events is carefully noted, and the places where they occurred are specified (e.g. xi. 1, 11, 12, 15, 19, 20, 27; xii. 41; xiii. 1, &c.). The hand of the writer to whom we owe the first great section of the book is clearly to be seen in the last. Yet there is a change of manner which is perhaps not wholly due to the difference of theme. The narrative of the Passion is on a scale which is out of all proportion to that on which the Ministry is drawn. The subsections become noticeably longer; instruction holds a more prominent position; the terseness of the earlier sayings is exchanged for specimens of more prolonged teaching (e.g. xi. 23—25, xii. 24—27, 29—31, 38—40); a whole chapter (xiii.) is occupied by a single discourse; the style is more varied, and the monotonous καί gives place more frequently to δέ or some other equivalent. These are among the signs which point to a

¹ See above, p. xlviii. n.

partial use in these chapters of a source distinct in character from that which supplied the materials of the first nine or ten chapters.

3. The tradition which from the days of Irenaeus has identified the Second Gospel with the teaching of St Peter is too early and too consistent to be wholly set aside, unless the internal evidence of the book requires us to abandon it. There is certainly but little in this Gospel which did not fall within the limits of St Peter's personal knowledge. He may have been present on all the occasions in our Lord's life to which St Mark refers except the Baptism, the Temptation, and the Crucifixion and the scenes which followed it. On certain occasions he was one of three selected witnesses. It is true that the figure of Simon Peter does not loom large in the Second Gospel, and some pages in the history where he fills a prominent place are wanting in St Mark; it is St Matthew who relates the high commendation passed upon Peter's confession of faith, while St Mark gives only the story of his subsequent miscarriage; the story of Peter's walking on the sea, and of the stater in the fish's mouth, are also in Matthew only; indeed the only long paragraph in Mark which concerns St Peter is the account of his three-fold denial of the Master.

This difficulty presented itself to the acute mind of Eusebius of Caesarea, and he met it by what is probably on the whole the true explanation of the facts—the Apostle's reluctance to call attention to himself in a record of the words and works of Christ; *dem. ev. iii. 3* ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ὁ Πέτρος εἰκότως παρασιωπᾶσθαι ἤξιον διὸ καὶ Μάρκος αὐτὰ παρέλιπεν, τὰ δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἀρνησιν αὐτοῦ εἰς πάντας ἐκήρυξεν ἄνθρώπους...Μάρκος μὲν ταῦτα γράφει, Πέτρος δὲ ταῦτα περὶ ἑαυτοῦ μαρτυρεῖ. Such reticence may indeed serve to disarm suspicion when we remember that the Pseudo-Peter writes in the first person (*Ev. Petr. ad fin.* ἐγὼ δὲ Σίμων Πέτρος καὶ Ἀνδρέας ὁ ἀδελφός μου), and that the same feature appears in other Christian pseudonymous literature.

But if tokens of Petrine origination are not prominent in St Mark's Gospel, they are not wanting altogether, and the unobtrusiveness of those which meet the eye of the careful student increases his sense of their importance. Thus, while the Second Gospel omits a series of incidents relating to St Peter which find a place in the first and third (e.g. Mt. xiv. 28 f., xv. 15,

xvi. 18, xvii. 24 ff., xviii. 21, Lc. v. 3 ff., xii. 41, xxii. 31), and contains no such incident which the other Synoptists omit, it occasionally identifies St Peter where St Matthew and St Luke are indefinite.

Simon, Peter, or Simon Peter is mentioned 28 times by Mt., 25 by Mc., 27 by Lc. Of Mc.'s references to the name in separate contexts four are peculiar to him (Mc. i. 36, xi. 21, xiii. 3, xvi. 7), whilst Mt. has but one reference which is not shared by either of the other Synoptists (Mt. xv. 15), and Lc. but two (viii. 45, xxii. 8).

This fact might not count for much, if it stood alone; but there are others which point to the same conclusion. The reader of the Synoptist Gospels is frequently struck by the appearance in St Mark of minute details or touches which suggest first-hand knowledge. This impression may be partly due to St Mark's characteristic style, though on the other hand it is possible that the style itself may have been moulded by intercourse with an eye-witness. Such striking phrases as *ἐμβριμσάμενος αὐτῷ εὐθὺς ἐξέβαλεν αὐτόν* (i. 43), *περιβλεψάμενος αὐτοὺς μετ' ὀργῆς συνλνπούμενος ἐπὶ τῇ πωρώσει τῆς καρδίας αὐτῶν* (iii. 5), *περιεβλέπετο ἰδεῖν τὴν τοῦτο ποιήσασαν* (v. 32), *ἀνέπεσαν πρασιαὶ πρασιαί* (vi. 40), can hardly be attributed to the fancy of a compiler. Certainly no amount of realism will account for the scores of unexpected and independent details with which St Mark enriches the common narrative; as Bishop Westcott observes, "there is perhaps not one narrative which he gives in common with St Matthew and St Luke to which he does not contribute some special feature¹."

Examples may be found in Mc. i. 14 f., 20, 27, 29, 33, 35 ff., ii. 2, 3, 4, 13, 15, 23, iii. 4, 7, 9, 14 f., 17, 20 f., 31, 32, 34, iv. 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, v. 13, 20, 21, 26, vi. 1, 5, 30, 32, 37, 45, 48, 51, 53, 56, vii. 24, 26, 31, viii. 12, 22 ff., 34, ix. 13, 15 ff., 28, 33 ff., x. 16, 21 ff., 32, 46 ff., xi. 8, 11, 13, 16, 19, 20 f., 27, xii. 12, 35, 37, 41, 43, xiii. 3, xiv. 40, 58, 59, 65, 66, 67, 72, xv. 7, 8, 21, 23, 25, 41, 44, 45, 46, xvi. 1, 3, 4, 5, 8.

Was St Peter the eye-witness who supplied this mass of independent information? There are three narratives in the Synoptic tradition which must have been derived originally from

¹ Westcott, *Introduction to the Study of the Gospels*, p. 561.

St Peter, St John, or St James; and there is one of which St Peter alone was competent to give a full account. A comparison of St Mark's account of these incidents ought to throw light upon the question.

(1) Mc. v. 37—43 (Mt. ix. 23—25, Lc. viii. 51—56). Mc. alone distinguishes the successive stages of the Lord's way to the dead child (οὐκ ἀφήκεν οὐδένα μετ' αὐτοῦ συνακολουθῆσαι εἰ μὴ κτλ....καὶ ἔρχονται εἰς τὸν οἶκον....καὶ εἰσελθὼν...εἰσπορεύεται ὅπου ἦν τὸ παιδίον); in Mc. only the Lord's words are preserved in Aramaic, and the child's age is mentioned at this point to account for her rising and walking (περιεπάτει, ἦν γὰρ ἐτῶν δώδεκα); lastly, it is Mc. only who connects this miracle with the departure from Capernaum which followed (vi. 1). (2) Mc. ix. 2—13 (Mt. xvii. 1—13, Lc. ix. 28—36). Here Mt. is in some respects fuller than Mc., and seems to have had access to another tradition. But Mc. has several striking features, some of which point to Peter as their source. Such a phrase as στίλβοντα λευκὰ λίαν ὅα γναφεὺς κτλ., the untranslated "Rabbi" of Peter's 'answer,' the explanatory clause οὐ γὰρ ᾔδει τί ἀποκριθῇ, the mention of the suddenness with which the vision vanished (ἐξάπινα περιβλεψάμενοι οὐκέτι οὐδένα εἶδον), the reference to the reticence which the three practised (τὸν λόγον ἐκράτησαν...συνζητοῦντες κτλ.)—are just such personal reminiscences as St Peter might have been expected to retain. (3) Mc. xiv. 33—42 (Mt. xxvi. 37—46, Lc. xxii. 40—46). Here Mt. agrees with Mc., yet a close examination reveals the greater originality of Mc., and some probable traces of a Petrine source; thus it is Mc. only who preserves the Aramaic ἀββά, and the Σίμων of the Lord's address to Peter; moreover the characteristic οὐκ ᾔδεισαν τί ἀποκριθῶσιν αὐτῇ clearly comes from the same mind which supplied the similar note in the Marcan account of the Transfiguration. (4) Mc. xiv. 54, 66—72 (Mt. xxvi. 58, 69—75, Lc. xxii. 54—62). All the Synoptic accounts here depend on St Peter, for St John's report (Jo. xviii. 17—18, 25—27) is quite distinct. But Mc.'s narrative manifests special knowledge of the lesser details (e.g. ἦν...θερμαινόμενος πρὸς τὸ φῶς, ἰδοῦσα τὸν Πέτρον θερμαινόμενον, εἰς τὸ προαύλιον, ἐκ δευτέρου, ἐπιβαλὼν). His dialogue also has greater freshness and verisimilitude; comp. καὶ σὺ μετὰ τοῦ Ναζαρηνοῦ ἦσθα τοῦ Ἰησοῦ with Mt.'s καὶ σὺ ἦσθα μετὰ Ἰησοῦ τοῦ Γαλιλαίου, and the answer οὔτε οἶδα οὔτε ἐπίσταμαι σὺ τί λέγεις (Mc.) with the tamer οὐκ οἶδα τί λέγεις (Mt.), οὐκ οἶδα αὐτόν, γύναι (Lc.).

The internal evidence does not amount to a proof of Petrine origination. But it is entirely consistent with the tradition which represents St Mark as specially indebted to St Peter; and the tradition is at once too early and too wide-spread to be abandoned unless the evidence of the Gospel itself renders its acceptance impossible.

It is another question whether the present book can be assigned as a whole to St Peter or even to St Mark¹. The last twelve verses, as we shall see, almost certainly belong to another hand; the first verse is possibly no part of the original work. To St Mark and not to St Peter must probably be ascribed the episode of the Baptist's martyrdom, the story of the *νεανίσκος* in Gethsemane, such explanatory notes as vii. 3—4, 19 b, and the interpretations of Aramaic words and names. It may be doubted whether the long discourse of c. xiii. was derived from St Peter's teaching; indeed the note in v. 14 (*ὁ ἀναγινώσκων νοεῖτω*) seems to point distinctly to a written source which St Mark has incorporated. At xiv. 1 we come upon the traces of another source; the words *ἦν δὲ τὸ πάσχα καὶ τὰ ἄζυμα μετὰ δύο ἡμέρας* have the air of a new beginning and are not in St Mark's style, and the incident which follows, although it might have formed a suitable introduction to a detached narrative of the Passion, breaks St Mark's order of time, carrying us back, as St John shews, to the day before the Lord's entry into Jerusalem. Thus it is probable that at this point St Mark has availed himself of an earlier document, into which he has worked his recollections of St Peter's teaching and such other materials as his own residence at Jerusalem had placed within his reach².

On the whole it seems safe to assume as a working theory of the origination of the Gospel that its main source is the teaching of St Peter, which has supplied nearly the entire series of notes descriptive of the Galilean Ministry, and has largely influenced the remainder of the book. But allowance must probably be made, especially in the last six chapters, for the use of other authorities, some perhaps documentary, which had been familiar to the Evangelist before he left the Holy City.

¹ The present writer has risen from his study of the Gospel with a strong sense of the unity of the work, and can echo the *requiescat Urmarkus* which ends a recent discussion. But he is not prepared to express an opinion as to the nature and extent of the editorial revision which St Mark's original has

undergone.

² For an account of the attempts made by critics since the time of Baur to discover a 'tendency' or a dogmatic purpose in the Second Gospel, see Salmond in Hastings, *D.B.* iii. p. 260; and on the supposed Paulinisms of St Mark cf. *Encycl. Bibl.* ii. p. 1844.

VI

COMPARISON OF ST MARK WITH THE OTHER SYNOPTISTS.

If we accept the traditional account of the origin of St Mark's work, the writer was far from regarding it in the light of a 'Gospel,' i.e. as one of a series of attempts to produce a record of the life of Christ. It is not impossible that the present headline Ἀρχὴ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ may be due to a later hand; the superscription Κατὰ Μάρκον was certainly added by a generation which had conceived the idea of a tetrad of Gospels. The interpreter of Peter, if he gave a title to his book, was doubtless content to call it by such a name as we find in Justin—Ἀπομνημονεύματα Πέτρου.

But though originally an independent work, St Mark stands to the first and third of our present Gospels in a relation which is not accidental or artificial, but vital. When the three writings are compared together, they are found to deal with the same great cycles of events, and to describe them in words which are often nearly identical. The literary problem which arises from this remarkable fact belongs to the general Introduction of the Gospels, and cannot be usefully discussed here¹; nor, indeed, is it one which directly concerns the student of St Mark. But he will do well to take note of the distinctive features of the second Gospel as compared with the first and the third, and to examine

¹ For a comprehensive treatment of the subject the reader may be referred to Professor Stanton's article *Gospels* in the second volume of Dr Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*. An elaborate and able article on the same subject in

Encyclopaedia Biblica is unhappily disfigured, more especially in the section on the 'Credibility of the Synoptics,' by the dogmatic statement of conclusions which are quite insufficiently supported.

their bearing upon the origin and character of the book upon which he is engaged.

The following table will shew how far the First and Third Gospels cover the ground which is covered by St Mark, and the relative order which they follow. For the contents of the sections see § v. p. li ff.

Mc.	Mt.	Lc.
I. 1		
2—8	III. 1—12	III. 1—6, 15—17
9—11	13—17	21—22.
12—13	IV. 1—11	IV. 1—13
14—15	12—17	14—15
16—20	18—22	[V. 1 ff.]
21—28		IV. 31—37
29—31	VIII. 14—15	38—39
32—34	16	40—41
35—39		42—44
40—45	2—4	V. 12—16
II. 1—12	IX. 1—8	17—26
13—14	9	27—28
15—17	10—13	29—32
18—22	14—17	33—39
23—28	XII. 1—8	VI. 1—5
III. 1—6	9—14	6—11
7—12	15—21	17—19
13—19 ^a	X. 1—4	12—16
19 ^b —30	XII. 22—32	XI. 14—26
31—35	46—50	VIII. 19—21
IV. 1—9	XIII. 1—9	4—8
10—12	10—15	9—10
13—20	18—23	11—15
21—25		16—18
26—29		
30—32	31—32	XIII. 18—19
33—34	34	
35—41	VIII. 23—27	VIII. 22—25
V. 1—13	28—32	26—33
14—17	33—34	34—37
18—20		38—39
21—34	IX. 18—22	40—48
35—43	23—26	49—56
VI. 1—6	XIII. 53—58	IV. 16—30
7—13	IX. 35—X. 1, X. 5—XI. 1	IX. 1—6
14—16	XIV. 1—2	7—9
17—29	3—12	III. 19—20

lxviii COMPARISON WITH THE OTHER SYNOPTISTS.

	Mc.	Mt.	Lc.
	30—44	13—21	IX. 10—17
	45—52	22—33	
VII.	1—13	XV. 1—9	
	14—23	10—19	
	24—30	21—28	
	31—37	29 ff.—31	
VIII.	1—10	32—39 ^a	
	11—13	39 ^b —XVI. 4	
	14—21	XVI. 5—12	
	22—26		
	27—30	13—20	18—21
	31—33	21—23	22
	34—IX. 1	24—28	23—27
IX.	2—8	XVII. 1—8	28—36
	9—13	9—13	
	14—29	14—20	37—43 ^a
	30—32	22—23	43 ^b —45
	33—37	XVIII. 1—5	46—48
	38—40		49—50
	41—50	6—9	
X.	1	XIX. 1—2	
	2—12	3—9	
	13—16	13—15	XVIII. 15—17
	17—22	16—22	18—23
	23—27	23—26	24—27
	28—31	27—30	28—30
	32—34	XX. 17—19	31—34
	35—45	20—28	
	46—52	29—34	35—43
XI.	1—11	XXI. 1—11	XIX. 29—45 ^a
	12—14	18—19	
	15—19	12—17	45 ^b —48
	20—25	19 ^b —22	
	27—33	23—27	XX. 1—8
XII.	1—12	33—46	9—19
	13—17	XXII. 15—22	20—26
	18—27	23—33	27—38
	28—34	34—40	
	35—37 ^a	41—45	41—44
	37 ^b —40	XXIII. 1—38	45—47
	41—44		XXI. 1—4
XIII.	1—2	XXIV. 1—2	5—6
	3—13	3—14	8—19
	14—23	15—25	20—24
	24—27	29—31	25—28
	28—29	32—33	29—31
	30—32	34—35	32—33
	33—37	42—44	36

Mc.	Mt.	Lc.
XIV. 1—2	XXVI. 1—5	XXII. 1—2
3—9	6—13	
10—11	14—16	3—6
12—16	17—19	7—13
17—21	20—25	14, 21—23
22—25	26—29	17—20
26—31	30—35	31—39
32—42	36—46	40—46
43—50	47—56	47—53
51—52		
53—65	57—68	54 ^a , 63—71
66—72	69—75	56—62
XV. 1—15	XXVII. 1—26	XXIII. 1—25
16—20 ^a	27—31 ^a	
20 ^b —22	31 ^b —33	26—33 ^a
23—32	34—44	33 ^b —43
33—37	45—50	44—45 ^a
38—41	51—56	45 ^b —55
42—47	57—61	50—55
XVI. 1—8	XXVIII. 1—20	56—XXIV.

1. It appears from this table that out of the 106 sections of the genuine St Mark there are but four (excluding the head-line) which are wholly absent from both St Matthew and St Luke; and of the remaining 101, 93 are to be found in St Matthew, and 81 in St Luke. On the other hand, as the table shews with equal distinctness, there are large portions of St Matthew and St Luke (e.g. Mt. i.—ii., v.—vii., Lc. i.—ii., ix. 51—xviii. 14) which are either entirely wanting in St Mark, or represented there only by an occasional fragment. This is but a rough statement of the case, but it suffices to indicate the relation of St Mark to the other Synoptists¹ in regard to the extent of the fields which they respectively occupy.

2. Further, the table reveals a marked difference of order in that part of the common narrative which belongs to the Galilean Ministry. From the beginning of the journeyings to Jerusalem to the Resurrection the order of the sections differs but slightly. St Matthew (xxi. 19 f.) brings the withering of the fig-tree into immediate connexion with the sentence pronounced upon it, and

¹ Compare Mr W. C. Allen's paper in *Exp. T.* xii., p. 279 ff. (*The dependence of St Matt. i—xiii upon St Mark*).

St Luke (xxii. 21 f.) places the detection of Judas after the distribution of the Eucharist. With these exceptions the order of Mc. x. 1—xvi. 8 is generally followed by St Matthew and St Luke. But in the sequence of the events narrated in Mc. i. 14—ix. 50 there is no such consensus. St Luke, indeed, is generally in fair agreement with St Mark, where the two are dealing with the same events; but St Matthew's displacements of the Marcan order are numerous and serious in the earlier chapters.

The chief differences of order in St Luke are as follows: (1) the charge of collusion with Beelzebul follows the arrival of the mother and brethren; (2) the parable of the mustard seed is detached from that of the sower and stands in a later context; (3) the preaching at Nazareth is placed at the outset of the Ministry. St Matthew's order is essentially different from St Mark's as far as Mc. vi. 13, although from that point the two are in almost complete agreement.

It may be taken as a *prima facie* argument in favour of St Mark's order that it is "confirmed either by St Matthew or St Luke, and the greater part of it by both¹." Moreover, when one of the other Synoptists strikes out a path peculiar to himself, his order usually has less verisimilitude, and is open on internal grounds to suspicion.

Thus (1) when Mt. places the gathering of crowds from Decapolis and Judaea at the very outset of the Ministry (Mt. iv. 25), there can be little doubt that he antedates a state of things which Mc. rightly places at a later stage (Mc. iii. 7 ff.). (2) The crossing to the Gadarene (Gerasene) country, if preparatory to an evangelistic tour in the Decapolis, seems to come too early in Mt.'s order, and on the other hand he places the calling of the Apostles too late; in Mc. both incidents occupy places which accord with what appears to be the natural course of events. (3) The synagogue scene at Nazareth, which Lc. fixes before the commencement of the Lord's residence at Capernaum, bears upon its surface the evidence of a later date (cf. Lc. iv. 23 *ὅσα ἠκούσαμεν γινόμενα εἰς τὴν Καφαρναούμ κτλ.*). (4) Again the notes of time and place in Mc. are frequently precise where in Lc. they disappear, or exist only in a weakened form—e.g. Mc. i. 22 *εὐθὺς τοῖς σάββασι* (Lc. *ἐν τοῖς σ.*), ii. 1 *εἰσελθὼν πάλιν εἰς Καφαρναούμ δι' ἡμερῶν* (Lc. *ἐγένετο ἐν μιᾷ τῶν ἡμερῶν*), iv. 35 *ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ* (Lc. *ἐν μιᾷ τῶν ἡμερῶν*)—whilst in

¹ Mr F. H. Woods in *Studia Biblica*, ii. p. 62; cf. Dr Sanday's remarks in Smith's *D.B.*² (p. 1224).

Mt. the incidents have sometimes fallen into new surroundings which are inconsistent with those assigned to them in Mc. or Lc. or in both; comp. e.g. Mt. viii. 1 καταβάτος δὲ αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρους (Lc. ἐν τῷ εἶναι αὐτὸν ἐν μιᾷ τῶν πόλεων), ix. 18 ταῦτα αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος (Mc. and Lc. place the preceding parables in other contexts).

3. The comparison of St Mark's matter with that of the corresponding narratives in St Matthew and St Luke has been to some extent anticipated in the preceding section (p. lxiii ff.). But it may be useful to illustrate a little more fully the relative fulness of St Mark's knowledge in matters of detail¹. The following examples are taken from the first four chapters of the Gospel.

Mc.	Mt.	Lc.
i. 20 ἀφέντες τὸν πατέρα αὐτῶν Ζεβεδαῖον ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ μετὰ τῶν μισθωτῶν ἀπῆλθον ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ.	iv. 22 ἀφέντες τὸ πλοῖον καὶ τὸν πατέρα αὐτῶν ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ.	v. 11 καταγαγόντες τὰ πλοῖα ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἀφέντες πάντα ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ.
i. 35 πρῶτῃ ἐννυχῳ λίαν ἀναστὰς ἐξῆλθεν καὶ ἀπῆλθεν εἰς ἔρημον τόπον κάκει προσήύχετο.		iv. 42 γενομένης δὲ ἡμέρας ἐξελθὼν ἐπορεύθη εἰς ἔρημον τόπον.
i. 43 καὶ ἐμβριμῆ-σάμενος αὐτῷ εὐ-θὺς ἐξέβαλεν αὐτόν, καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ κτλ.	viii. 4 καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ κτλ.	v. 14 καὶ αὐτὸς παρήγγειλεν αὐτῷ κτλ.
ii. 2 καὶ συνήχθησαν πολλοὶ ὥστε μηκέτι χωρεῖν μηδὲ τὰ πρὸς θύραν.		
ii. 23 ἤρξαντο ὁδοῦ ποιεῖν τίλλοντες τοὺς στάχνας.	xii. 1 ἤρξαντο τίλλειν στάχνας καὶ ἐσθίειν.	vi. 1 ἐτίλλον οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἤσθιον τοὺς στάχνας.
iii. 6 ἐξελθόντες οἱ Φαρισαῖοι εὐθὺς μετὰ τῶν Ἑρῳδιανῶν κτλ.	xiii. 14 ἐξελθόντες δὲ οἱ Φαρισαῖοι κτλ.	vi. 11 αὐτοὶ δὲ κτλ.
iii. 14 προσκαλεῖται οὗς ᾔθελαν αὐτός... καὶ ἐποίησεν δώδεκα... ἵνα ᾧσιν μετ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἵνα ἀποστέλλῃ αὐτοὺς κη-	x. 1 προσκαλεσάμενος τοὺς δώδεκα μαθητὰς αὐτοῦ ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν κτλ.	vi. 13 προσεφώνησεν τοὺς μαθητὰς αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐκλεξάμενος ἀπ' αὐτῶν δώδεκα...

¹ Cf. Papias ap. Eus.: ἐνὸς... ἐποίησατο πρόνοια, τοῦ μηδὲν ὧν ἤκουσε παραλιπεῖν.

Mc.	Mt.	Lc.
<p>ρύσσειν καὶ ἔχειν ἐξουσίαν κτλ.</p> <p>iii. 19—21 ἔρχεται εἰς οἶκον· καὶ συνέρχεται πάλιν ὁ ὄχλος, ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι αὐτοὺς μηδὲ ἄρτον φαγεῖν. καὶ ἀκούσαντες οἱ παρ' αὐτοῦ ἐξῆλθον κρατῆσαι αὐτόν, ἔλεγον γὰρ ὅτι ἐξέστη.</p> <p>iv. 10 ὅτε ἐγένετο κατὰ μόνας, ἡρώτων αὐτὸν οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν σὺν τοῖς δώδεκα κτλ.</p> <p>iv. 34 κατ' ἰδίαν δὲ τοῖς ἰδίοις μαθηταῖς ἐπέλυεν πάντα.</p> <p>iv. 36 παραλαμβαίνουσιν αὐτὸν ὡς ἦν ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ, καὶ ἄλλα πλοῖα ἦν μετ' αὐτοῦ.</p> <p>iv. 38 καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν ἐν τῇ πρύμνῃ ἐπὶ τὸ προσκεφάλαιον καθεύδων.</p> <p>iv. 39 ἐπετίμησεν τῷ ἀνέμῳ καὶ εἶπεν τῇ θαλάσῃ Σιώπα, πεφίμωσο.</p>	<p>xiii. 10 προσελθόντες οἱ μαθηταὶ εἰπαν αὐτῷ κτλ.</p> <p>viii. 23 ἐμβάντι αὐτῷ εἰς πλοῖον ἠκούθησαν αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ.</p> <p>viii. 24 αὐτὸς δὲ ἐκάθευεν.</p> <p>viii. 26 ἐπετίμησεν τοῖς ἀνέμοις καὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ.</p>	<p>viii. 9 ἐπηρώτων δὲ αὐτὸν οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ κτλ.</p> <p>viii. 22 αὐτὸς ἐνέβη εἰς πλοῖον καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ.</p> <p>viii. 23 πλεόντων δὲ αὐτῶν ἀφύπνωσεν.</p> <p>viii. 24 ἐπετίμησεν τῷ ἀνέμῳ καὶ τῷ κλύδωνι τοῦ ὕδατος, καὶ ἐπαύσατο.</p>

When St Mark does not add to our knowledge, his presentation of a fact or saying is often distinct from that which it assumes in St Matthew and St Luke, and has the appearance of being the original from which one or both of the other accounts have been derived.

The following examples from the same chapters may suffice :

Mc.	Mt.	Lc.
<p>i. 16 Σίμωνα καὶ Ἀνδρέαν τὸν ἀδελφὸν Σίμωνος.</p>	<p>iv. 18 δύο ἀδελφούς, Σίμωνα τὸν λεγόμενον Πέτρον</p>	

Mc.	Mt.	Lc.
	καὶ Ἀνδρέαν τὸν ἀ- δελφὸν Σίμωνος.	
i. 26 σπαράξαν αὐ- τόν.		iv. 35 ῥύψαν αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ μέσον...μηδὲν βλάψαν αὐτόν. v. 24 τὸ κλινίδιον.
ii. 12 τὸν κράβατ- τον.	ix. 6 τὴν κλίνην.	
ii. 17 καλέσαι... ἁμαρτωλοὺς.	ix. 13 καλέσαι... ἁμαρτωλοὺς.	v. 32 καλέσαι ἁ- μαρτωλοὺς εἰς μετα- νοίαν.
ii. 21 εἰ δὲ μή, αἶρει τὸ πλήρωμα ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὸ καινὸν τοῦ παλαιοῦ.	iv. 16 αἶρει γὰρ τὸ πλήρωμα αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱματίου.	v. 36 εἰ δὲ μήγε, καὶ τὸ καινὸν σχίσει καὶ τῷ παλαιῷ οὐ συμφωνήσει τὸ ἐπί- βλημα τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ καινοῦ.
iii. 16 καὶ ἐπέθηκεν ὄνομα τῷ Σίμωνι Πέ- τρον, καὶ Ἰάκωβον.	x. 2 Σίμων ὁ κα- λούμενος Πέτρος... καὶ Ἰάκωβος.	vi. 14 Σίμωνα δὲ καὶ ὠνόμασεν Πέ- τρον...καὶ Ἰάκωβον.
iv. 11 ὑμῖν τὸ μυ- στήριον δέδοται.	xiii. 11 ὑμῖν δέ- δοται γινῶναι τὰ μυ- στήρια.	viii. 9 ὑμῖν δέδο- ται γινῶναι τὰ μυστή- ρια.
iv. 21 ἔρχεται ὁ λύχνος.	v. 15 καίουσιν λύχνον.	viii. 16 λύχνον ἄψας.
iv. 22 οὐ γάρ ἐσ- τιν κρυπτὸν ἐὰν μὴ ἵνα κτλ.	x. 26 οὐδὲν γάρ ἐστιν κεκαλυμμένον ὃ οὐκ κτλ.	viii. 17 οὐ γάρ ἐστιν κρυπτὸν ὃ οὐ κτλ.
iv. 31 ὡς κόκκῳ.	xiii. 31 ὁμοία ἐσ- τίν...κόκκῳ.	xiii. 19 ὁμοία ἐσ- τίν κόκκῳ.

Although in several of these instances St Mark's mode of expressing himself is briefer than that which is preferred by the other Synoptists, his style is not on the whole distinguished by brevity. On the contrary his treatment of incident is constantly fuller than theirs, partly through the habit, already illustrated, of filling up his picture with an abundance of minute details, partly from his way of (1) presenting facts in a vivid and pictorial form, and (2) interpreting character and conduct.

Examples of (1) may be found in the story of the Gerasene demoniac, the narrative of the cleansing of the *αἰμορροῦσα* and the raising of the child of Jairus, the Baptist's martyrdom, the discussion arising out of the question about *κοινὰ χεῖρες*, the healing of the Syrophenician girl, the epileptic boy, and the son of Timæus, the scribe's question, the anointing at Bethany. This feature in Mc. is most apparent when he is compared with Mt.

Lc. has a fulness of his own, but it is of another character, and largely due to a literary style; cf. Mc. ii. 22 with Lc. v. 37 f., v. 1 with Lc. viii. 26, v. 17 with Lc. viii. 37, viii. 30 with Lc. ix. 21, viii. 34 with Lc. ix. 23, ix. 32 with Lc. ix. 45, xi. 8 with Lc. xix. 37, xiii. 7 f. with Lc. xxi. 9 ff.

The following may serve as illustrations of (2): Mc. i. 41 *σπλαγχνισθείς*, i. 43 *ἐμβριμησάμενος*, iii. 5 *μετ' ὀργῆς συνελπούμενος*, v. 30 *ἐπιγνοὺς ἐν ἑαυτῷ τὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ δύναμιν*, v. 36 *παρακούσας τὸν λόγον λαλούμενον*, vi. 19 *ἐνείχεν αὐτῷ κτλ.*, vi. 20 *ἐφοβείτο...πολλὰ ἡτόραι καὶ ἡδέως αὐτοῦ ἤκουεν*, vi. 52 *ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ καρδιά πεπωρωμένη*, vii. 19 *καθαρίζων πάντα τὰ βρώματα*, x. 21 *ἐμβλέψας αὐτῷ ἡγάπησεν αὐτόν*, x. 22 *στυγνάσας ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ*, xv. 15 *βουλόμενος τῷ ὄχλῳ τὸ ἱκανὸν ποιῆσαι*, xvi. 8 *οὐδενὶ οὐδὲν εἶπον, ἐφοβοῦντο γάρ.*

As a result of this characteristic fulness of St Mark, some eighty verses in his Gospel find no direct parallel in the other Synoptists. Although he seldom introduces a narrative or a parable which is not also found in St Matthew or St Luke, the aggregate of matter peculiar to the Second Gospel cannot fall much below one-sixth of the whole book.

In one respect, indeed, St Mark is concise where the other Evangelists are full. With a single exception (c. xiii.) he represents the longer discourses of St Matthew and St Luke by a few compact sentences. Thus, the Sermon on the Mount finds only an occasional echo in the Second Gospel (e.g. iv. 21, ix. 50, x. 11); the long charge to the Twelve (Mt. x.) is reduced by St Mark to a few verses (vi. 8—11); of the final denunciation of the Pharisees, which occupies a whole chapter in St Matthew (xxiii.), St Mark gives merely a specimen (xii. 38—40). Such public teaching as St Mark reports is chiefly parabolic (ii. 19—22, iii. 23—27, iv. 3—32, vii. 15, xii. 1—9); yet his parables are few in comparison with those of either Matthew or Luke. On the other hand instructions delivered privately to the Twelve are sometimes given more at length by St Mark than by the other two Synoptists (cf. e.g. vii. 18—23, viii. 17—21, ix. 33—50, xiii. 34—37). And such sayings as St Mark records are often, like his narrative, characterised by touches which possess a singular freshness and originality.

The following are examples: i. 14 *πεπλήρωται ὁ καιρὸς*, ii. 27 *τὸ σάββατον διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐγένετο καὶ οὐχ ὁ ἄνθρωπος διὰ τὸ σάββατον*,

iii. 23 πῶς δύναται Σατανᾶς Σατανᾶν ἐκβάλλειν; 26 ἀλλὰ τέλος ἔχει, 29 ἐnochος ἔσται αἰωνίου ἁμαρτήματος, iv. 8 ἀναβαίνοντα καὶ αὐξανόμενα, 13 οὐκ οἴδατε τὴν παραβολὴν ταύτην κτλ., vii. 13 παρόμοια τοιαῦτα πολλὰ ποιείτε, vii. 27 ἄφες πρῶτον χορτασθῆναι τὰ τέκνα, viii. 21 οὐπω συνίετε; ix. 23 τὸ Εἰ δύνη, πάντα δυνατὰ τῷ πιστεύοντι, ix. 29 τοῦτο τὸ γένος ἐν οὐδενὶ δύναται ἐξελεῖν εἰ μὴ ἐν προσευχῇ, x. 30 μετὰ διωγμῶν, xi. 22 ἔχετε πίστιν θεοῦ, xii. 27 πολὺ πλανᾶσθε, xii. 34 οὐ μακρὰν εἰ ἀπὸ τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ θεοῦ, xiv. 36 πάντα δυνατὰ σοι.

To sum up these remarks. It would appear that the relation of St Mark to the other Synoptists is that of an early but fragmentary record towards records of a somewhat later origin¹ and more complex character. In compass St Mark falls far short of the other two², but he excels them in approximation to chronological order and in life-like representation of the facts³. His narrative moves in a more contracted field; he reports but one of our Lord's longer discourses in full, and comparatively few of His sayings and parables. But where the three Synoptists are on common ground, St Mark is usually distinguished by signs of the minuter knowledge which comes from personal observation or from personal contact with an eye-witness⁴.

¹ For a discussion of this point see Hastings, *D. B.* iii. 259 f., *Enc. Bibl.* ii. 1847 f.; the literature upon it will be found in Moffatt, *Historical N. T.*, p. 262 f.

² Jerome, *de virr.* iii. 8, "Marcus... breve scripsit evangelium."

³ On the 'genius' of St Mark's Gospel see Salmond in Hastings, *D. B.*, p. 253 ff.

⁴ Mr F. P. Badham in *St Mark's Indebtedness to St Matthew* uses the picturesqueness of St Mark's narrative as an argument against his priority; see e.g. p. 44: "consider the frequently trivial character of these details... consider, too, the tendency to emphasise

the marvellous. With the phenomena of the Apocryphal Gospels before our eyes it will surely be reckoned a sign of decadence that our Second Evangelist dilates so exuberantly on the Gadarene's ferocity and the epileptic's paroxysm." The comparison of St Mark with the Apocryphal Gospels is unfortunate. It calls attention to the essential difference between the real and the realistic, a report based upon a first-hand authority and an historical romance. For a criticism of Mr Badham's method the student may be referred to Mr A. Wright's *Some N. T. problems*, p. 256 ff.

VII.

USE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT BY ST MARK.

This Gospel contains 68 distinct references to the Old Testament, of which 25 are either formal¹ or nearly verbal quotations. Only seven of the references are peculiar to St Mark.

In the following table quotations are distinguished by an asterisk; (Mt.), (Lc.), indicate that the passage is used by St Matthew or St Luke in a corresponding context; a dagger before a Marcan reference shews that it contains a quotation peculiar to St Mark.

*Gen.	i. 27	Mc.	x. 6 (Mt.)
*	ii. 24		x. 7 f. (Mt.)
	xviii. 14		x. 27 (Mt., Lc.)
	xxxvii. 20		xii. 7 (Mt., Lc.)
	xxxviii. 8		xii. 19 (Mt., Lc.)
*Exod.	iii. 6		xii. 26 (Mt., Lc.)
*	xx. 12		vii. 10 ^a , x. 19 (Mt.)
*	xx. 12—17		x. 19 (Mt., Lc.)
*	xxi. 17		vii. 10 ^b (Mt.)
*	xxiv. 8		xiv. 24 (Mt.)
Lev.	xiii. 49		i. 44 (Mt., Lc.)
*	xix. 18		xii. 31, 33 (Mt., Lc.)
Num.	xxvii. 17		vi. 34 (Mt.)
*Deut.	iv. 35	†	xii. 32
	v. 16		vii. 10 (Mt.)
	v. 17—20		x. 19 (Mt., Lc.)
*	vi. 4		xii. 29, 32
	vi. 5		xii. 33 (Mt., Lc.)
	xiii. 1		xiii. 22 (Mt.)
	xxiv. 1		x. 4 (Mt.)
*	xxiv. 14	†	x. 19
	xxv. 5		xii. 19 (Mt., Lc.)
	xxx. 4		xiii. 27 (Mt.)
I Sam.	xv. 22	†	xii. 33

¹ The formal quotations in Mc. are 19; see *Introduction to the O. T. in Greek*, pp. 382, 391.

1 Sam. xxi. 6	Mc. ii. 26 (Mt., Lc.)
1 Kings xxii. 17	vi. 34 (Mt.)
2 Kings i. 8	i. 10 (Mt.)
Esther v. 3, vii. 2	vi. 23
Job xlii. 2	x. 29 (Mt.)
*Pa. xxii. 1	xv. 34 (Mt.)
xxii. 7	xv. 29 (Mt.)
xxii. 19	xv. 24 (Mt., Lc.)
xli. 9	† xiv. 18
* xlii. 6	xiv. 34 (Mt.)
lxix. 22	xv. 36 (Mt.)
* cx. 1	xii. 36, xiv. 62 (Mt., Lc.)
* cxviii. 22 f.	xii. 10 (Mt., Lc.)
* cxviii. 25 f.	xi. 9 (Mt.)
Isa. v. 1—2	xii. 1 (Mt., Lc.)
vi. 9 f.	iv. 12 (Mt., Lc.)
xiii. 10	xiii. 24 (Mt.)
xix. 2	xiii. 8 (Mt., Lc.)
* xxix. 13	vii. 6 (Mt.)
xxxiv. 4	xiii. 25 (Mt.)
* xl. 3	i. 3 (Mt., Lc.)
* lvi. 7	xi. 17* (Mt., Lc.)
lxii. 2	vi. 11 (Mt.)
* lxvi. 24	† ix. 48
Jer. v. 21	† viii. 18
* vii. 11	xi. 17 ^b (Mt., Lc.)
Ezek. xii. 2	† viii. 18
xvii. 23	iv. 32 (Mt., Lc.)
xxxiv. 5	vi. 34 (Mt.)
Dan. ii. 28, 29, 45	xiii. 7 (Mt., Lc.)
iv. 12, 21	iv. 32 (Mt.)
vii. 13	xiii. 26, xiv. 62 (Mt., Lc.)
ix. 27	xiii. 14 (Mt.)
xi. 31	xiii. 14 (Mt.)
* xii. 1	xiii. 19 (Mt.)
* xii. 11	xiii. 14 (Mt.)
Joel iii. 13	† iv. 29
Mic. vii. 6	xiii. 12 (cf. Mt., Lc.)
Zech. ii. 10	xiii. 27 (Mt.)
viii. 6	x. 27 (Mt.)
ix. 11	xiv. 24 (Mt.)
* xiii. 7	xiv. 27 (Mt.)
*Mal. iii. 1	i. 2 (Mt., Lc.)
iv. 5	ix. 12 (Mt.)

A comparison of the formal and direct quotations with the Cambridge manual edition of the LXX.¹ will shew that while St

¹ A more detailed comparison is given by Mr W. C. Allen in *Exp. Times*, xii. (1900-1) pp. 187 ff., 281 ff.

Mark is generally in fair agreement with the MS. which on the whole presents the LXX. in its relatively oldest form, there are some remarkable variations.

In the following list thick type is used where the text of the Cambridge LXX. diverges from the text of St Mark as edited in this volume.

Mc. i. 2 ἰδοὺ ἀποστέλλω τὸν ἄγγελόν μου πρὸ προσώπου σου, ὃς κατασκευάσει τὴν ὁδὸν σου.

Mc. i. 3 φωνὴ βοῶντος ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ Ἐτοιμάσατε τὴν ὁδὸν Κυρίου, εὐθείας ποιεῖτε τὰς τρίβους αὐτοῦ.

Mc. vii. 6 ὁ λαὸς οὗτος τοῖς χεῖλεσίν με τιμᾷ, ἡ δὲ καρδιά αὐτῶν πόρρω ἀπέχει ἀπ' ἐμοῦ· μάτην δὲ σέβονται με, διδάσκοντες διδασκαλίας ἐντάλματα ἀνθρώπων.

Mc. vii. 10^a τίμα τὸν πατέρα σου καὶ τὴν μητέρα σου.

Mc. vii. 10^b ὁ κακολογῶν πατέρα ἢ μητέρα θανάτῳ τελευτάτω.

Mc. ix. 48 ὁ σκώληξ αὐτῶν οὐ τελευτᾷ καὶ τὸ πῦρ οὐ σβέννυται.

Mc. x. 6 ἄρσεν καὶ θήλυ ἐποίησεν αὐτούς.

Mc. x. 7 f. ἔνεκεν τούτου καταλείψει ἄνθρωπος τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν μητέρα, καὶ ἔσονται οἱ δύο εἰς σάρκα μίαν.

Mc. x. 19 μὴ φονεύσῃς, μὴ μοιχεύσῃς, μὴ κλέψῃς, μὴ ψευδομαρτυρήσῃς, μὴ ἀποστερήσῃς, τίμα τὸν πατέρα σου καὶ τὴν μητέρα.

Mc. xi. 9 ὡσαννά· εὐλογημένος ὁ ἐρχόμενος ἐν ὀνόματι Κυρίου.

Mc. xi. 17^a ὁ οἶκός μου οἶκος προσευχῆς κληθήσεται πᾶσιν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν.

Mc. xi. 17^b σπήλαιον ληστῶν.

Mal. iii. 1 ἰδοὺ ἐξαποστέλλω τὸν ἄγγελόν μου, καὶ ἐπιβλέψεται ὁδὸν πρὸ προσώπου μου.

Isa. xl. 3 φωνὴ βοῶντος ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ Ἐτοιμάσατε τὴν ὁδὸν Κυρίου, εὐθείας ποιεῖτε τὰς τρίβους τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν.

Isa. xxix. 13 ἐγγίξα μοι ὁ λαὸς οὗτος ἐν τῷ στόματι αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐν τοῖς χεῖλεσιν αὐτῶν τιμῶσίν με, ἡ δὲ καρδιά αὐτῶν πόρρω ἀπέχει ἀπ' ἐμοῦ· μάτην δὲ σέβονται με, διδάσκοντες ἐντάλματα ἀνθρώπων καὶ διδασκαλίας.

Exod. xx. 12 (Deut. v. 16) τίμα τὸν πατέρα σου καὶ τὴν μητέρα.

Exod. xxi. 16 (17) ὁ κακολογῶν πατέρα αὐτοῦ ἢ μητέρα αὐτοῦ τελευτήσει θανάτῳ.

Isa. lxvi. 24 ὁ...σκώληξ αὐτῶν οὐ τελευτήσει (τελευτᾷ A), καὶ τὸ πῦρ αὐτῶν οὐ σβεσθήσεται.

Gen. i. 27 ἄρσεν καὶ θήλυ ἐποίησεν αὐτούς.

Gen. ii. 24 ἔνεκεν τούτου καταλείψει ἄνθρωπος τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν μητέρα αὐτοῦ, ...καὶ ἔσονται οἱ δύο εἰς σάρκα μίαν.

Exod. xx. 12—17 τίμα τὸν πατέρα σου καὶ τὴν μητέρα...οὐ μοιχεύσεις, οὐ κλέψεις, οὐ φονεύσεις, οὐ ψευδομαρτυρήσεις.

Deut. xxiv. 14, A οὐκ ἀποστερήσεις.

Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 25, 26 σῶσον δὴ...εὐλογημένος ὁ ἐρχόμενος ἐν ὀνόματι Κυρίου.

Isa. lvi. 7 ὁ...οἶκός μου οἶκος προσευχῆς κληθήσεται πᾶσιν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν.

Jer. vii. 11 σπήλαιον ληστῶν.

Mc. xii. 10 λίθον ὃν ἀπεδοκίμασαν οἱ οἰκοδομοῦντες, οὗτος ἐγενήθη εἰς κεφαλὴν γωνίας· παρὰ Κυρίου ἐγένετο αὕτη, καὶ ἔστιν θαυμαστὴ ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν.

Mc. xii. 26 εἶπεν... Ἐγὼ ὁ θεὸς Ἀβραὰμ καὶ θεὸς Ἰσαὰκ καὶ θεὸς Ἰακώβ.

Mc. xii. 29 f. ἄκουε, Ἰσραήλ· Κύριος ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν Κύριος εἰς ἔστιν· καὶ ἀγαπήσεις Κύριον τὸν θεόν σου ἐξ ὅλης [τῆς] καρδίας σου καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς ψυχῆς σου καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς διανοίας σου καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς ἰσχύος σου.

Mc. xii. 31 ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν.

Mc. xii. 32 οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλος πλην αὐτοῦ.

Mc. xii. 36 εἶπεν Κύριος τῷ κυρίῳ μου Κάθου ἐκ δεξιῶν μου ἕως ἂν θῶ τοὺς ἐχθρούς σου ὑποκάτω τῶν ποδῶν σου.

Mc. xiii. 14 τὸ βδέλυγμα τῆς ἐρημώσεως.

Mc. xiii. 19 θλίψις οἶα οὐ γέγονεν...

Mc. xiv. 24 τὸ αἷμα... τῆς διαθήκης.

Mc. xiv. 27 πατάξω τὸν ποιμένα, καὶ τὰ πρόβατα διασκορπισθήσονται.

Mc. xiv. 34 περίλυπος... ἡ ψυχή.

Mc. xv. 34 ὁ θεός μου ὁ θεός μου, εἰς τί ἐγκατέλιπές με;

Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 22 f. τὸν λίθον ὃν ἀπεδοκίμασαν οἱ οἰκοδομοῦντες, οὗτος ἐγενήθη εἰς κεφαλὴν γωνίας· παρὰ Κυρίου ἐγένετο αὕτη, καὶ ἔστιν θαυμαστὴ ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν.

Exod. iii. 6 εἶπεν Ἐγώ εἰμι ὁ θεός... Ἀβραὰμ καὶ θεός Ἰσαὰκ καὶ θεός Ἰακώβ.

Deut. vi. 4 f. ἄκουε, Ἰσραήλ· Κύριος ὁ θεός ἡμῶν Κύριος εἰς ἔστιν· καὶ ἀγαπήσεις Κύριον τὸν θεόν σου ἐξ ὅλης τῆς διανοίας σου καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς ψυχῆς σου καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς δυνάμεώς σου.

Lev. xix. 18 ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν.

Deut. iv. 35 οὐκ ἔστιν ἐπὶ (ἄλλος Α) πλην αὐτοῦ.

Ps. cix. (cx.) 1 εἶπεν ὁ κύριος τῷ κυρίῳ μου Κάθου ἐκ δεξιῶν μου ἕως ἂν θῶ τοὺς ἐχθρούς σου ὑποκάτω τῶν ποδῶν σου.

Dan. xii. 11 (LXX.) τὸ βδέλυγμα τῆς ἐρημώσεως.

Dan. xii. 1 (Th.) θλίψις οἶα οὐ γέγονεν...

Exod. xxiv. 8 τὸ αἷμα τῆς διαθήκης.

Zach. xiii. 7 πατάξατε τοὺς ποιμένας καὶ ἐκσπάσατε τὰ πρόβατα.

Ps. xli. (xlii.) 6 περίλυπος... ἡ ψυχή.

Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 1 ὁ θεός ὁ θεός μου... ἵνα τί ἐγκατέλιπές με;

The variations, it will be seen, are not numerous or extensive, but they are sometimes well marked and of considerable interest. Details have been discussed, as far as space permitted, in the footnotes; but attention may be called here to a few points.

(1) St Mark manifests an occasional leaning towards the text of cod. A (Gen. ii. 24 [?], Exod. xx. 13 ff. (order), xxi. 16, Deut. vi. 4, Zach. xiii. 7). (2) In a few remarkable instances he agrees with the other Synoptists against the LXX. (Isa. xxix. 13, xl. 3,

Zach. xiii. 7, Mal. iii. 1). (3) While his LXX. quotations usually exhibit the same text as St Matthew's and St Luke's, he is here and there independent of one or both (Exod. xx. 13 ff, Deut. vi. 4, Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 1, cix. (cx.) 1).

With few exceptions (e.g. i. 2, 3) St Mark's references to the Old Testament occur in his report of the words of our Lord or of those who conversed with Him. But the commentary will make it probable that our Evangelist was intimately acquainted with the language of the Greek Bible¹. To the LXX. he was probably indebted for nearly all that he knew of Greek as a written language², as well as for the form in which his conceptions of the Messiah and the Kingdom of God were generally cast.

¹ See also § iv. of this Introduction.

² Sir J. C. Hawkins (*Hor. Syn.* pp. 108, 162 ff.) points out that, to judge by the list of words peculiar to St Mark, his acquaintance with the LXX. was less intimate than either St Matthew's or St Luke's. The test, however, is not

conclusive, merely establishing a probability that Mc. had other resources, such as those which a *ἐμπειρής* might not unnaturally possess, which rendered him more independent of the LXX. vocabulary than the other Synoptists.

VIII.

EXTERNAL CONDITIONS OF THE LIFE OF CHRIST AS DEPICTED BY ST MARK.

1. Two sections of Palestine make up the field of St Mark's history, Galilee (ἡ Γαλιλαία¹), and Judaea (ἡ Ἰουδαία χώρα or simply ἡ Ἰουδαία); and two cities stand prominently forward as the centres of the movement, Capernaum (Καφαρναούμ), and Jerusalem (in Mc. always Ἱεροσόλυμα). Adjacent regions are also mentioned, into some of which the scene occasionally passes—Idumaea, Peraea (πέραν Ἰορδάνου), Phoenicia (περὶ Τύρον καὶ Σιδῶνα, τὰ ὄρια Τύρου καὶ Σιδῶνος), Decapolis (ἡ δεκάπολις, Δεκάπολις), Gennesaret, 'the land of the Gerasenes' (ἡ χώρα τῶν Γερασηνῶν); and other towns and villages—Nazareth (Ναζαρέτ), Bethsaida, Dalmanutha (? Magdala or Mageda), Caesarea (Καίσαρεια ἢ Φιλίππου), Tyre, Sidon, Jericho, Bethphage, Bethany. The river Jordan, the 'wilderness' of Judaea (ἡ ἔρημος), the waste or common ground in the neighbourhood of the towns of Galilee and Gaulonitis (ἐρημοὶ τόποι, ἐρημία), the lake (ἡ θάλασσα τῆς Γαλιλαίας, or ἡ θάλασσα), the Galilean and Peraean hills (τὸ ὄρος, τὰ ὄρη), a 'high mountain' in the North which is probably Hermon, and the Mount of Olives (τὸ ὄρος τῶν ἐλαιῶν), complete the geographical surroundings of the narrative.

¹ The name is spelt thus in cod. B throughout St Mark except i. 9 and xvi. 7, and uniformly in the O.T. (Jos. xx. 7, xxi. 32, 3 Regn. ix. 11, 4 Regn. xv. 29, 1 Chron. vi. 76, Isa. ix. 1). Winer-Schmiedel, § 5, 13 a, classes Γαλιλαία with κελνεῖν, μισεῖν, πολέμειν. But though

analogy may have had weight, it is probable that Γαλιλαία is a genuine attempt to reproduce the sound of the Hebrew word, and that the diphthong answers to the long vowel in גָּלִילָא. Of WH. Notes, p. 155.

If we consider the extent of our Lord's itinerations, this list will appear singularly meagre. During the period covered by Mc. i. 14—ix. 50 He seems to have evangelised in person or through the Twelve every part of Galilee, and a portion at least of the vaguely defined region east of the Jordan which was known as the Decapolis, besides undertaking a journey through Phoenicia and across the Lebanon. These missionary journeys led Him through all the towns and larger villages (*κωμopolεις*) of the most densely populated part of Palestine; but though St Mark relates the fact (i. 38 ff., vi. 6 ff.), he is silent as to the names of the places visited. Nor again, graphic as he is, does he stop to describe the effect produced upon fishermen of the little inclosed freshwater lake by their first sight of the Mediterranean and of the glories of Lebanon and Hermon. The Evangelist keeps strictly to his purpose, and allows himself to enter into details only when they illustrate the matter which is in hand. He is more concerned to set forth the character and method of the Ministry than the names of its localities. Nevertheless the indications of place are distinct enough to fix the geographical surroundings of almost every important incident, if we may assume that St Mark's order is roughly chronological. Of the events reported in c. x. 1—31 no more can be said than that they took place in Judaea or in Peraea (x. 1). But in both the greater sections of the history (i. 14—ix. 50, x. 32—xvi. 8) localisation can be carried into details.

This is obvious in x. 32—xvi. 8; but a little examination will shew that it is true also of the earlier section. Capernaum or its neighbourhood on the west side of the Lake is the scene of i. 16—38, ii. 1—iii. 12, iii. 20—iv. 36, v. 21—43, vi. 53—vii. 23, ix. 33—50, whilst v. 1—20, vi. 32—47, vii. 32—viii. 9, 22—26 belong to the eastern shore, and iv. 37—41, vi. 48—52, viii. 14—21, to the Lake itself; journeyings through Galilee, Phoenicia, Abilene and Ituraea occupy i. 39—45, iii. 13—19, vi. 1—13, 30—31, vii. 24—31, viii. 27—ix. 32. This accounts for the whole section i. 14—ix. 50 with the exception of vi. 14—29, which consists of an explanatory episode and belongs, as we learn from an independent source, to Machaerus on the east of the Dead Sea. In many cases we can locate separate incidents yet more precisely. Thus the events of i. 21—34, ii. 1—12, ix. 33—50, are expressly

connected with Capernaum; others belong to Gerasa, Gennesaret, Bethsaida, Nazareth, the neighbourhoods of Tyre and Caesarea Philippi. The exact locality however is more frequently described than named; the writer is usually content to place the event in its physical surroundings—in a house, on the road, by the side of the lake, among the hills, or wherever it may have occurred—but information of this kind is rarely withheld.

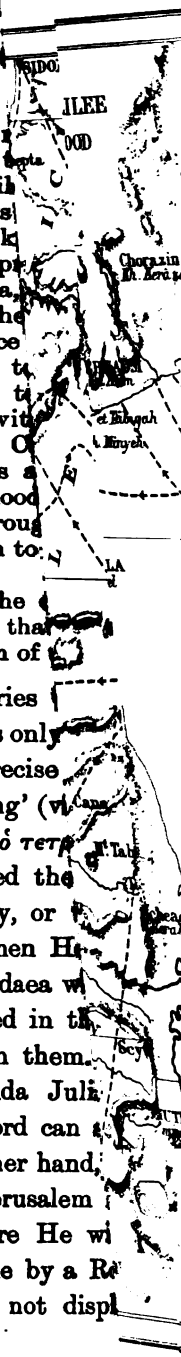
This method of localising the incidents imparts distinctness and movement to the history, while it does not burden the reader's memory with mere lists of names. At the same time it offers guidance in the construction of an intelligible plan of the Ministry. We can see quite clearly that the Ministry in Galilee found its centre in Capernaum; there it begins and ends (i. 21, ix. 33). Other Gospels couple Chorazin with Capernaum (Mt. xi. 21 ff., Lc. x. 13 ff.); St Mark mentions no other town on the west shore of the lake, and thus fixes attention on the head-quarters of the movement. Capernaum was the home of Simon and Andrew (i. 29) and Levi (ii. 15); from Capernaum easy access could be had, not only to every part of the lake-district, but, by means of the great roads which were within reach, to every part of Palestine. The roads brought people together from east and west, north and south (iii. 8), and at other times carried the Lord and the Twelve upon their errand of preaching the Gospel to the rest of Galilee. So far as we can judge, it belonged to our Lord's design to evangelise the Tetrarchy thoroughly, while He made the lake-side the centre of His work. In St Mark we can see how the wider purpose was worked into the narrower. The itinerations occur at intervals determined by circumstances; whenever the enthusiasm of the crowd rose to a dangerous height, or the hostility of the Scribes at Capernaum or of the court-party at Tiberias rendered a temporary withdrawal expedient, the Lord used the interval either in evangelistic work (i. 35 ff., vi. 1 ff.), or in intercourse with the Twelve, for which leisure and privacy were gained by travel (vii. 24 ff., viii. 27 ff.). Towards the end of the Ministry in Galilee the latter employment predominated, and in this fact it is impossible not to see the working out of a Divine plan. The solitudes of Lebanon and Hermon afforded an unrivalled scene for the teaching

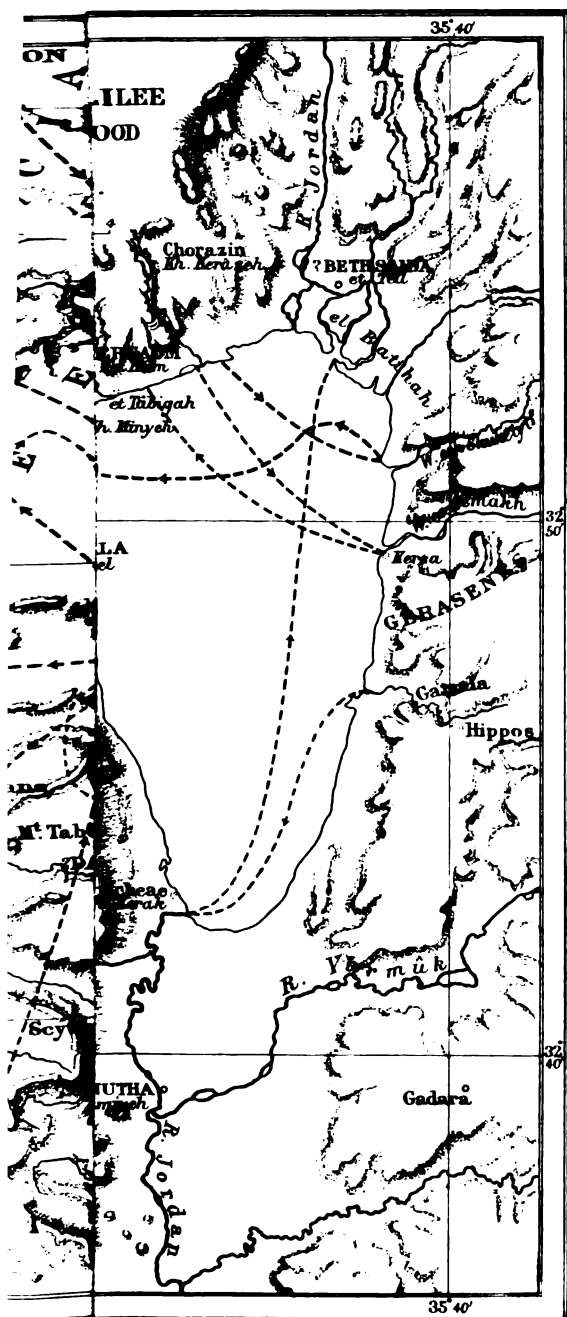
of the laws of the Kingdom to the future Apostolic initiation into the mystery of the Passion.

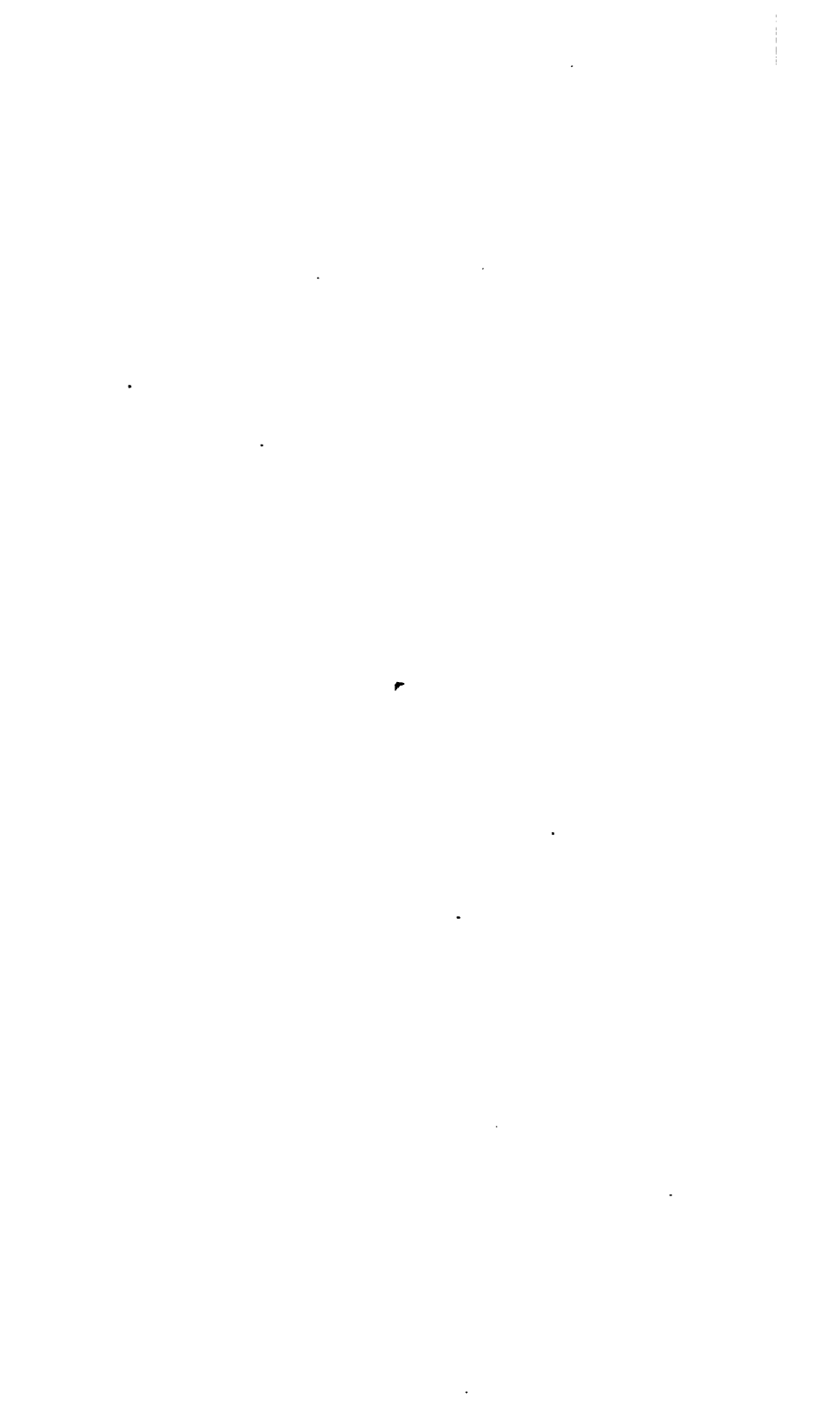
Besides the journey from Judaea to Galilee (i. 1) describes (i.) three voyages on the lake, with visits to the neighbourhood, (ii.) three inland journeys in Galilee, longer journeys. The particulars are as follows: 1. From Capernaum to the land of the Gerasenes and back (vi. 21). 2. From some point on the west shore, probably of Capernaum, to the neighbourhood of Bethsaida, Gennesaret (vi. 32, 53). 3. From some point on the east shore to the neighbourhood of Dalmanutha, and from thence to Capernaum (viii. 10, 22). ii. 1. Circuit of Galilee; return to Capernaum (i. 39, ii. 1). 2. Visit to the hill-country; return to Capernaum (iii. 13). 3. Circuit of the villages beginning with Caesarea Philippi and return to the lake (vi. 1, 6, 32). iii. 1. From Capernaum to Phoenicia, through Sidon, and round to Decapolis and back to Capernaum (vii. 24, 31). 2. From Bethsaida to the neighbourhood of Caesarea Philippi, thence northwards to Hermon; return through Capernaum (viii. 27—ix. 33). 3. From Capernaum to Perea (x. 1).

For the identification of the various sites see the notes upon the text, and the maps. It is to be understood that the lines in the latter give merely the probable direction of the journeys.

2. Into the political conditions of the countries which the Lord worked or travelled, St Mark allows his readers only a glimpse. He is almost obviously indifferent as to precise details of this kind. Herod Antipas is introduced as 'the king' (vi. 14) in a context where both Mt. and Lc. are careful to write *ὁ τetrarchης*. There is nothing to shew that when Christ crossed the Jordan He entered another tetrarchy, or came under the authority of the *legatus Syriae* when He entered Phoenicia, and under that of the Procurator of Judaea when He reached Jericho. Yet if St Mark's history is placed in the light of these facts, it is seen to be in full accord with them. Caesarea Philippi, and even Bethsaida, are recognised as places of relative safety, where the Lord can take refuge for a time from the intrigues of Herod. On the other hand, Jerusalem is represented as being aware that in going up to Jerusalem He was encountering greater peril than in Galilee; there He was delivered to Gentile officials (*τοῖς ἔθνεσιν*), and die by a Roman punishment. If the writer of this Gospel does not displ-







knowledge of the complex political life which prevailed in Palestine at the time, his reticence is not due to ignorance.

3. On the state of religion in Galilee and Judaea St Mark is less reserved. (The synagogues in Galilee, the Temple and Precinct at Jerusalem, control the ecclesiastical life of the two provinces; in the North the *ἀρχισυνάγωγοι*, in the South the *ἀρχιερεῖς*, are the ecclesiastical authorities. But in both the religious teachers of the people are the Scribes—*οἱ γραμματεῖς*, as St Mark uniformly calls them—and we meet them everywhere, at Capernaum (ii. 6), among the villages under Hermon (ix. 14), and at Jerusalem. Of the two great religious sects which divide religious opinion, the Pharisees are found both in Galilee and Judaea; of the Sadducees St Mark makes no mention till he reaches the last scenes at Jerusalem. In these the Pharisaic Scribes fall into the background, and their place is taken by the Sadducean priesthood which dominates the capital. There is a delicate mark of truth in this sudden but unannounced change, of which indications may be found everywhere in the last five chapters of the Gospel. On the first morning after His entrance into the Precinct the Lord comes into collision with the hierarchy through His action in the matter of the temple-market. From that moment they take the lead in seeking His death: they head the deputation from the Sanhedrin which demands to know His authority; they negotiate with Judas for the betrayal; a servant of the High Priest seems to have been foremost in the arrest; the Lord is taken from Gethsemane to the High Priest's Palace, and, though other members of the Sanhedrin are present, the condemnation is evidently the act of the priesthood, and it is from them that the Procurator learns the nature of the charge. Even Pilate could detect the motive which inspired them. For traditionalism, which concerned the Scribes so deeply, they cared little; but they could not suffer a superior, and if Jesus were the Christ, or were generally regarded in that light, their supremacy was at an end. Thus Jesus was condemned in the end not for His supposed contempt of the Law, written or oral, but for His acceptance of the Messianic character. The result is widely different from what the

experience of Galilee would have led the reader to expect; but it is fully explained by the change of circumstances which St Mark assumes but does not stop to relate.

Not less interesting is the light which the Evangelist throws upon the religious and social condition of the mass of the Jewish people. There is here again a marked distinction between the North and the South, though our attention is hardly called to it. In Galilee we find ourselves in the midst of a population which on the whole is rural; the towns are for the most part *κωμοπόλεις*, and round them are uninhabited spaces, high ground, cornfields (*τὰ σπόριμα*), open country dotted with villages and farms (*ἀγροί*). The history moves among the working classes, the fishermen and husbandmen who were the backbone of the lake-side people. At Tiberias and Machaerus the court of Antipas attracted men of another stamp, and on the occasion of the Tetrarch's birthday we see the "heads of Galilee" (*οἱ πρῶτοι τῆς Γαλιλαίας*) mingling with high officials and military tribunes (*οἱ μεγιστᾶνες, οἱ χιλιάρχοι*). But at Capernaum the only indications of proximity to a seat of government are the *τελώνιον* which faces the shore, and the "Herodians" with whom the local Pharisees take counsel. The most striking feature here is the vast throng (*ὁ ὄχλος, οἱ ὄχλοι*) which surrounds the Prophet of Nazareth all day long and day after day. It is replenished from all parts of Syria, but the bulk of the crowd must always have come from the lake-side towns and villages (cf. vi. 55). This crowd is uniformly friendly and indeed enthusiastic, intent in the first instance upon getting its sick healed or watching and admiring the miracles, but also attracted by a teaching which was strangely unlike that of other Rabbis (i. 21, 27). Many elements were mingled in this Galilean audience; a few were themselves Rabbis, and these were at least secretly hostile; the majority were doubtless members of synagogues and men of unblemished orthodoxy (cf. Acts x. 14), but there was also a large following of persons who had no place in the religious life of Judaism (*τελῶναι καὶ ἁμαρτωλοί*, ii. 15), but were not averse to religious instruction such as Jesus offered. Our Lord was touched by their enthusiasm; it revealed a yearning

for guidance which deserved better shepherding than it received at the hands of their official guides (vi. 34). But He was at the same time grieved by the immaturity and obtuseness which rendered the masses impervious to directly spiritual teaching, and indeed unworthy of it (iv. 11 ff.). Even the picked companions of His journeys in Galilee retained much of the callousness and blindness which belonged to their environment (viii. 17, 21). Hence the Galilean teaching of Christ was limited to elementary lessons of truth, or, if it went further, was clothed in parables (iv. 11 f.).

Of the Jerusalemites this Gospel tells us little, but there are indications that the influences at work among them were widely different. The Lord had friends and disciples in Jerusalem and the neighbourhood—the household of Simon at Bethany (xiv. 3), Joseph of Arimathaea, the owner of Gethsemane, and the master of the house in the city where the last supper was eaten. But it may be doubted whether the Galilean Prophet was popular in the city. The crowds who escorted Him to Jerusalem, and who hung on His words in the Court of the Gentiles, were largely made up of Galileans and visitors; the crowd of citizens which thronged up to the Praetorium when the news of His arrest spread through the city, was chiefly interested in the opportunity of pressing its claims upon Pilate (xv. 8), and yielded to the importunity of the ἀρχιερεῖς (xv. 11). The report that Jesus had threatened to destroy the Temple easily turned the scale of feeling against Him; no release was attempted, no hands were laid on the party who had brought about His crucifixion, no sympathy was extended to Him on the cross by the passers-by, who mocked His sufferings (xv. 29). On the other hand our Lord's attitude at Jerusalem shews that He was brought face to face there with questions quite distinct from those which met Him in Galilee. He was no longer under a government which, though pagan in spirit, preserved the forms of Judaism; the shadow of the Roman *imperium* lay upon Jerusalem, and He was called there to vindicate His Messiahship, and to settle the apparently conflicting claims of Caesar and God.

4. The Gospel abounds with minute references to the external features of life.

Its vocabulary is rich in words which describe clothing (ἱμάτιον, χιτὼν, στολή, κράσπεδον, πορφύρα, συνδών, ζώνη, σανδάλιον, ὑπόδημα, ἱμάς), food (ἄρτος, οἶνος, ὄξος, λάχανον, ἰχθύδιον, ζύμη, μέλι, βρώμα, κλάσμα), the house and its parts (οἶκος, οἰκία, αὐλή, προαύλιον, κυλὼν, θύρα, ἀνάγαιον, κατάλυμα, στέγη, δῶμα, ἀφεδρὼν), utensils and tools (μόδιος, λύχνος, λυχνία, πίναξ, τρίβλιον, ποτήριον, ἀσκός, ἀλάβαστρος, ἐξέστης, κράβατος, κλίνη, πήρα, κόφινος, σφυρίς, μάχαιρα, κεράμιον, μύλος), coins (ἀργύριον, χαλκός, δηνάριον, κοδράντης, λεπτόν, κόλλυβος), divisions of time (ᾠρα (τρίτη, ἔκτη), πρωί, πρωία, ὡφέ, ὡψία, μεσονύκτιον, ἀλεκτοροφῶνία), religious practices (βαπτισμός, καθαρισμός, κορβάν, σάββατον, προσάββατον, παρασκευή, παράδοσις, συναγωγή, συνέδριον, ἱερὸν, γαζοφυλάκιον, ἑορτή, θυσία, ὀλοκαύτωμα, νηστεία, εὐλογεῖν, εὐχαριστεῖν, ὑμνεῖν), marriage (γαμίζειν, γαμεῖν, γαμῆσθαι, νυμφίος, νυμφών, γυνή, πενθερά, βίβλος ἀποστασίου), service (διάκονος, ὑπηρέτης, δοῦλος, μισθωτός, θυρωρός, παιδίσκη), punishment (δέρειν, βασανίζειν, ἀποκεφαλίζειν, φυλακή, δέσμος, σταυρός), agriculture and other rural pursuits (σπόριμα, πρασιά, ἀμπέλων, ὑπολήνιον, φραγμός, πύργος, δρέπανον, θερισμός, γεωργός), trade (ἐκδιδόναι, ἀντάλλαγμα, λύτρον), military matters (κεντυρίων, χιλιάρχος, σκεκονλάτωρ, σπείρα, λεγίων), boating and fishing (ἀλείς, ἀμφιβάλλειν, δίκτυον, πλοῖον, πλοῦριον, πρύμνα, προσκεφάλαιον, προσορμίζεσθαι), animals (θηρία, κάμηλος, χοῖρος, κυνάριον, πῶλος, πετεινά, περιστέρα), disease (πυρετός, λέπρα, κωφός, μογιλάλος, σπαράσσεσθαι, δαιμονίζεσθαι, μονόφθαλμος), treatment of the dead (ἐνελεῖν, ἐνταφιασμός, μύρον, ἀρώματα). A considerable number of these words are used by no other N. T. writer.

Besides this free use of words which describe the visible surroundings of life, there are many less manifest but not less instructive traces of local knowledge; such as the references to pauperism which appear only in connexion with Judaea and Jerusalem (πτωχός, x. 21, xii. 42 f., xiv. 5, 7; προσαίτης, x. 46), and a similarly restricted use of ληστής (xi. 17, xiv. 48) and στασιαστής (xiv. 7); the tacit assumption of the general employment of Aramaic, at least in Galilee, which underlies such Aramaisms as βοανηργές and ταλειθὰ κούμ; the careful choice of words which seem to imply that in Hellenised places, such as the Decapolis and the neighbourhood of Caesarea Philippi, the Lord's ministry was limited to the villages and open country, and that He did not enter the practically pagan towns.

St Mark's interests do not lie in the field of contemporary

history or political geography or in the social condition of Palestine. Every detail of this kind in his Gospel is merely incidental. But his passion for exact description, so far as it can be brought within the compass of his work, leads him unconsciously to supply a variety of information on these subjects, whilst his residence in Jerusalem and his personal relation to St Peter assure us that the information which he gives is first-hand and accurate.

IX.

ST MARK'S CONCEPTION OF THE PERSON AND OFFICE OF OUR LORD.

Whether the present headline of the Gospel in its fuller form is due to St Mark or not, it admirably expresses the idea of the book. It is *the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of GOD*. St Mark begins (i. 2) by quoting two well-known Messianic passages (Mal. iii. 1, Isa. xl. 3), and tracing their accomplishment in the mission of the Baptist; and his next step is to shew that at His Baptism Jesus was declared to be the Beloved Son (i. 11). Thus he places in the forefront of the work the presupposition of our Lord's Messianic office and Divine Sonship, and all that follows is a record of the historical manifestation of the Christ.

(According to St Mark the Lord began His Galilean Ministry in the character of the Baptist's successor, repeating St John's message, and carrying it a stage further (i. 15). His method, however, was new. John had appeared in the wilderness, Jesus shewed Himself in the heart of Galilee; John waited till men came to him, Jesus sought them out, and called them to follow Him (i. 17 ff.); John was a preacher only, Jesus on His first sabbath in Capernaum revealed His power over unclean spirits (i. 27), who at once recognised Him as the Holy One of GOD (i. 24), the Messiah (i. 34), and the Son of GOD (iii. 11, v. 7). But their premature and hostile testimony was refused and silenced, and the Lord proceeded to reveal Himself by other means. (He began by applying to Himself the title *Son of man* (ii. 10), which, while it implied a relation to human weakness and mortality (viii. 31, ix. 9, 31, x. 33, 45, xiv. 21, 41), at the same time asserted His

authority over all matters connected with the spiritual well-being of the human race; and in this capacity he claimed the right to forgive sins upon earth (ii. 10), to regulate the observance of the Sabbath (iii. 28), and to adjudge future rewards and punishments (viii. 38 f.). J

But neither friends nor enemies could find an explanation of His extraordinary powers in a name which seemed to carry no assertion of a superhuman origin. At Nazareth the wisdom and the miracles of the Son of Mary excited both surprise and resentment (vi. 2, 3). His own family and friends saw in them indications of madness which called for interference and restraint (iii. 21). Learned scribes, who had come down from Jerusalem to enquire and report, hazarded the conjecture that He was possessed by the chief of the unclean spirits (iii. 22). Among the crowd, on the other hand, whispers were heard that Jesus was a prophet, and one of the same rank as the Prophets of the canon; possibly Elijah himself, the expected forerunner of the Messiah (vi. 15, ix. 11), or the Baptist restored to life (vi. 14, 16, viii. 28). The Twelve shared the general perplexity (iv. 41). There is no indication that any one in Galilee, while the Ministry was in progress, stumbled upon the truth, or that Jesus during this period either publicly or privately declared Himself to be the Christ.

The Twelve were the first to make the discovery, but they did not make it till our Lord's work in Galilee was practically at an end. He was on His way to Caesarea Philippi, with his back turned upon Capernaum and the Lake, when He raised the question of His own personality, and received from St Peter the immediate answer "Thou art the Christ" (viii. 29). For the Apostles the moment was decisive. Henceforth the Messiahship of Jesus was a part of their faith, and the ruling idea of their lives; they knew themselves to be Christ's (ix. 41). The Lord now began to speak to them freely of His future glory (viii. 38); to Peter and the two sons of Zebedee, whom he seems to have constituted His three witnesses (v. 37, ix. 2, xiv. 33), He granted a remarkable anticipation of it, which at once confirmed and interpreted St Peter's confession. The Transfiguration proved

that Jesus was not a mere Prophet, not even Elijah, but greater than Elijah and Moses himself; it repeated the Divine assurance vouchsafed to the Baptist, that the Son of Mary was also the beloved or unique Son of GOD (ix. 7); it revealed Him for a moment clad in the glory of the Father, and thus rebuked the expectations which had begun to rise in minds that *savoured not the things of GOD*, while it encouraged hopes of a more than earthly magnificence. Raiment such as the Messiah wore at His Transfiguration *no fuller on earth could whiten* (ix. 3); all was celestial and superhuman in this vision of the glorified Christ.)

Another revelation began simultaneously with that of the Lord's Messianic dignity. From the moment that St Peter confessed Him to be the Christ, Jesus set Himself to foretell His coming Passion (viii. 34); and the prediction was repeated more than once with growing clearness during the months which followed the Transfiguration (ix. 31, x. 33). But the doctrine of the Cross, while it perplexed and disquieted the Twelve, awoke no response in their hearts, and did not even penetrate their understandings (ix. 32, x. 32, 35 ff.). False ambitions were at work in them, shutting out the true conception of the Kingdom of GOD; and the Lord was occupied at this period in dispelling these errors, and teaching the primary laws of self-sacrifice and service (ix. 33 ff., x. 21—31, 35—45).

(When at last the Lord approached Jerusalem to offer His own Sacrifice, the occasion for the reserve which He had practised in Galilee had passed away. His Messiahship was no longer a secret to be kept by the Twelve; it was openly recognised and acknowledged. At Jericho for the first time in this Gospel we hear the cry *Son of David* (x. 47). On the Mount of Olives the crowd acclaimed *the coming Kingdom of our father David* (xi. 10). In the parable of the vineyard the Lord openly represented Himself as *the Beloved Son* and *the Heir* (xii. 6, 7). His question on Ps. cx. 1, though it dealt only with the general subject of the Messianic dignity, was doubtless understood to refer to Himself. When Caiaphas asked *Art Thou the Christ?* the Lord, according to St Mark, replied without hesitation *I am*,

adding words from the Book of Daniel which placed His early claim to be the Son of Man in connexion with the vision of a Messianic Kingdom (xiv. 62). It was as Messiah that He was condemned to the Cross, for *the King of the Jews* is but 'the Christ,' expressed in terms intelligible to a Roman judge. The banter with which He was assailed on the Cross proves that His claim to be Messiah was uppermost in the thoughts of the people of Jerusalem, from the hierarchy downwards: *let the Christ, the King of Israel, come down now from the cross; He calleth Elijah...let us see whether Elijah cometh to take Him down* (xv. 32—36.)

The abrupt end of St Mark's work prevents us from ascertaining his conception of the Risen Christ. We do not know whether the original work was ever brought to a completion. But if it was, a comparison of Mc. xvi. 7 with Mt. xxviii. 7 suggests that St Mark, like St Matthew, proceeded to give an account of the meeting in Galilee¹. In such a narrative, if it followed the general lines of Mt. xxviii. 16—20, our Evangelist's view of the Person and work of *Jesus Christ the Son of GOD* would have found its natural issue. The Lord had begun His ministry in Galilee by claiming authority over the spiritual forces which are at work in man's world (Mc. ii. 10, 27); this claim was renewed in His last utterances, and extended to things in heaven (Mt. xxviii. 18). He had foretold the catholic mission of His Gospel (Mc. xiii. 10, xiv. 9); before He left the world He provided for its worldwide propagation (Mt. xxviii. 19). He had been revealed as the Beloved Son (Mc. i. 11, ix. 7, xii. 6), and had identified His work with the operation of the Divine Spirit (Mc. iii. 29, 30); He now completed the revelation of His oneness with the Father and the Spirit by the command that all His disciples should be baptized *into the Name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost*. He had taken the Twelve to be with Him in the association of a common life (Mc. iii. 14), and now He pledged Himself to be

¹ Cf. Pseudo-Peter, *ev.* 12, and see Mr F. C. Burkitt's *Two Lectures on the Gospels*, p. 28 ff. See also Mc. xiv. 28.

with them and with His whole Church *until the consummation of the age*.

St Mark does not write with a dogmatic purpose. But the Person whose movements are depicted in his vivid narrative is seen to be at once man and more than man. In every act and word the Christ of the second Gospel is revealed as the supreme Son of man and the only Son of GOD. No Gospel brings into clearer light (the perfect humanity of the Lord. He can be touched (i. 41) and grieved and angered (iii. 5); He makes as though He does not hear (v. 36) or does not see (vi. 48), He is moved with indignation (x. 14), He permits Himself to use irony (xiv. 41); He sleeps from fatigue (iv. 38); He possesses a human spirit (ii. 8), soul (xiv. 34), and body (xv. 43), with all their capacities and their sinless limitations. He turns to see who has touched Him (v. 30); He asks questions, apparently for the purpose of gaining information (viii. 5). He submits Himself absolutely to the Father's will (xiv. 36); He disclaims the right to make the final award apart from the Father's predestination (x. 40); He professes Himself ignorant, as the Son, of the Father's appointed time (xiii. 32). On the other hand He claims an authority in the sphere of man's relations to GOD which is coextensive with the present order (ii. 10, 28); He knows precisely what is passing in men's minds and hearts, and the circumstances of their lives (ii. 5, 8, viii. 17, ix. 3 f., xii. 15, 44); He foresees and foretells the future, whether His own (viii. 31, 38) or that of individual men (x. 39, xiv. 27) and communities (xiii. 1 ff.); in the most trying situations He manifests absolute wisdom and self-adaptation; even in His death He extorts from a Roman centurion the acknowledgement that He was a supernatural person (xv. 39). The centurion's words express the conviction with which the student of St Mark rises from his examination of the Gospel; *truly this man was Son of GOD*. But for those who have before them the whole record of that supreme human life they bear a meaning of which the Roman could not have dreamt; we realise that the Sonship of Jesus was unique and essential. It was not a servant who was sent in the last

resort to receive the fruits of the Divine Vineyard, but the only Son, Who is the Heir of GOD (xii. 2—7).

Limited as St Mark's work is to recollections of the Lord's Ministry and Passion, it is full of glimpses into His future relations to the world. (*I came not to call the righteous but sinners* (ii. 17); *the Son of man...came...to give His life a ransom for many* (x. 45); *My blood of the covenant...is shed for many* (xiv. 24); *every one shall be salted with fire* (ix. 49); *the Bridegroom shall be taken away* (ii. 20); *the Son of man...shall come in the glory of His Father* (viii. 38); *the Gospel must first be preached to all the nations* (xiii. 10); *if any man willeth to come after me let him deny himself* (viii. 34); *have salt in yourselves, and be at peace one with another* (ix. 50); *have faith in GOD...pray...believe...forgive* (xi. 23 ff); *what I say unto you I say unto all, Watch* (xiii. 37).) These and similar sayings contain an almost complete outline of Christian soteriology and eschatology, and assert the principles of the new life which the Lord taught and exemplified and which His Spirit was to produce in the life of the future Church.

X.

AUTHORITIES FOR THE TEXT.

1. The following Uncial mss. contain the Greek text of St Mark in part or in whole.

- κ. Cod. Sinaiticus (iv.). Ed. Tischendorf, 1862. Ends at xvi. 8 (see § xi.).
- A. Cod. Alexandrinus (v.). Ed. E. M. Thompson, 1879.
- B. Cod. Vaticanus, 1209 (iv.). Ed. Cozza-Luzi, 1889. Ends at xvi. 8 (see § xi.).
- C. Cod. Ephraemi (v.). Ed. Tischendorf, 1843. Contains Mc. i. 17—vi. 31, viii. 5—xii. 29, xiii. 19—xvi. 20.
- D. Cod. Bezae (vi.). Ed. F. H. A. Scrivener, 1864; reproduced in heliogravure by the Camb. Univ. Press¹, 1899. Contains Mc., except xvi. 15—20, which is in a later hand.
- ✓ E. Cod. Basiliensis (viii.).
- F. Cod. Boreelianus (ix.). Contains Mc. i. 1—41, ii. 8—23, iii. 5—xi. 6, xi. 27—xiv. 54, xv. 6—39, xvi. 19—20.
- G. Cod. Seidelianus I. (ix. or x.). Contains Mc. i. 13—xiv. 18, xiv. 25—xvi. 20.
- H. Cod. Seidelianus II. (ix. or x.). Contains Mc. i. 1—31, ii. 4—xv. 43, xvi. 14—20.
- I. Fragm. Petropolitanum (v.). Ed. Tischendorf, *mon. sacr. ined., nov. coll.* i., 1855. Contains Mc. ix. 14—22, xiv. 58—70.
- K. Cod. Cyprius (ix.).
- L. Cod. Regius (viii.). Ed. Tischendorf, *mon. sacr. ined.*, 1846. Contains Mc. i. 1—x. 15, x. 30—xv. 1, xv. 20—xvi. 20; the shorter ending precedes xvi. 9 (see § xi.).
- M. Cod. Campianus (ix.).

¹ A useful collation of D with Gebhardt's text is printed in Nestle's *N.T. Gr. supplementum* (Lips., 1896).

- N. Cod. Purpureus (vi.). Ed. Tischendorf, *mon. sacr. ined.*, 1846; an edition including the new St Petersburg fragments has been published by the Rev. H. S. Cronin in *Texts and Studies*, v. 4 (Cambridge, 1899). Contains v. 20—vii. 4, vii. 20—viii. 32, ix. 1—x. 43, xi. 7—xii. 19, xiv. 25—xv. 23, xv. 33—42.
- P. Cod. Guelpherbytanus (vi.). Ed. Tischendorf, *mon. sacr. ined., nov. coll.* vi., 1869. Contains i. 2—11, iii. 5—17, xiv. 13—24, 48—61, xv. 12—37.
- S. Cod. Vaticanus 354 (x.).
- T^d. Cod. Borgianus (vii.). Contains Mc. i. 3—8, xii. 35—37.
- U. Cod. Nanianus (ix. or x.).
- V. Cod. Moscuensis (ix.).
- W^b. Fragm. Neapolitanum (viii. or ix.). Contains Mc. xiii. 21—xiv. 67.
- W^c. Fragm. Sangallense (ix.). Contains Mc. ii. 8—16.
- W^d. Fragm. Cantabrigiense (ix.). Contains Mc. vii. 3—4, 6—8, 30—viii. 16, ix. 2, 7—9. Ed. J. R. Harris (in an Appendix to his *Diatessaron of Tatian*, 1890).
- W^f. Fragm. Oxoniense aed. Chr. (ix.). Contains Mc. v. 16—21, 22—28, 29—35, 35—40.
- W^g. Fragm. Londiniense (ix.). Contains Mc. i. 1—42, ii. 21—v. 1, v. 29—vi. 22, x. 50—xi. 13.
- W^h. Fragm. Oxoniense Bodl. (ix.). Contains Mc. iii. 15—32, v. 16—31.
- Wⁱ. Fragm. Parisiense I. (vii.). Contains Mc. xiii. 34—xiv. 29.
- W^m. Fragm. Parisiense II. (vii. or viii.). Contains Mc. i. 27—41.
- W^o. Fragm. Mediolanense (ix.). Contains Mc. i. 12—24, ii. 26—iii. 10.
- X. Cod. Monacensis (x.). Contains Mc. vi. 47—xvi. 20; many verses in xiv.—xvi. are defective.
- Y. Cod. Oxoniensis (ix. or x.). Contains Mc. i. 1—iii. 34, vi. 21—xvi. 20.
- Δ. Cod. Sangallensis (ix. or x.). Ed. Rettig, 1836. On the text of this ms. in Mc. see WH., *Intr.* §§ 209, 225, 229, 307, 352; Nestle, *Textual Criticism of the N.T.*, p. 72.
- Θ^b. Fragm. Petropolitanum I. (vii.). Contains Mc. iv. 24—35, v. 14—23.
- Θ^f. Fragm. Porfirianum (vi.). Contains Mc. i. 34—ii. 12, with some *lacunae*.
- II. Cod. Petropolitanus (ix.). Contains Mc., except xvi. 18—20, which is in a later hand.

- Σ. Cod. Rossanensis (vi.). Ed. Gebhardt and Harnack, 1883. Contains Mc., except xvi. 14—20.
- Φ. Cod. Beratinus (vi.). Ed. Batiffol, 1886. Contains Mc. i. 1—xiv. 62.
- Ψ. Cod. Athous Laurae (viii. or ix.). Contains Mc. ix. 5—xvi. 20; the shorter ending precedes xvi. 9¹.
- Ω. Cod. Athous Dionysii (viii. or ix.).
2. Cod. Athous Andreae (ix. or x.). Contains Mc. i. 1—v. 40, vi. 18—viii. 35, ix. 19—xvi. 20.
- 7¹⁰. Fragm. Sinaiticum (v.). Ed. J. R. Harris, *Biblical Fragments*, 1890. Contains Mc. i. 11—22, ii. 21—iii. 3, iii. 27—iv. 4, v. 9—20.
- 7¹¹. Fragm. Sinaiticum (vi.). Ed. J. R. Harris, *op. cit.* Contains Mc. xii. 32—37.
- 7¹². Fragm. Sinaiticum (vii.). Ed. J. R. Harris, *op. cit.*, and in Mrs Lewis's *Syriac MSS.*, p. 103. Contains Mc. xiv. 29—45, xv. 27—xvi. 10; the shorter ending precedes xvi. 9.
- p. Fragm. Parisiense (viii.). Ed. Amélineau, *ap. Notices et Extraits*, xxxiv. ii. pp. 370, 402 ff. Contains Mc. xvi. 6—18; the shorter ending precedes xvi. 9².
7. Fragm. Oxyrhynchitanum (v. or vi.). Ed. Grenfell and Hunt, *Oxyrhynchus papyri*, i., 1898. Contains Mc. x. 50 f., xi. 11 f.

2. The cursive Greek MSS. which contain this Gospel are far too numerous to be recited here. According to Gregory (*Prolegomena* (1884—94), pp. 616, 717, 1310, the known cursive MSS. of the Gospels are 1287, besides 953 lectionaries; Mr Miller (*Scrivener's Introduction* (1894), i. p. 283, 396* f.) enumerates 1326 Gospels and 980 lectionaries. The following list is limited to those which are frequently cited in the *apparatus*.

1. Basle, Univ. Libr. (x.). Ed. K. Lake in *Texts and Studies*, vii. 3, 1902.
- ³13. Paris, Nat. Libr. (xiii.); wants Mc. i. 20—45.
28. Paris, Nat. Libr. (xi.).
33. Paris, Nat. Libr. (ix. or x.); wants Mc. ix. 31—xi. 11, xiii. 11—xiv. 59.
59. Cambridge, Gonville and Caius Coll. (xii.); cf. J. R. Harris, *Origin of the Leicester Codex*.

¹ On the text of this Codex in Mc. see *J. Th. St.*, i. p. 290 ff., and *Studia Biblica*, v. 2, pp. 97—104; the latter gives also a complete transcript of the Marcan fragment (pp. 105—122).

² For this ms. Nestle proposes the

symbol T¹ (*Textual Criticism of the N. T.*, pp. 70, 74).

³ For these mss. see Dr T. K. Abbott, *Collation of four important MSS.*, 1877; cf. J. R. Harris, *On the origin of the Ferrar Group*, 1893.

66. Cambridge, Trin. Coll. (x. or xiii.).
- *69. Leicester, Libr. of Town Council (xv.); cf. J. R. Harris, *op. cit.*
109. London, Brit. Mus. (xiv.).
118. Oxford, Bodl. Libr. (xiii.).
- *124. Vienna, Imp. Libr. (xii.).
131. Rome, Vat. Libr. (xiv. or xv.).
157. Rome, Vat. Libr. (xii.).
209. Venice, S. Mark's Libr. (xiv. and xv.).
238. Moscow, Libr. of the Holy Synod (xi.).
242. Moscow, Libr. of the Holy Synod (xii.).
282. Paris, Nat. Libr. (xii.).
299. Paris, Nat. Libr. (x. or xi.).
- *346. Milan, Ambr. Libr. (x. or xi.).
435. Leyden, Univ. Libr. (x.).
- 482 (= p⁸⁸, 570 Miller). London, Brit. Mus. (xiii.).
- 556 (= 543 Greg.). Burdett-Coutts collection (xii.). See Scrivener, *Adversaria crit. sacr.*, p. 1 ff.
- 565 (= 2⁸⁸ Tisch., = 81 WH., = 473 Miller). St Petersburg, Imp. Libr. (ix. or x.). Edited by Belsheim, 1885; corrections of his text are supplied in an appendix to Mr Cronin's edition of cod. N (*Texts and Studies*, v. 4, p. 106 ff.).
- 569 (7⁸⁸ Tisch., = 475 Scriv.), St Petersburg, Imp. Libr. (xi.).
- 604 (= 700 Greg.), London, Brit. Mus. (xi.). Collation published by H. C. Hoskier, 1890.
- 736 (= 718 Greg.), Cambridge, in the possession of the editor.
1071. Athos, Laur. 104 A (xii.). See the Rev. K. Lake's description and collation in *Studia Biblica*, v. 2, p. 132 ff.

3. The ancient versions of St Mark used in this edition are the Latin, Syriac, Armenian, Egyptian, Gothic, and Ethiopic.

I. *Latin* (latt).

(a) Old Latin (lat^{rt}).

The following mss. are cited as offering a more or less purely pre-Hieronymian text.

- a. Cod. Vercellensis (iv.). Ed. Bianchini, *evang. quadr.*, 1749; Belsheim, 1894. Wants Mc. i. 22—34, iv. 17—25, xv. 15—xvi. 20; xvi. 7—20 is supplied by a later hand.
- b. Cod. Veronensis (v.). Ed. Bianchini, *op. cit.* Wants Mc. xiii. 9—19, xiii. 24—xvi. 20.

- c. Cod. Colbertinus (xii.). Ed. Sabatier, 1751; Belsheim, 1888.
 - d. Cod. Bezae (vi.). The Latin version of Cod. D (g. v.).
 - e. Cod. Palatinus (v.). Ed. Tischendorf, 1847. Contains Mc. i. 20—iv. 8, iv. 19—vi. 9, xii. 37—40, xiii. 2—3, 24—27, 33—36.
 - f. Cod. Brixianus (vi.). Ed. Bianchini, *op. cit.*; Wordsworth and White in the Oxford Vulgate, 1891. Wants Mc. xii. 5—xiii. 32, xiv. 53—62, xiv. 70—xvi. 20.
 - ff. (= ff², Tisch. Greg. Scriv.). Cod. Corbeiensis II. (vi.). Ed. Belsheim, 1887. Wants a few verses in Mc. vi., xvi.
 - g. (= g¹, Tisch. Greg. Scriv.). Cod. Sangermanensis I. (viii.). Collated by Wordsworth and White, who cite it in Mc. as G.
 - i. Cod. Vindobonensis (vi. or vii.). Ed. Belsheim, 1885. Wants i. 1—ii. 16, iii. 29—iv. 3, x. 2—32, xiv. 37—xv. 32, xv. 40—xvi. 20.
 - k. Cod. Bobiensis (iv. or v.). Ed. Wordsworth Sanday and White, *O. L. Bibl. texts* ii., 1886. Contains viii. 8—11, 14—16, 19—xvi. 8, and the shorter ending (see § xi.).
 - l. Cod. Vratislaviensis (vii.). Ed. H. F. Haase, 1865—6.
 - n. Cod. Sangallensis I. (v.). Ed. Wordsworth Sanday and White, *op. cit.* Contains vii. 13—31, viii. 32—ix. 10, xiii. 2—20, xv. 22—xvi. 13.
 - o. Cod. Sangallensis II. (vii.). Ed. Wordsworth Sanday and White, *op. cit.* Contains xvi. 14—20.
 - q. Cod. Monacensis (vii.). Ed. White, *O. L. Bibl. texts* iii., 1888. Wants i. 7—22, xv. 5—36.
 - r. Cod. Dublinensis (vi. or vii.). Ed. T. K. Abbott, *ev. versio antehier.*, 1884. Wants xiv. 58—xv. 8, xv. 32—xvi. 20; many lacunae.
 - t. Cod. Bernensis (v. or vi.). Ed. Wordsworth, *O. L. Bibl. texts* ii., 1886. Contains i. 2—23, ii. 22—27, iii. 11—18.
- (β) Vulgate (lat^{us}). Ed. Wordsworth and White.

II. Syriac (syrr).

(α) Old Syriac (syrr^{sin cu}).

This version exists in two mss., which appear to represent different recensions.

Cod. Sinaiticus (iv. or v.). Ed. Bensly Harris and Burkitt, 1894. Wants Mc. i. 1—11, i. 44—ii. 20, iv. 19—40, v. 27—vi. 4; ends at xvi. 8.

Cod. Curetonianus (v.). Ed. Cureton, 1858; a fresh edition is in progress under the care of F. C. Burkitt (*Texts and Studies*). Contains only xvi. 17—20.

- (β) Vulgate Syriac or Peshitta (sy^{pesh}). Ed. Leusden and Schaaf, 1717; P. E. Pusey and G. H. Gwilliam, 1901.
- (γ) Harclean (sy^{hcl}). Ed. White, 1778.
- (δ) Palestinian (sy^{hier}). Ed. Lagarde, 1892; Mrs Lewis and Mrs Gibson, 1899. Contains Mc. i. 1—11, 35—44, ii. 1—12, 14—17, 23—iii. 5, v. 24—34, vi. 1—5, 14—30, vii. 24—37, viii. 27—31, 34—39, ix. 16—30, 32—40, x. 32—45, xi. 22—25, xii. 28—44, xv. 16—32, 43—xvi. 20.

III. *Armenian* (arm).

The only critical edition of the Armenian text is that of Zohrab (Venice, 1805), whose margin gives variants, without however naming the codices from which they are taken. Uscan's edition (Amsterdam, 1666) is valueless to the critic, as having been freely corrected by the Latin Vulgate. The most recent study of the Armenian version is the article by Mr F. C. Conybeare in *Hastings' Dict. of the Bible* (1898). Some interesting facts about Uscan's edition are given by Simon (*Hist. Crit. des Versions*, 1690, pp. 196 ff.)¹.

IV. *Egyptian* (aeg).

- (α) Memphitic or Bohairic (me). Ed. D. Wilkins, 1717. A new edition by Mr G. Horner with a translation and copious *apparatus criticus* has been issued by the Clarendon Press (1898).
- (β) Thebaic or Sahidic (the). A list of the mss. is printed in G. Zoega's *Catalogus codd. Copticorum* (Romae, 1810). The known fragments of St Mark (Gregory, iii. p. 864) are i. 36—38, i. 41—44, ii. 2—4, ii. 7—9, ii. 12—ix. 16,

¹ This account of the Armenian version has been supplied by Dr J. Armitage Robinson. He adds: "According to the Armenian historians this version was translated from Syriac and afterwards subjected to a careful revision by the aid of Greek mss. Internal evidence affords striking confirmation of this view (see *Euthaliana*, Texts and Studies iii. ii. pp. 72 ff.). Two conspicuous elements of the version are (1) the Old Syriac, as now represented for us in St Mark by the Sinai palimpsest, and (2) the text represented by the Greek

cursives known as the Ferrar group; see e.g. (1) viii. 4; (2) iii. 18, iv. 24, viii. 14, xi. 9. The relation of the Ferrar group itself to the Syriac is a vexed question. Striking correspondences are also to be noted with 1-28-209, with 2^{pe}, and with 604; many too with D and with k; some, both in this Gospel and in the others, with the first hand of N. Noteworthy is xiv. 25 *οὐ μὴ προσθῶ πρὶν* D (2^{pe}) a f arm: it is curious that for a Semitic idiom like this no Syriac attestation is forthcoming."

ix. 19—xiv. 26, xiv. 34—xv. 41, xvi. 20—"about three quarters of [the] Gospel" (Scrivener-Miller, ii. p. 131).

A full account of these versions is given by Mr Forbes Robinson in *Hastings' Dictionary* (i. 668 ff.).

V. *Gothic* (go).

Ed. Gabelentz and Löbe, 1836; Massmann, *Ulfilas*, 1857; Stamm-Heyne, *Ulfilas*, 1878; Skeat, *Gospel of St Mark in Gothic*, 1882. The extant fragments of Mark contain i. 1—vi. 30, vi. 53—xii. 38, xiii. 16—29, xiv. 4—16, xiv. 41—xvi. 12.

VI. *Ethiopic* (aeth).

Ed. T. P. Platt, 1830 (but cf. Gregory, *prolegg.*, p. 899 f.). See *Ethiopic Version*, in *Hastings*, i. 791 f.

XI.

ALTERNATIVE ENDINGS OF THE GOSPEL¹.

In some of our authorities the Gospel according to St Mark ends with the words *καὶ οὐδενὶ οὐδὲν εἶπαν, ἐφοβοῦντο γάρ* (xvi. 8). Other MSS. and Versions add the twelve verses which follow in the Received Text, whilst others again, usually as an alternative, present a short ending which consists of only two sentences, and is wholly independent of the printed supplement.

1. Eusebius of Caesarea in his book of *Questions and Solutions concerning the Passion and Resurrection of the Saviour*² represents an apologist³ as seeking to remove a supposed inconsistency in the Gospels by throwing doubt upon the genuineness of Mc. xvi. 9 ff.

Quaest. ad Marin. ap. Mai nov. patr. bibl. iv. p. 255 f. ὁ μὲν γὰρ τὴν τοῦτο φάσκουσιν περικοπὴν ἀθετῶν εἶποι ἂν μὴ ἐν ἅπασιν αὐτὴν φέρεσθαι τοῖς ἀντιγράφοις τοῦ κατὰ Μάρκον εὐαγγελίου· τὰ γοῦν ἀκριβῆ τῶν ἀντιγράφων τὸ τέλος περιγράφει... ἐν τοῖς λόγοις... 'ἐφοβοῦντο γάρ.' ἐν τούτῳ γὰρ σχεδὸν ἐν ἅπασιν τοῖς ἀντιγράφοις τοῦ κατὰ Μάρκον εὐαγγελίου περιγράφεται τὸ τέλος, τὰ δὲ ἐξῆς σπανίως ἐν τισιν ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν πᾶσι φερόμενα περιττὰ ἂν εἴη. For a full discussion of this passage see WH., *Notes*, p. 30 f. The textual statement for which Eusebius appears to make himself responsible is reproduced by Jerome (*ad Hedib.* 3 "Marci testimonium... in raris fertur evangeliiis, omnibus Graeciae libris paene hoc capitulum non habentibus"), and by Victor of Antioch (in Mc. xvi. 1 *ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐν τισι τῶν ἀντιγράφων πρόσκειται... ἀναστὰς δέ κτλ.*... ἐροῦμεν ὡς δυνατόν ἦν εἰπεῖν ὅτι νεώθευται τὸ παρὰ Μάρκῳ τελευταῖον ἐν τισι φερόμενον. Victor's commentary ends accordingly with xvi. 8, for the note on xvi. 9 and the attempt to reestablish the authority of vv. 9—20 which follow in Cramer are clearly due to other sources (WH., *Notes*, p. 35).

¹ On the subject of this chapter see now Zahn, *Einleitung*, ii. p. 227 ff. (Leipzig, 1899); a useful summary of the literature is given by Salmond in *Hastings, D. B.* iii. p. 253.

² On this work see Bp Lightfoot's art. *Eusebius* in *D. C. B.* (ii. p. 338 f.).

³ Dean Burgon (*Last twelve verses*,

p. 47) suspected that Eusebius met "with the suggestion in some older writer (in Origen probably)." Dr Hort (*Notes*, p. 31) agrees with him, and points out that in this case "the testimony as to mss. gains in importance by being carried back to a much earlier date and a much higher authority."

The two great codices which have come down to us from the fourth century corroborate this evidence. Both B and \aleph bring the Gospel to an end at ἐφοβοῦντο γάρ, as "the accurate copies" cited by the apologist in Eusebius were wont to do. In both the words are followed by the subscription; but in B the scribe has left a column blank after ΚΑΤΑ ΜΑΡΚΟΝ, which has been taken to mean that he was acquainted with a text of St Mark which did not end at v. 8, although his own copy failed him at that point.

The Gospel ends thus in the two MSS.:

Cod. B.

CTACIC KAI OYΔENI OY
ΔΕΝ ΕΙΠΟΝ ΕΦΟΒΟΥΝ
ΤΟ ΓΑΡ:
> ΚΑΤΑ >
> ΜΑΡΚΟΝ >

Cod. \aleph .

CTACIC KAI OY >
ΔΕΝΙ ΟΥΔΕΝ ΕΙ >
ΠΟΝ ΕΦΟΒΟΥΝ
ΤΟ ΓΑΡ' ::

> ΕΥΑΓΓΕ >

> ΛΙΟΝ >

> ΚΑΤΑ ΜΑΡΚΟΝ >

Witness of a similar kind is borne by the cursive MS. 22, which places τέλος after both v. 8 and v. 20, and after the first τέλος has the note ἔν τισι τῶν ἀντιγράφων ἕως ὧδε πληροῦται ὁ εὐαγγελιστής, ἐν πολλοῖς δὲ καὶ ταῦτα φέρεται. In like manner "some of the more ancient Armenian MSS. have εὐαγγέλιον κατὰ Μάρκον after both v. 8 and v. 20" (WH., *Notes*, l.c.); a few Ethiopic MSS. appear to omit everything after v. 8 (Sanday, *Appendices ad N. T.*, p. 195). To this must now be added the testimony of the Sinaitic Syriac, which ends the Gospel at ἐφοβοῦντο γάρ, followed immediately by the subscription and the opening of St Luke. Other documentary evidence of a less direct character will come into view as we proceed.

2. Of the two endings found in MSS. and versions which do not stop short at v. 8, it will be convenient to discuss the shorter first. It occurs in four uncial MSS. whose testimony must be given in full.

Cod. L.

Cod. 7¹².

εφοβουν
 το γαρ'
 ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^
 φερετε που
 και ταυτα
 Παντα δε τα παρη
 Γεελμενα τοις
 περι τον πετρον
 συντομως εζη
 Γιλαν' μετα
 δε ταυτα και αυτος
 ο ις, απο ανατολης
 και αχρι δγσεως
 εξαπεστειλεν δι
 αυτων το ιερον
 και αφθαρτον κη
 ρυγμα της αιω
 νιου σωτηριας
 εστιν δε και
 ταυτα φερο
 μενα μετα το
 εφοβουντο
 γαρ'
 Αναστας δε πρωι
 πρωτη σαββατου
 κτλ. ... σημειων.
 αμην.
 κ'τα μαρκον

. εφο
 [βουντο γ]αρ > > > >
 > > > >
 > > > >
 [εγαγγελ]ιοñ
 [κατα μα]ρκον
 [παντα δε τα πα
 ρηγγελμενα τοις
 περι τον πετρον
 συντομως εζηγ
 γειλαν μετα δε]¹
 ταυτα και αυτος
 ις απο ανατολης
 αχρι δγσεως εξα
 πεστειλεν δι αυ
 των το ιερον και
 αφθαρτον κηρυ
 γμα της αιωνιου
 σωτηριας αμην
 εστιν δε και ταυτα
 φερομενα μετα
 το εφοβουντο γαρ
 αναστας δε πρωι
 πρωτη σαββατου
 εφανη πρωτον
 μαρια τη μαγδα
 ληνη παρ ης
 εκβεβληκει επτα
 δαιμονια εκεινη
 πορευθ[εισα] απηγ
 γειλεν [τοις] με
 (*cetera desiderantur*)

¹ I owe this restoration (πάντα δὲ... μετὰ δὲ) to Mr Burkitt, who points out that, since 7¹² has 25 lines to the column, 5 lines are lost before ταῦτα καὶ

αὐτός. He adds, however, that as the note ἔστιν κτλ. is "in a smaller character" (*Syriac MSS.*, p. 104), φέρεται πρὸς καὶ ταῦτα may have stood before πάντα.

Cod. β

εφοβοῦντο

γαρ

^ ^ ^ ^ ^

[ΠΑΝΤΑ] ΔΕ ΤΑ

[ΠΑΡΗ]ΓΓΕΛΜΕΝΑ

ΤΟΙΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΝ

[ΠΕΤΡΟΝ] ΣΥΝ

ΤΟΜΩΣ ΕΞΗΓ

ΓΕΙΛΑΝ

ΜΕΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΑΥΤΑ

ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΣ Ο ΙC

ΕΦΑΝΗ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ

ΑΠ' ΑΝΑΤΟΛΗΣ

ΤΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΧΡΙ

ΔΥΣΕΩΣ ΕΞΕΠΕ

ΣΤΕΙΛΕΝ ΔΙ ΑΥ

ΤΩΝ ΤΟ ΙΕΡΟΝ

ΚΑΙ ΑΦΘΑΡΤΟΝ

ΚΗΡΥΓΜΑ ΤΗΣ

ΔΙΩΝΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗ

ΡΙΑΣ ΑΜΗΝ

^ ^ ^ ^ ^

ΕΙΧΕΝ ΓΑΡ ΑΥΤΑΣ

ΤΡΟΜΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΚ

ΣΤΑΣΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΥ

ΔΕΝΙ ΟΥΔΕΝ ΕΙ

ΠΟΝ ΕΦΟΒΟΥ

ΤΟ ΓΑΡ

ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣ ΔΕ...ΠΙΩ[CIN]

*(cetera desiderantur)*Cod. Ψ .

εφοβοῦντο γαρ: †

ΠΑΝΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΑ ΠΑΡΗΓΓΕΛΜΕΝΑ ΤΟΙΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΝ
ΠΕΤΡΟΝ ΣΥΝΤΟΜΩΣ. ΕΞΗΓΕΙΛΑΝ: ΜΕΤΑΔΕ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΣ ΙC ΕΦΑΝΗ ΑΠΟ ΑΝΑΤΟΛΗΣ
ΚΑΙ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΔΥΣΕΩΣ ΕΞΑΠΕΣΤΕΙΛΕΝ ΔΙ ΑΥΤΩΝ
ΤΟ ΙΕΡΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΦΘΑΡΤΟΝ ΚΗΡΥΓΜΑ ΤΗΣ ΔΙΩ
ΝΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΙΑΣ ΑΜΗΝ:

ΕΣΤΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΦΕΡΟΜΕΝΑ

ΜΕΤΑ ΤΟ ΕΦΟΒΟῦΝΤΟ ΓΑΡ.

ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣ ΔΕ ΚΤΛ. . . ΣΗΜΕΚΩΝ. ΑΜΗΝ.

ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΜΑΡΚΟΝ

It is obvious that the archetype of L Υ^{13} β ended at *ἐφοβοῦντο γάρ*, and that the scribes on their own responsibility have added two endings with which they had met in other MSS., preferring apparently the shorter one, since it is in each case placed first. But each codex has its own way of dealing with the supplementary matter. In Υ^{13} the subscription *εὐαγγέλιον κατὰ Μάρκον* has been retained after v. 8, where it stood in the archetype; in L,

and possibly also in 7¹², each ending is preceded by a brief note of origin; in ̐ there are no such notes, but the scribe, after writing the shorter ending, returns to v. 8 and annexes the longer ending to it. Cod. Ψ, which stands alone in placing the shorter ending immediately after ἐφοβοῦντο γάρ, without either break or note¹, seems to have descended from an archetype which had the shorter ending only, though the scribe of Ψ proceeds to give the longer with the usual prefatory note. Since the formula ἔστιν δὲ καὶ ταῦτα φερόμενα μετὰ τὸ 'ἐφ. γάρ' is common to L Ψ 7¹², we must suppose that these MSS., notwithstanding other features which attest independence, drew at this point from the same relatively early archetype.

Besides these uncial authorities the shorter ending finds a place in the margin of the cursive MS. 274 and of the Harclean Syriac, in the margin of two important MSS. of the Bohairic or Memphitic version², and in several MSS. of the Ethiopic, where it stands in the text between v. 8 and v. 9 without note or break³. One authority which is still extant gives the shorter ending only—the O.L. MS. k, in which Mc. ends: "omnia autem quaecumque praecepta erant et qui cum puero (*sic*) erant | breviser exposuerunt posthaec | et ipse hī⁴ adparuit · et ab orientē · | usque · usque in orientem · misit | per illos · sanctam · et incorruptam · [praedicationem⁴] | salutis aeternae · amen."

As the shorter ending has not been printed with the text, it may be convenient to give it here with an *apparatus*.

πάντα δὲ τὰ παρηγγελμένα τοῖς περὶ τὸν Πέτρον συντόμως ἐξήγγειλαν.
μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐφάνη αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἀπὸ ἀνατολῆς καὶ
ἄχρι δύσεως ἐξαπέστειλεν δι' αὐτῶν τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ ἀφθαρτον κήρυγμα τῆς
αἰωνίου σωτηρίας.

παντα...μετα δε] hiat 7 | om και αυτος me^{odd (mg)} aeth^{odd} | ο Ιησους
LP] om ο Ψ 7 ο κυριος I. aeth^{odd} | εφανη αυτους (p) me^{odd (mg)} aeth^{odd}]

¹ Gregory, *prolegg.*, p. 445: "nihil adnotationis ante πάντα δὲ noster interponit, quod antiquiorem sibi vindicare fontem videretur, nisi fortasse vocabula ἐφάνη, μέχρι, ἀμήν seriorem textus conformationem testarentur."

² In A, at the end of v. 8, in the break, as if referring to the last twelve verses, is a gloss [in Arabic] 'this is the

chapter expelled in the Greek'" (Oxford edition, p. 480).

³ So WH.², *Notes*, pp. 38, 44; see however Sanday, *App.*, p. 195.

⁴ "Ha" which stands here in the margin refers, as Dr Sanday points out, to *praedicationis* (i.e. praedicationem) which the corrector has written at the foot of the page.

om L⁷ 274^{ms} syr^{hcl} (ms) om αυτοις Ψ k | και 2° k (me^{odd} (ms) aeth^{odd})
 om rell | απο] απ ρ | απο ανατολης (ανατολων 274^{ms} cf. me^{odd} (ms))
 + του ηλιου ρ me^{odd} (ms) aeth^{odd} | om και 3° γ k | αχρη] μεχρη Ψ | δυ-
 σεως] orientem k | εξεπρεσ. ρ | σωτηριας] + αμην Ψ γ ρ 274^{ms} k syr^{hcl} (ms)
 me^{odd} (ms) aeth^{odd}.

For cod. L see the facsimile in Burgon, *Last twelve verses*, p. 112, and Tischendorf, *mon. sacr. ined.*, 1846; for cod. Ψ, Gregory, *Prolegg.* ii. p. 445, Lake, *Texts from Mt Athos*, p. 122; for cod. 7^{ms}, Mrs Lewis, *Catal. of Syriac MSS. on Mt Sinai*, p. 103 f.; for cod. ρ, Amélineau, *Notices et extraits* xxxiv. ii. p. 402 ff.; for cod. 274, Tischendorf, *N. T. Gr.*⁸ i. p. 404; for syr^{ad}, White's edition, i. p. 258; for me, Sanday, *Appendices ad N. T.*, p. 187, and *Coptic Version of the N. T.*, Oxf., 1898, i. p. 480 ff.; for aeth, Sanday, *op. cit.*, p. 195; k is printed in full in *O. L. Bibl. Texts*, ii. p. 23.

As to the origin of this ending there can be little doubt. It has been written by some one whose copy of the Gospel ended at ἐφοβοῦντο γάρ, and who desired to soften the harshness of so abrupt a conclusion, and at the same time to remove the impression which it leaves of a failure on the part of Mary of Magdala and her friends to deliver the message with which they had been charged. Terrified as they were, he adds, they recovered themselves sufficiently to report to Peter the substance of the Angel's words. After this the Lord Himself appeared to the Apostles and gave them their orders to carry the Gospel from East to West; and these orders, with His assistance, were loyally fulfilled.

The style of this little paragraph, as Dr Hort¹ observes, bears some resemblance to that of St Luke's prologue, but it is certainly as little as possible in harmony with the manner of St Mark. Perhaps it may without rashness be attributed to a Roman hand²; a Western origin is suggested by the pointed references to the westward course of the Apostolic preaching.

One or two verbal similarities may suggest Clement, cf. 1 Cor. 6 κήρυξ γινόμενος ἐν τῇ ἀνατολῇ καὶ ἐν τῇ δύσει, and with ἱερὸν καὶ ἄφθαρτον cf. ib. 33 ἱεραῖς καὶ ἀμώμοις. On the other hand some of the more striking words are characteristic of Ps.-Clement 2 Cor. (e.g. συντόμως, ἐξαποστέλλειν, ἄφθαρτος).

¹ WH., *Intr.*, p. 298 f.

² Nestle (in Hastings, *D. B.*, iii. p. 13) suggests Egypt as its birth-place, and Dobschütz (*Texte u. Unters.* xi. 1. p. 73 f.)

conjectures that it is taken from the Κήρυγμα Πέτρου, which, as he contends, was written as an appendix to Mc.

The place it occupies in *k* and its occurrence in other versions, and in the four uncials where it is given with considerable variations of text and setting, point to an early date, and there is nothing either in the vocabulary or the manner to forbid this view. On the other hand it must always have had a very limited acceptance, for no trace of it has been found in any Greek or Latin Christian writing. It was overshadowed almost from the first by the superior merits of the longer ending.

3. The longer ending follows *v.* 8 without break in every known Greek MS. except the two which end at *ἐφοβούντο γάρ* (N B) and the four which append both endings as partially attested alternatives (L Ψ 7^u ϰ). It is found or at one time occupied a place without alternative in the uncial MSS. AC(D)EFGHKM(N¹) SUVXΓΔ(ΠΣ)ΩΩ, in all cursive MSS., in the Old Latin MSS. c ff g l n o q, in the Curetonian form of the Old Syriac, in the Memphitic and Gothic. Moreover, it appears as the recognised ending of St Mark in the earliest Christian writings which bear definite traces of the influence of the second Gospel. There are indications of its use in Hermas, and Justin appears to refer to *v.* 20, whilst *v.* 19 is expressly quoted by Irenaeus as the work of St Mark.

For Hermas see Dr C. Taylor's *Herms and the Four Gospels*, p. 57 ff. Justin either has our fragment in view or stumbles unaccountably upon its phraseology when he writes (*ap.* i. 45): *οἱ ἀποστολοὶ αὐτοῦ ἐξεληθόντες πανταχοῦ ἐκήρυξαν*. Other "early evidence for the twelve verses" may be seen in a paper contributed by Dr Taylor to the *Expositor* for 1893 (iv. viii., p. 71 ff.). These writers, however, may have known the fragment in another connexion; in Irenaeus it is quoted as a true part of this Gospel: iii. 10. 6 "in fine autem evangelii ait Marcus *Et quidem dominus Iesus,*" &c.

Thus on the whole it seems safe to conclude that at Rome and at Lyons in the second half of the second century the Gospel ended as it does now. If the last twelve verses did not form part of the autograph, there is nothing to shew when they were attached to the Gospel. But they must have been very generally accepted as the work of St Mark soon after the middle of the second century, if not indeed at an earlier time. It is significant

¹ See Cronin, *Codex purpureus Petropolitanus*, p. xxviii.

that a writer of such wide knowledge as Irenaeus entertained no doubt as to their genuineness.

4. The present ending of the Gospel stands in evident contrast with the formal and somewhat turgid manner of the shorter ending. Although it contains an abundance of words and phrases which differentiate it from the rest of the book, yet like St Mark's genuine work, it might have been written by a bilingual Jew of the first generation who had been nourished upon the vocabulary of the LXX., and accustomed to translate Aramaic into Greek. But the two fragments are distinguished by a more serious and indeed fundamental difference. While the shorter ending was evidently composed with the view of completing St Mark's work, the last twelve verses of the common text are as clearly part of an independent composition. They form an epitome of the appearances of the Risen Christ from the moment of the Resurrection to the Ascension, followed by a brief summary of the subsequent work of the Apostles. Instead of taking up the thread dropt at the end of xvi. 8, the longer ending begins with a statement which, if not inconsistent with xvi. 1—8, presupposes a situation to which the earlier verses of the chapter offer no clue. It is clear that the subject of *ἀναστὰς...ἐφάνη* has been indicated in the sentence which immediately preceded; but v. 8 is occupied with another subject. The writer of v. 9 introduces Mary of Magdala as if she were a person who had not been named before, or not referred to recently; but St Mark has already mentioned her thrice in the previous sixteen verses. Moreover, both the structure and the general purpose of this ending are remarkably distinct from those which distinguish the genuine work of Mark. Instead of a succession of short paragraphs linked by *καί* and an occasional *δέ*, we have before us in xvi. 9—20 a carefully constructed passage, in which *μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, ὅστερον δέ, ὁ μὲν οὖν, ἐκεῖνος δέ*, mark the successive points of juncture. The purpose is didactic and not simply or in the first instance historical; the tone is Johannine rather than Marcan. The author wishes to exhibit the slow recovery of the Apostles from their unbelief, and the triumphant power of faith (*ἠπίστησαν...οὐδὲ ἐπίστευσαν...*



[illegible]

ἀναδίδωσεν τὴν ἀπιστίαν αὐτῶν...ὁ πιστεύσας σωθήσεται...ἐκεῖνο. δὲ ἐξελθόντες ἐκήρυξαν πανταχοῦ). He carries the Risen Lord beyond the sphere of history to His place at the Right Hand of GOD, and recognises His cooperation in the work of the Church during the age which followed the Ascension. The historian has given place to the theologian, the interpreter of St Peter to the scholar of St John.

5. A recent discovery assigns a name to the author of this fragment. In November 1891 Mr F. C. Conybeare found in the Patriarchal Library of Edschmiazin an Armenian MS. of the Gospels written A.D. 986, in which the last twelve verses of St Mark are introduced by a rubric written in the first hand, *Of the presbyter Ariston*¹. Mr Conybeare with much probability suggests that the person intended is the Aristion who is mentioned by Papias as one of the disciples of the Lord.

Papias (Eus. *H. E.* iii. 39) is quoted as saying: *εἰ δὲ πον καὶ παρηκολουθηκώς τις τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις ἔλθοι, τοὺς τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἀνέκρινον λόγους... ἃ τε Ἀριστίων καὶ ὁ πρεσβύτερος Ἰωάννης οἱ τοῦ κυρίου μαθηταὶ λέγουσιν.* Eusebius adds: *καὶ ἄλλας δὲ τῇ ἰδίᾳ γραφῇ παραδίδωσιν Ἀριστίωνος τοῦ πρόσθεν δεδηλωμένου τῶν τοῦ κυρίου λόγων διηγήσεις.* Papias frequently cited him by name in his *Λογίων κυριακῶν ἐξηγήσεις* (Eus. *l.c.*: *Ἀριστίωνος δὲ καὶ τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου Ἰωάννου αὐτήκοον ἑαυτὸν φησι γενέσθαι· ὀνομαστὶ γοῦν πολλάκις αὐτῶν μνημονεύσας ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῦ συγγράμμασι τίθησιν αὐτῶν παραδόσεις).*

Through Mr Conybeare's kindness a photograph is given of the leaf which bears the name of Ariston. He has sent me the following note in explanation of the facsimile.

"In this codex verse 8 of ch. xvi. ends at the beginning of a line, in the second column of a page. The line is partly filled up with the vermilioned flourishes which indicate that the Gospel proper of Mark is ended. Verse 9 however is begun on the next line, and the whole 12 verses are completed in the same large uncials as the rest of the Gospels. As it were by an afterthought the scribe adds the title *Ariston Eritzou* just above the flourishes mentioned, and within the columnar space. It is written in vermilioned smaller uncials identical in character with those which at the foot of each column denote the Ammonian canons, and also with those which the scribe uses to complete a word at the end of a line, thereby preserving the symmetry of the lines and avoiding the necessity of placing the last one or two letters of a word by themselves at the

¹ *Expositor*, iv. viii. p. 241 ff.

beginning of a fresh line. The title therefore was added by the first hand; or, if not by him, at least by the *διορθωτής*. In any case it is contemporary and must have stood in the older copy transcribed, from which also were perhaps transferred the fifth century full-page illuminations included in the existing codex. At first it was intended to omit the title, but on second thoughts it was added. If the scribe had from the first meant to keep it, he would have left room for it, instead of cramping it in above the terminal flourishes. That he regarded Mark proper as ending with verse 8, is further shewn by the large circular boss consisting of concentric circles of colour added against the end of verse 8 between the columns. The paler tints in the photograph correspond to vermillion in the codex; and the vermillioned lettering of the title was so faint in the positive sent to Mr Conybeare from Edschmiatzin in 1895, that he has strengthened it with ink for the preparation of the present facsimile. The parchment of the codex is so thin and fine that the writing on the back of the page here and there shews through in the photograph."

Though neither Eusebius nor Papias as quoted by Eusebius says that Aristion committed his *διηγήσεις* to writing, nothing is more likely than that they were collected and published by those who heard them. To such a collection, made under the influence of the school of St John, this summary of post-Resurrection history may well have belonged, and in the exemplar which was the archetype of the codices known to Irenaeus it had been judged worthy to complete the unfinished work of the Evangelist. While the shorter ending passed over to Carthage and established itself in some circles at Alexandria, Rome and Gaul were quick to perceive the higher claims of this genuine relic of the first generation, and it took its place unchallenged in the fourfold Gospel of the West.

6. The documentary testimony for the longer ending is, as we have seen, overwhelming. Nevertheless, there are points at which the chain of evidence is not merely weak but broken. Besides the fact that in the fourth century, if not in the third, the 'accurate copies' of the Gospel were known to end with xvi. 8, and that in the two great fourth century Bibles which have come down to us the Gospel actually ends at this point, those who maintain the genuineness of the last twelve verses have to account for the early circulation of an alternative ending, and for the ominous silence of the Ante-Nicene fathers between

Irenaeus and Eusebius¹ in reference to a passage which was of so much importance both on historical and theological grounds. When we add to these defects in the external evidence the internal characteristics which distinguish these verses from the rest of the Gospel, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that they belong to another work, whether that of Aristion or of some unknown writer of the first century².

¹ See Zahn, *Einleitung*, ii. p. 227.

² Dr Salmon (*Introduction to the N.T.*, p. 151) writes in reference to the last twelve verses of this Gospel, "We must ascribe their authorship to one who lived in the very first age of the Church. And why not to St Mark?" St Mark, undoubtedly, has more than one manner; he writes with greater freedom when he is stating facts on his own knowledge than when he is com-

piling his recollections of St Peter's teaching. But is there anything in the Gospel, whether in its opening verses or elsewhere, which resembles the rhythmical structure and didactic tone of the present ending? Unless we entirely misjudge the writer of the second Gospel, the last twelve verses are the work of another mind, trained in another school.

XII.

COMMENTARIES.

We have already seen that this Gospel received little or no attention from the great commentators of the first five centuries. The commentary ascribed to Origen in a Paris MS. (Omont, *Manuscripts grecs de la bibl. nat.*, p. 180) is identical with the work of Victor (Harnack, *Gesch. d. altchr. Lit.*, p. 389; cf. Huet, *Origeniana*, iii., app. § iv.; see also Westcott, 'Origen,' in *D. C. B.* iv., p. 112). In *Anecdota Maredsolana* (III. ii. p. 319 sqq., 1897), Dom Morin has printed some interesting homilies on St Mark which he attributes to Jerome¹, but the treatment is allegorical and practical rather than exegetical in the strict sense. A few fragments which are found among the exegetical works of Theodore of Mopsuestia are probably taken from his other writings (Fritzsche, *fragm. Th. Mops.*, p. 84). Chrysostom is said by Suidas to have written on St Mark, but the statement needs confirmation².

The earliest extant commentary on the second Gospel is that which bears the name of "VICTOR, presbyter of Antioch."

In the Oxford ms. used by J. Cramer (*Catenae in Evangelia*, 1840) the argument is said to be ἐκ τῆς εἰς αὐτὸν (τὸν Μάρκον) ἐρμηνείας τοῦ ἐν ἀγίοις Κυρίλλου Ἀλεξανδρείας. Other mss. have the same attribution, but the majority ascribe the work to Victor (Simon, *hist. crit. du N. T.*, p. 427). For an account of the mss. and editions of this commentary see Burgon, *Twelve last verses of St Mark*, p. 272 ff. It was first published by Possinus in the *Catena Graecorum Patrum in ev. sec. Marcum* (Rome, 1673); see Burgon, p. 270.

¹ Two commentaries upon St Mark are printed in the appendix to Jerome (Migne, *P.L.* xxx. coll. 560sqq., 590sqq.). Collections on St Mark from the works

of Gregory the Great will be found in *P.L.* lxxix. coll. 1052, 1178.

² See Bardenhewer, *Patrologie*, p. 313.

VICTOR OF ANTIOCH is otherwise unknown, but his personality is of little importance, since he professes to limit himself to the task of a compiler (*συνεῖδον τὰ κατὰ μέρος καὶ σποράδην εἰς αὐτὸ εἰρημένα παρὰ τῶν διδασκάλων τῆς ἐκκλησίας συναγαγεῖν, καὶ σύντομον ἐρμηνείαν συντάξαι*). Burgon (*op. cit.*, p. 275 f.) has shewn that while Chrysostom's homilies on St Matthew supply the backbone of the work, Origen is freely used, and there are at least occasional references to St Basil, Apollinaris, Theodore of Mopsuestia, Titus of Bostra, and Cyril of Alexandria. A suggestion of Schanz¹ that the bulk of the commentary belongs to the school of Antioch is not supported by a solitary reference to Nestorius, which points the other way. Rather it seems to be the work of an industrious compiler who is willing to use all the materials at his disposal. Yet as Burgon points out², Victor is not a catenist in the ordinary sense, for he speaks occasionally in his own person, and rarely quotes his authorities by name. The popularity of his work in the Eastern Church is shewn by the multiplication of copies; it survives in more than fifty codices of the Gospels³. As to the time of its composition Dr Hort writes⁴: "it probably belongs to Cent. v. or VI., but there is no clear evidence to fix the date"; Dean Burgon, less cautiously: "[the] date...may be assigned to the first half of the fifth century—suppose A.D. 425—450." A conjecture which placed it a century later would perhaps be nearer to the truth.

Next in point of age to Victor of Antioch comes our countryman BAEDA [† 735]. Bede's commentaries on St Mark and St Luke were written at the desire of Acca, Bishop of Hexham. A passage from a letter to Acca prefixed to the commentary on St Mark describes Bede's method: "quae in patrum venerabilium exemplis invenimus hinc inde collecta ponere curabimus, sed et nonnulla propria ad imitationem sensus eorum ubi opportunum videbitur interponemus." He complains in the preface to Luke of the difficulties which in a monastic cell beset such

¹ *Commentar*, p. 53. The passage quoted runs: *εἰ ἄλλος ἐν ἄλλῳ ἐστὶ κατὰ τοὺς λόγους τοῦ Νεστορίου ἔδει εἰπεῖν "Εν σοὶ ἐστὶν ὁ υἱὸς μου ὁ ἀγαπητὸς ἐν ᾧ εὐδό-*

κησα (Cramer, p. 272).

² *Op. cit.*, p. 277.

³ *Ib.* pp. 60, 278 ff.

⁴ *Notes*, p. 34.

work—"ipse mihi dictator simul notarius et librarius"—but tells us that he has nevertheless contrived to collect materials from all the great Latin fathers, Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory and Jerome. To the commentary of Jerome on St Matthew most of his exposition of Mark appears to be due; but the work is by no means devoid of independent merit, and perhaps its best features are those which it owes to the insight and devotion of Bede himself. Printed in Migne, *P. L.* xcii.

Under the name of WALAFRID STRABO († 750) we have (1) the *Glossa ordinaria*, and (2) a few notes on St Mark (Migne, *P. L.* cxiii., cxiv.).

THEOPHYLACT, Archbishop of Achridia (*Ochrida*) in Bulgaria (fl. c. A.D. 1077), has expounded St Mark with considerable fulness in his *Ἑρμηνεία εἰς τὰ τέσσαρα εὐαγγέλια* (Simon, iv., p. 390 ff.). Simon's judgement ("les commentaires de Théophylacte...sont plutôt des abrégés de S. Chrysostome que de véritables commentaires") is manifestly less applicable to this Gospel than to the others, if Chrysostom left no genuine work on St Mark; certainly Theophylact's commentary on St Mark is of considerable importance for the exposition of the Gospel, and in the dearth of older expositions invaluable. Printed in Migne, *P. G.* cxxiii.

EUTHYMIUS ZIGABENUS, a monk of Constantinople (fl. c. A.D. 1115), is also a follower of Chrysostom (*prooem. in Mt.*: *μάλιστα μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐξηγήσεως τοῦ ἐν ἁγίοις πατρὸς ἡμῶν Ἰωάννου τοῦ χρυσοστόμου, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ διαφόρων ἄλλων πατέρων συνεισενεγκόντος τινά*). But unlike Theophylact he regards St Mark as scarcely deserving of a separate commentary, since 'the second Gospel is in close agreement with the first, excepting where the first is fuller' (*συμφωνεῖ λίαν τῷ Ματθαίῳ πλήν ὅταν ἐκεῖνός ἐστι πλατύτερος*). His notes on Mark are therefore generally mere cross-references to those on Matthew; here and there, however, where Mark differs from Matthew or relates something which is peculiar to himself, useful comments will be found. Printed in Migne, *P. G.* cxxix.

BRUNO ASTENSIS († 1125) contributes a brief exposition, of which the author writes: "non multum quidem nos laborare

necesse erit quoniam valde pauca ibi dicuntur quae in Matthaeo exposita non sint." Printed in Migne, *P. L.* clxv.

RUPERTUS TUITIENSIS (Rupert of Deutz, † 1135): in *vol. iv. Evangelistarum commentariorum liber unus* (Migne, *P. L.* clxvii).

(?) THOMAS AQUINAS († 1274): *catena aurea in iv. Evangelistas.*

ALBERTUS MAGNUS († 1289): *commentarius in Marcum.*

DIONYSIUS CARTHUSIANUS († 1417): in *iv. Evangelia.*

FABER STAPULENSIS († 1527): *commentarii initiatorii in iv. Evangelia.*

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS († 1536): *paraphrasis in N.T.*

JO. MALDONATUS († 1583): *commentarii in iv. Evangelistas.*

CORNELIUS A LAPIDE († 1637): *commentaria in iv. Evangelia.*

Among later writers on the four Gospels good work of varying merit and usefulness may be found in the commentaries of Bengel, Elsner, Grotius, Kuinoel, Kypke, and Wetstein. The present century has produced many expositions of St Mark; the following may be specified:

FRITZSCHE, K. F. A.: *Evangelium Marci*, Lips., 1830.

MEYER, H. A. W.: in the *Krit.-exegetischer Kommentar*, first ed., 1832; ninth ed. (Meyer-Weiss), 1901.

ALFORD, H.: in the *Four Gospels*, London, 1849.

ALEXANDER, J. A.: *Gospel acc. to St Mark*, Princeton, 1858.

LANGE, J. P.: in the *Theol.-homiletisches Bibelwerk*, first ed., 1858; fourth ed., 1884.

KLOSTERMANN, A.: *das Markusevangelium*, Göttingen, 1867.

WEISS, B.: *das Markusevangelium*, Berlin, 1872; *die vier Evangelien*, Leipzig, 1900.

MORISON, JAS.: *Commentary on the Gospel acc. to St Mark*, London, 1873.

COOK, F. G.: in the *Speaker's Commentary on the N.T.*, vol. 1., London, 1878.

RIDDLE, M. R.: in Schaff's *Popular Commentary on the N.T.*, Edinburgh, 1878-82.

PLUMPTRE, E. H. (in the *N.T. Commentary for English readers*), London, 1879.

SCHANZ, P.: *Commentar über das Evangelium d. h. Marcus*, Freiburg-im-Breisgau, 1881.

MACLEAR, G. F. (in the *Cambridge Greek Testament*), Cambridge, first ed., 1883; last reprint, 1899.

CHADWICK, G. A.: *the Gospel acc. to St Mark* (in the *Expositor's Bible*), London, 1887.

LUCKOCK, H. M.: *Footprints of the Son of Man as traced by St Mark*, London, 1889.

HOLTZMANN, H. J.: in the *Hand-commentar*, Freiburg-im-Breisgau, 1892.

KNABENBAUER, J.: *Commentarius in Evangelium sec. Marcum* (in the *Cursus scripturæ sacrae*), Paris, 1894.

GOULD, E. P.: *a critical and exegetical commentary on the Gospel acc. to St Mark* (in the *International Critical Commentary*), Edinburgh, 1896.

BRUCE, A. B.: *St Mark* (in the *Expositor's Greek Testament*), London, 1897.

MENZIES, A.: *the Earliest Gospel: a historical study of the Gospel acc. to Mark*, London, 1901.

The following are a few of the least obvious abbreviations employed in the footnotes:

- BDB. Brown Driver and Briggs, *Hebrew and English Lexicon of the O.T.* (Oxford, 1892—).
- Blaas, Gr. F. Blaas, *Grammar of N.T. Greek*. Translated by H. St J. Thackeray (London, 1898).
- Burton. E. de W. Burton, *Syntax of the Moods and Tenses in N.T. Greek* (Edinburgh, 1894).
- Dalman, Gr. G. Dalman, *Grammatik d. Jüdisch-Palästinischen Aramäisch* (Leipzig, 1894).
- Dalman, Worte. G. Dalman, *Die Worte Jesu* bd. 1 (Leipzig, 1898): the English translation (*The Words of Jesus*, 1, Edinburgh, 1902) appeared too late to be quoted in this edition.
- D.C.A. Smith and Cheetham, *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities*.
- D.C.B. Smith and Wace, *Dictionary of Christian Biography and Doctrines*.
- Deissmann. G. A. Deissmann, *Bible Studies*. Translated by A. Grieve (Edinburgh, 1901).
- Delitzsch. N.T. in Hebrew (Leipzig, 1892).
- Euth. Euthymius Zigabennus.
- Exp. The *Expositor*.
- Exp. T. The *Expository Times*.
- Field, Notes. F. Field, *Notes on the translation of the N.T. = Otium Norvicense* iii., edited by A. M. Knight (Cambridge, 1899).
- Hastings, D. B. J. Hastings, *Dictionary of the Bible* (Edinburgh, 1898—1902).
- J. Th. St. The *Journal of Theological Studies*.
- Nestle, T.C. E. Nestle, *Textual Criticism of the N.T.* Translated by W. Edie and A. Menzies (London, 1901).
- SH. Sanday and Headlam, *Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans* (Edinburgh, 1895).
- Thpht. Theophylact.
- Vg. The Latin Vulgate.
- Victor. 'Victor of Antioch' (in Cramer's *Catena*).
- WH. Westcott and Hort, *N.T. in Greek* (Cambridge, 1891); WH.², second edition (1896).
- WM. Winer-Moulton, *Grammar of N.T. Greek*, 8th Engl. ed. (Edinburgh, 1877).
- WSchm. Winer-Schmiedel, *Grammatik d. NTlichen Sprachidioms* (Göttingen, 1894—).
- Zahn, Einl. Th. Zahn, *Einleitung in das N.T.* (Leipzig, 1897—9).

In substance and style and treatment the Gospel of St Mark is essentially a transcript from life. The course and issue of facts are imaged in it with the clearest outline. If all other arguments against the mythic origin of the Evangelic narratives were wanting, this vivid and simple record, stamped with the most distinct impress of independence and originality, totally unconnected with the symbolism of the Old Dispensation, totally independent of the deeper reasonings of the New, would be sufficient to refute a theory subversive of all faith in history. The details which were originally addressed to the vigorous intelligence of Roman hearers are still pregnant with instruction for us. The teaching which 'met their wants' in the first age finds a corresponding field for its action now....The picture of the sovereign power of Christ battling with evil among men swayed to and fro by tumultuous passions is still needful, though we may turn to St Matthew and St John for the ancient types or deeper mysteries of Christianity or find in St Luke its inmost connexion with the unchanging heart of man.—
Bishop Westcott.



KATA MAPKON

ΑΡΧΗ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, §[υἱοῦ θεοῦ]. I I.
§r

κατα Μαρκον NBF] pr εὐαγγελιον ADEHKLMUTΔΠΣΦ min^{pl} το κ. M. (αγιον)
εὐαγγελιον min^{ms} min

I i αρχη του ευ.] εὐαγγελιον sy^{hior} | υἱου θεου N^oBDL] υἱου του θεου AEFHKMSU
ΥΓΑΠΣΦ min^{pl} latt syrr^{peah} hel (mg) arm me go aeth Ir³ Or^{pl} Amb Hier¹ Aug (om N^o 28
[I^{pr}. tantum 28^o] 255 sy^{hior} Ir¹ Or⁴ Bas Hier²)

I. I. SUPERSSCRIPTION.

1. ἀρχή τοῦ εὐαγγελίου Ἰ. X.] Possibly an early heading which arose from the fusion of an original title εὐαγγέλιον ἸϚ ΧϚ with the note ἀρχή that marked the beginning of a new book (Nestle, *Exp.*, Dec. 1894; *Intr.* pp. 163, 261; see on the other hand Zahn, *Bibl.* ii. p. 220 ff., 235). Yet the sentence is intelligible if regarded as a title prefixed to the book by the writer or editor; for a similar opening comp. Hosea i. 1 (LXX.), ἀρχὴ λόγου Κυρίου ἐν Ὠσηε; see also Prov. i. 1, Eccl. i. 1, Cant. i. 1, &c. Or it may have been intended to refer to the immediate sequel. Irenaeus connects it with v. 2: ἀπὸ τοῦ προφητικοῦ πνεύματος...τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐποιήσατο λέγων Ἀρχή...ὡς γέγραπται, κτλ.; and so Origen (*in Jo.* t. vi. 24). Others with more probability find the ἀρχή in the events described in v. 4 ff., e.g. Basil c. *Eun.* ii. 15, ὁ δὲ Μάρκος ἀρχὴν τοῦ εὐαγγελίου τὸ Ἰωάννου πεποιήκε κήρυγμα: Victor, Ἰωάννην οὖν τελευταῖον τῶν προφητῶν ἀρχὴν εἶναι τοῦ εὐαγγελίου φησίν. The starting-point varies with the position of the writer; Mt. sees it in the ancestry and birth of the Messiah,

Lc., in the birth of the Baptist; Jo. looks back to the ἀρχή in which the Word was with God; St Paul, using the word 'Gospel' in a wider sense, sees a fresh beginning in the foundation of each of the churches (Phil. iv. 15). That Mc. begins his Gospel with the ministration of the Baptist is one indication amongst many that he preserves the earliest form of the evangelical tradition, in which the record of the Birth and Childhood did not find a place.

Εὐαγγέλιον (in class. Greek usually pl., εὐαγγέλια) from Homer downwards is the reward accorded to a bearer of good tidings, but in later writers (e.g. Lucian, Plutarch) the good news itself. The LXX. use it only in 2 Regn. iv. 10, and in the class. sense, for in 2 Regn. xviii. 22, 25 we should probably read εὐαγγέλια (cf. v. 20). In the N.T. the later sense alone occurs, but with some latitude of application; see v. 15 n. Εὐ. Ἰ. X. is 'the good tidings concerning J. C.' (gen. of the obj.), as revealed in His life, death, and resurrection. The phrase is unique in the Gospels, which elsewhere have τὸ εὐ. τοῦ θεοῦ (i. 14), τὸ εὐ. τῆς βασιλείας,

§ P 2 §² Καθὼς γέγραπται ἐν τῷ Ἡσαΐα τῷ προφήτῃ
 § t Ἰδοὺ ἀποστέλλω τὸν ἄγγελόν μου § πρὸ προσώπου

2 καθως ΝΒΚΛΔΠ* I 33 209 604 2^{re} al^{pass} Or al] ως ΑΕΦΗΜΨΥΝΓΗΠ*ΣΤ
 Ir Or¹ al | εν τω Ησαια τω προφητη ΝΒ(Δ)ΛΔ (I 22 al) 33 604 1071 al^{pass} latt
 syrr^{tr}psah^h hcl (mg) hier arm^{codd} me Ir¹ Or⁴ al] εν τοις προφηταις ΑΕΦΗΚΜΨΥΝΓΗΠΣΦ
 syr^{hcl} (text) arm^{cod} aeth Ir³ lat | om ιδου...την οδ. σου Bas Epiph Victorin | ιδου] + εγω
 ΝΑΛΡΤΑΠΣΦ min^{ferre om} vg^{ad} syr^{hcl} arm go aeth Or⁴ (om BD 28 latt Ir^{lat}) | αποστω
 Ν al^{pass} me

or simply τὸ εὐ. (I. 15). If the heading was added early in the second century we might understand by εὐ. here a record of the Lord's life and words: for the earliest exx. of this use of the word see Ign. *Philad.* 5, 8, *Did. App.* 8, 11, 15, Justin *ap.* i. 66; and cf. Zahn, *Gesch. des N. T. Kanons*, i. p. 162.

ἰδοὺ θεοῦ] The evidence for the omission of these words is weighty, but meagre. WH. (*Notes*, p. 23) relegate them to the margin as a secondary reading, but hold that "neither reading can be safely rejected." Possibly the heading existed almost from the first in two forms, with and without *υἱ. θ.* The phrase *υἱὸς θεοῦ* or *ὁ υἱ. τ. θ.* occurs in Mc. iii. 11, v. 7, xv. 39; cf. i. 11, ix. 7, xii. 6, xiii. 32, xiv. 61.

2—8. THE PREPARATORY MINISTRY OF JOHN THE BAPTIST (Mt. iii. 1—12, Lc. iii. 1—6, 15—17; cf. Jo. i. 6—31).

2. καθὼς γέγραπται] A LXX. formula = 𐤇𐤋𐤁𐤁𐤁 (4 Regn. xiv. 6, xxiii. 14, 2 Paral. xxiii. 18, xxv. 4, xxxiii. 32, xxxv. 12, Tob. i. 6). Mc. employs it again in ix. 13, xiv. 21, and it occurs in Lc. ev. act., and frequently in St Paul; Jo. (vi. 31, xii. 14) seems to prefer *καθὼς ἐστὶν γεγραμμένον*. The perf. gives the sense of perpetuity; the 'littera scripta' abides. See WM., p. 339.

The apodosis to *καθὼς κτλ.* is wanting, unless we find it in v. 4. For a similar omission see the opening clause of 1 Tim. (i. 3, 4). For other possible constructions cf. Nestle, *Intr.* p. 261.

ἐν τῷ Ἡσαΐα τῷ προφήτῃ] The quotations are from Mal. iii. 1, Is. xl. 3.

In the parallels Mt. iii. 3, Lc. iii. 1—6 (cf. Jo. i. 23) Malachi is not quoted, but his words are used by the two Synoptists in another connexion (Mt. xi. 10, Lc. vii. 27). Origen (*in Jo.* t. vi. 24) remarks that Mc. is here *δύο προφητείας ἐν διαφόροις εἰρημένας τόποις ὑπὸ δύο προφητῶν εἰς ἐν συνάγων*. That he quotes the two under one name did not escape the notice of Porphyry (*Hier. tr. in Mc.*); Jerome (on Mt.) answers: "nomen Isaiae putamus additum scriptorum vitio...aut certe de diversis testimoniis scripturarum unum corpus effectum." The latter solution is not improbable. Mc. (or his source) may have depended upon a collection of excerpts in which Mal. iii. 1 stood immediately before Is. xl. 3, possibly on a leaf headed *ΗΣΑΙΑΣ*. A similar confusion occurs in Iren. iii. 20. 4, where quotations from Micah (vii. 19) and Amos i. 2 are preceded by the formula *Amos propheta ait*. On the use of such collections see Hatch, *Essays*, p. 203 ff.; SH., *Romans*, pp. 264, 282. The reading is hotly contested in Burgon-Miller, *Causes of Corruption*, p. 111 f.

ἰδοὺ...την ὁδὸν σου] LXX. ἰδοὺ ἐξαποστέλλω τὸν ἄγγελόν μου, καὶ ἐπιβλέψεται ὁδὸν πρὸ προσώπου μου. Both Mt. (xi. 10) and Lc. (vii. 27) read with Mc. *κατασκευάσει* and *σου*, and transpose *πρὸ προσώπου σου*, but both add *ἐμπροσθέν σου* after *ὁδὸν σου*. The LXX. *ἐπιβλέψεται* presupposes the vocalisation 𐤇𐤋𐤁, whereas *κατασκευάσει* represents 𐤇𐤋𐤁 (Resch, *Paralleltexte zu Lucas*, p. 114); Symm. (*ἀποσκευάσει*) and Theod. (*ἐτοιμάσει*) agree with the

σου, ὃς κατασκευάσει τὴν ὁδὸν σου. ³ φωνὴ βοῶντος 3
ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ Ἐτοιμάσατε τὴν ὁδὸν[†] Κυρίου, εὐθείας ¶ G
ποιεῖτε τὰς τρίβους αὐτοῦ. ⁴ ἐγένετο Ἰωάννης ὁ βαπτ- 4
τίζων ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ κηρύσσω βάντισμα μετανοίας

2 τὴν ὁδὸν σου] + εμπροσθεν σου ΑΓΔΠ²Σ al min^d f ff g vg^{ad} syr^{hel} arm go me Or
3 αὐτοῦ] του θεου υμων D 34^{me} a b o f ff t (dei nostri) syr^{hel} (mg) go Ix^{ant}vid bis (ante deum
postum) 4 ἐγενετο] pr και K* | Ιωαννης B] Ιωωννης codd^{the}omn | ο βαπτ. MBLT⁴Δ
33 me] om ο Α(Δ)ΠΓΙΣΦ al syr^{zab} arm | εν τη ερ. βαπτ. D 28 604 latt (exo f)
syr^{zab} | κηρυσσων] pr και NADLΔΣΦ al latt syrt arm me (om και B 33 73 102)

Gospels. For σου the Heb. supplies no justification: it is perhaps due to the compiler of the excerpts (see last note), who has blended Mal. *l.c.* with Exod. xxiii. 20.

πρὸ προσώπου σου] Victor: καθάπερ
...ἐπὶ τῶν βασιλείων οἱ ἐγγὺς τοῦ ὀχέ-
ματος εὐαγγέλιον οὗτοι τῶν ἄλλων εἰσὶ
λαμπρότεροι.

3 φωνή...τρίβους αὐτοῦ] So the LXX. exactly, except that for the last word, following the Heb., they give τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν—a reading which has found its way into some Western texts of Mc. (see vv. 11.). Origen (*in Jo. l.c.*), Jerome (*in Mal. iii.*), and Victor notice this remarkable divergence of the Synoptists from the LXX. The passage is quoted also by Jo. (i. 23), but he stops at Κυρίου.

Tregelles connects ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ with ἐτοιμάσατε, following the M. T.; but the absence in the Greek of any parallelism corresponding to הַרְבֵּה, justifies the ordinary punctuation which is common to the Gospels and the LXX., and it is supported by Jewish interpretation (Delitzsch *ad l.*).

4 ἐγένετο Ἰωάννης κτλ.] 'There arose John the Baptizer in the wilderness, preaching' &c. For this use of ἐγένετο cf. 2 Pet. ii. 1, 1 Jo. ii. 18; and especially Jo. i. 6, where it begins a sentence with equal abruptness. On the forms Ἰωάννης, Ἰωάννης see WH., *Notes*, p. 166; Winer-Schmiedel, p. 57; Blass, p. 11. Mt. (iii. 1) has παραγίνεται, Lc. (iii. 3) ἦλθεν. Ὁ βαπτίζων is nearly

= ὁ βαπτιστής, as in vi. 14, 24 (cf. 25); on this use of the participle see Lightfoot on Gal. i. 23. If with all the uncials except B and with the versions we read καὶ κηρύσσω, the descriptive clause will run on to the end of the verse ('John the Baptizer...and preacher,' &c.).

ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ] Mt. connects this with κηρύσσω and adds τῆς Ἰουδαίας. According to Lc. (i. 80, iii. 3) the Baptist was ἐν ταῖς ἐρήμοις till his call came, and then went to the Jordan; Mt. and Mc., writing in view of Isa. xl. 3, draw no distinction between the ἐρημος and the Jordan valley. The wilderness of Judah or Judaea (רֶבֶךָ הַיְדֵן, LXX. (A), τὴν ἐρημον Ἰουδα, Jud. i. 16) has been described as a region "piled up from the beach of the Dead Sea to the very edge of the central plateau" (G. A. Smith, *Hist. Geogr.* p. 263), and, from an opposite point of view, as "the barren steeps in which the mountains break down to the Dead Sea" (Moore, *Judges*, p. 32); Engedi seems to have been the most southerly town of this district (Moore, *l.c.*, referring to Josh. xv. 61 f.). It was in the wilderness of Engedi that David had sought a retreat (1 Sam. xxiv. 1), and the same neighbourhood would naturally have offered itself to John, whose childhood had been spent in the hill country of Judaea (Lc. i. 39).

κηρύσσω βάντισμα...ἀμαρτιῶν] The vox clamantis (Isa. *l.c.*, cf. Jo. i. 23)

5 εἰς ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν. ⁵ καὶ ἐξεπορεύετο πρὸς αὐτὸν
 πᾶσα ἡ Ἰουδαία χώρα καὶ οἱ Ἱεροσολυμεῖται πάντες,
 καὶ ἐβαπτίζοντο ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Ἰορδάνῃ ποταμῷ,

5 ἐξεπορεύοντο EFHLSVT lat¹nonn go | παντες και εβ. N²aBDLT⁴ΔΣ 28 33
 1071 a b q t v g syr¹arm me] και εβ. π. APFH al syr²ed go 13 al om παντες φ min¹
 f om και N²* 69 a | om ποταμῷ D 604 a b c .

was the cry of a herald (כְּשֹׁפֵר is rendered indifferently by βοᾶν and κηρύσσειν, cf. Dan. iii. 4, LXX. and Theodotion), proclaiming a religious rite which was to be at once the expression and the pledge of repentance (μετανοίας, gen. of inner reference, WM., p. 235), and had remission of sins for its purpose and end (εἰς ἄφ., WM., p. 495). The baptism of John was strictly speaking εἰς μετάνοιαν (Mt. iii. 11, Acts xix. 3; cf. Wünsche, *neus Beiträge*, p. 385); it was εἰς ἄφεσιν only inasmuch as it prepared for the ἐν β. εἰς ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν of the Christian Creed. Ambr. in Lc. ii.: "aliud fuit baptisma paenitentiae, aliud gratiae est"; Victor: προοδοποιῶν παραγέγωνε καὶ προετοιμάζων, οὐ τὴν δωρεὰν χαρίζομενος... ἀλλὰ προπαρασκευάζων τὰς ψυχάς. Ἀφesis belongs properly to the Messianic Kingdom (Mc. ii. 5 ff.), in which it is associated with the Baptism of the Spirit (Acts ii. 38). The Law itself offered forgiveness of external offences through external rites; the new order, anticipated in the Psalms and Prophets and beginning with John, proclaimed a full forgiveness *citra sacrificia levitica* (Bengel).

On the form βάπτισμα see Mc. vii. 4, note, and Lightfoot on Col. ii. 6: neither βάπτισμα nor βαπτισμός is known to the LXX., and the verb is used of a religious purification only in Sir. xxxi. (xxxiv.) 30. Μετάνοια is nearly restricted to the non-canonical books (Prov.¹ Sap.³ Sir.³); ἄφεσις, though frequent, occurs nowhere in the Greek O.T. in the sense of forgiveness, although the ἐνιαυτὸς ἀφίσεως (Lev. xxv. 10) is the archetype of an

era of spiritual remission (Lc. iv. 21). In the N.T. both words are used with some reserve (ἄφεσις¹⁸, μετάνοια²²) except perhaps by Lc. (ἄφ.¹⁰, μετ.¹¹).

5. ἐξεπορεύετο... πάντες] Judaea is personified, as in Gen. xli. 57 πᾶσαι αἱ χώραι ἤλθον. So Mt.; Lc. (iii. 7) prefers to speak of ἐκπορευόμενοι ὄχλοι. With ἡ Ἰ. χώρα (Vg. *Judaeae regio*) cf. the similar phrases in Lc. iii. 1, Acts xvi. 6, xviii. 23; ἡ Ἰουδαία γῆ occurs in Jo. iii. 22, ἡ χώρα τῶν Ἰουδαίων in Acts x. 39, ἡ χ. τῆς Ἰουδαίας in Acts xxvi. 20. More usually we have simply ἡ Ἰουδαία (e.g. Mc. iii. 7, x. 1, xiii. 14). For the limits of Judaea see Joseph. *B. J.* iii. 3. 5, and comp. Neubauer, *géogr. du Talmud*, p. 59 ff., G. A. Smith, *Hist. Geogr.*, c. xiii. Mt. adds καὶ πᾶσα ἡ περίχωρος τοῦ Ἰορδάνου, i.e. the Jordan valley (יְרֵד הַיַּרְדֵּן יְרֵד הַיַּרְדֵּן, Gen. xiii. 10); some came from Galilee, as Simon, Andrew, and John (Jo. i. 35 ff.), and Jesus Himself. Οἱ Ἱεροσολυμεῖται (on the breathing see WH., p. 313, and on the termination in -είτης, WH., *Notes*, p. 154: for the form comp. 4 Macc. xviii. 5, Jo. vii. 25, Joseph. *ant.* xii. 5. 3); distinguished from ἡ Ἰ. χώρα as a conspicuous portion of the whole, cf. Isa. i. 1, ii. 1, iii. 1—not only the district in general, but the capital itself, poured out its contribution of visitors. Πᾶσα, πάντες, like the Heb. כָּל, are used with some looseness: cf. Mt. ii. 3 πᾶσα Ἱερουσόλυμα. The movement was practically universal. The long-cherished desire for a revival of prophecy (1 Macc. iv. 46, xiv. 41, cf. Mt. xi. 9, 32) seemed to have been realised; hence this exodus to the Jordan.

ἐβαπτίζοντο] Both the exodus and

ἐξομολογούμενοι τὰς ἁμαρτίας αὐτῶν. ὁ καὶ ἦν ὁ ὁ
Ἰωάννης ἐνδεδυμένος τρίχας καμήλου καὶ ζώην δερ-
ματίνην περὶ τὴν ὀσφύν αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἔσθων ἀκρίδας καὶ

6 καὶ πρ KBLT^a 33 2^{ms} b d al vg] πρ δε ADPTAΠΣΦ al | τριχας] δερρην D a
(pellem) | οἱ καὶ ζῶην...αὐτοῦ D a b d ff t | ἐσθων ADL^{ms} PΠ al^{pl}

the baptisms were continuous; comp. Jo. iii. 23, and contrast the aorists in Acts ii. 41, 1 Cor. i. 13f., x. 2, xii. 13. 'Υπ' αὐτοῦ determines the voice of ἔβαπτ., 'they received baptism at the hands of John' (cf. v. 9); the middle is also used, as in 4 Regn. v. 14, Judith xii. 7, Acts xxii. 16, 1 Cor. x. 2. For Josephus's account of the baptism of John see *ant.* xviii. 5. 2, and on the question of its relation to proselyte-baptism, cf. Schürer II. ii. 319 ff. 'Εν τῇ ἰορδ. ποταμῇ (cf. εἰς τὸν ἰορδ., v. 9, note): so Mt.; "im Jordanstrome" (Schanz). Ἰ. ποταμός is regarded as a single term, needing but one article (synthetical apposition, cf. WM., p. 72 f.).

ἐξομολ. τὰς ἁμ. αὐτῶν] Evidence of μετάνοια. Ἐξομολογέσθαι in Biblical Greek is usually to give glory to God (= ἡ ἡγή), a phrase especially common in the Psalms; see also Mt. xi. 25, Rom. xiv. 11. The rarer ἐξομολ. ἁμαρτίας occurs in Dan. ix. 20 (LXX.), where Th. has ἐξαγορεύειν, the usual equivalent in the LXX. of the Hithp. of ἡγ. Ἐξαγορεύειν does not occur in the N. T., but ἐξομολ. τὰς ἁμαρτίας is used in James v. 16 as well as by Mt., Mc. in this place; see also Barnabas (19), Clement of Rome (1 Cor. 51), Ps. Clement (2 Cor. 8), Tert. *pat.* 15, *paen.* 10, 12.

6. ἦν...ἐνδεδυμένος κτλ.] Elijah had worn a sheepskin mantle (μηλωτή, 3 Regn. xix. 19; cf. Heb. xi. 37, Clem. R. 1 Cor. 17) and a leathern girdle (4 Regn. i. 8 ζώην δερματίνην περιεζωσμένος τὴν ὀσφύν αὐτοῦ); and a similar costume had become the traditional dress of the prophet (Zech. xiii. 4

ἐνδύονται δέρριν τριχίνην; cf. Mt. vii. 15). Δέρριν has been transferred from Zech. l.c. into some representatives of the 'Western' text of Mc.; see vv. 11. But John's ἐνδυμα ἀπὸ τριχῶν καμήλου (Just. *dial.* 88) was probably not a camel's skin, but an ordinary garment of sackcloth (σάκκος τρίχινος, Apoc. vi. 12) woven from the rough hair of the animal; J. Lightfoot *ad loc.* points out that the Talmud speaks of such a garment (מלבוש צמר גמל). Cf. Victor: σφετέρων ὁ Ματθαῖος φησὶν ὡς τὸ ἐνδυμα αὐτοῦ ἦν ἀπὸ τριχῶν καμήλου' Euth.: τρίχας οὐχὶ ἀκατεργάστους ἀλλ' ὑψηφασμένας, and see Joseph. *ant.* xvi. 4, B. J. i. 17. Hieron. *op. imp.*: "non de lana cameli habuit vestimentum...sed de asperioribus setis." The crowd did not go out to see ἄνθρωπον ἐν μαλακοῖς ἡμφιεσμένον (Mt. xi. 8), but one who inherited the poverty as well as the power of Elijah. Jerome claims the Baptist as the head of the monastic order: "monachorum princeps Johannes Baptista est." With the constr. ἐνδεδ. τρίχας cf. Apoc. i. 13, xix. 14.

καὶ ἔσθων] Mt. ἡ δὲ τροφή ἦν αὐτοῦ. It was "wilderness food" (Gould). Certain locusts were accounted 'clean': Lev. xi. 22, 23, ταῦτα φάγεσθε ἀπὸ τῶν ἐρπετῶν...τὴν ἀκρίδα (צִדָּה) καὶ τὰ ὅμοια αὐτῇ. "The Gemarists feign that there are 800 kinds...of such as are clean" (J. Lightfoot *ad loc.*): Hieron. *adv. Jovin.* ii. 6, "apud orientales...locustis vesci moris est." It was perhaps in ignorance of this fact, perhaps from encratite tendencies, that some ancient commentators understood by ἀκρίς in this place a

7 μέλι ἄγριον. 7 καὶ ἐκήρυσσεν λέγων Ἔρχεται ὁ
 7 α ἰσχυρότερός μου ὀπίσω μου, οὐ οὐκ εἰμὶ ἱκανὸς 7
 κύψας λῦσαι τὸν ἱμάντα τῶν ὑποδημάτων αὐτοῦ.

7—8 καὶ ελεγεν αυτοῖς ἐγὼ μὲν υμ. βαπτ. ἐν υδ. ἐρχ. δὲ σκ. μου ὁ ἰσχυρότ. μου οὐ
 οὐκ εἰμι ικ. λῦσαι τ. μ. τῶν υποδ. αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτὸς υμ. βαπτίζει ἐν πν. αγ. D (a) (ff).
 7 ἐκήρυσσεν] ἐκεκραγεν Γ | ἰσχυρός A min¹ | ὁμ μου 2° B Or¹ | ὁμ ὀπίσω μου Δ
 min¹ ff t | ὁμ κύψας D 28 256 1071 2^o a b c f g Amb

kind of vegetable food (cf. Euth.); see J. R. Harris, *Fragments of Ephrem*, p. 17 f. As to the wild honey of Palestine (*ἄγριον*, Vg. *silvestre*, Wycliffe, "hony of the wode"), cf. 4 Regn. iv. 39, Ps. lxxix. (lxxx.) 14, and see Exod. iii. 8, Deut. xxxii. 13, Judg. xiv. 8, 1 Sam. xiv. 25; also Joseph. B. J. iv. 8. 3, where it is named among the products of the plain of Jericho. The Sinaitic (Mt.) and Jerusalem Syriac versions render μέλι ἄγριον 'mountain honey' (cf. Lc. xii. 28 in Syrr.^{sin. co.}); the Ebionite Gospel had the curious gloss (from Exod. xvi. 31, Num. xi. 8) οὐ ἡ γεύσις ἦν τοῦ μάννα ὡς ἐγκρίσιν ἐν ἑλαίῳ: cf. Resch, *Parallel-texte zu Mt. u. Mc.*, p. 56. The name μέλι ἄγριον (*mel silvestre*) was also given by the ancients to a vegetable product: Diod. Sic. xix. 94, φύεται...ἀπὸ τῶν δένδρων καὶ μέλι πολὺ τὸ καλούμενον ἄγριον: Plin. H. N. xix. 8, "est autem mel in arundinibus collectum." But it is unnecessary in the present case to go beyond the natural meaning.

Ἔσθειν = ἐσθίειν, a Homeric form which "occurs Mc.¹ and probably Mc.¹, Lc.⁴, mostly in the participle" (WH., *Notes*, p. 152 f., cf. WSchm., p. 127, Blass, p. 54). In the LXX. the shorter form of the participle is frequent in cod. B.

7. καὶ ἐκήρυσσεν λέγων Ἔρχεται κτλ.] A second stage in the Baptist's preaching—the heralding of the Christ. Lc. (iii. 15) mentions that he was led to it by the growing belief in his own Messiahship. Ὁ ἰσχυρότερός μου: cf.

Lc. xi. 22. Mt. inverts the sentence (ὁ δὲ σκ. μου ἐρχ. ἰσχυρότερος...); comp. Jo. i. 15, where the ground of the superiority is found in the preexistence of Messiah (ὅτι πρῶτός μου ἦν). Οὐδ... αὐτοῦ: see WM., p. 184 f.

οὐκ εἰμὶ ἱκανός] Cf. Exod. iv. 10 (LXX.). Ἰκανός εἰμι in the N. T. is followed by an inf., as here (Burton, § 376), by ἴσα (Mt. viii. 8), or by πρὸς τι (2 Cor. ii. 16). Jo. (i. 27) substitutes ἄξιος for ἱκανός; see Origen in Jo. t. vi. 36 (20).

κύψας λῦσαι τὸν ἱμάντα κτλ.] Κύψας is a touch peculiar to Mc. and expunged by D and some other Western authorities. For λῦσαι...ὑποδ. αὐτοῦ (Mc. Lc.) Mt. substitutes τὰ ὑποδήματα βαστάσαι, cf. Victor, and Origen (in Jo. t. vi. 34), who suggests, ἀκολουθῶν γε μηδενὸς σφαλλομένου τῶν εὐαγγελιστῶν...ἀμφοτέρα κατὰ διαφόρους καιροὺς εἰρηκέναι τὸν βαπτιστήν: similarly Aug. *de cons.* ii. 30. Both were servile acts connected with the use of the bath, and possibly suggested by the baptismal rite (Bengel: "ad baptismum...calcei exuebantur"): see Pa. lx. 10, and Lc. xv. 22, where the slaves offer ὑποδήματα. Plautus *trin.* ii. 1 speaks of slaves known as *sandali-ferae*: and cf. Lucian *Herod.* 5, ὁ δὲ τις μάλα δουλικῶς ἀφαιρεῖ τὸ σανδάλιον. For ἡμᾶς (*corrigia*) see Isa. v. 27 (LXX.) οὐδὲ μὴ ῥαγῶσιν οἱ ἱμάντες τῶν ὑποδημάτων αὐτῶν. Victor: ἡ φησὶ τὸν σφαιρωτήρα (Gen. xiv. 23) τοῦ ὑποδήματος. Euth.: τὸν ἐκ λαύρου δεσμών. For λῦσαι in this connexion see Exod. iii. 5 (LXX.) and Polyc. Mart. ἐπεμάρτο

⁸ ἐγὼ ἐβάπτισα ὑμᾶς ὕδατι, αὐτὸς δὲ βαπτίσει ὑμᾶς 8
πνεύματι ἁγίῳ.

⁹ Καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις ἦλθεν 9
Ἰησοῦς ἀπὸ Ναζαρετ τῆς Γαλιλαίας καὶ ἐβαπτίσθη

8 εγω]+μεν ADPTΔΠΣΦ al (om μεν KBLT^a 33 69 al^s b c ff t vg Or¹) | ὑδατι] pr
σ ADLPT^aΓΠΣΦ (om σ KBHΔ 16 33 al pauc Or¹) | om ὑμας 2^o K^{*} (hab K^{c,a}) b |
πνευματι] pr σ KADHP^aΤΔΠΣΦ al a c f f r me Or¹ (om εν BL b t vg) | αγιω]+και πυρι
P^f al sy^h 9 om και 1^o B | om και εγενετο a | Ιησους] pr σ DMΓΔΠΣΦ al | Ναζαρετ
KBLΓΔ 33 69^{om} a b d f Or] Ναζαρετ APΣ Ναζαρεθ DEFHKMUVP^h min^m vg me go

καὶ ὑπολύειν ἑαυτὸν, μὴ πρότερον τοῦτο
ποιῶν. Οὐ. . αὐτοῦ, cf. vii. 25, and see
WM., p. 184 f.

8. ἐβάπτισα] Mt., Lc., βαπτίζω.
The aor. represents John's course as
already fulfilled in view of the coming
of Messiah: cf. the epistolary ἔγραψα
scripsi, and ἐπεμψα misi (WM., p.
347). Ὑδατι... πνεύματι 'with water,'
'with the Spirit,' dat. of manner or
instrument (WM., p. 271): ἐν ὕδατι,
ἐν πν. are used (Mt. Lc. Jo. i. 33, 34,
Acts i. 5) in reference to the spheres,
material and spiritual, in which the
action is performed (WM., p. 483 ff.).
For the correlation of ὕδωρ and
πνεῦμα see also Jo. iii. 5, iv. 14, vii.
38, 39, Acts i. 5, Tit. iii. 5. Mt.,
Lc. add καὶ πυρί. The effusion of
the Spirit was a well-known character-
istic of the Messianic age (see Isa. xlv.
3, Ezek. xxxvi. 25—27, Joel ii. 28), but
the phrase βαπτίζειν πνεύματι is new,
though Joel (LXX.) has ἐκχεῖν and Ezek.
ράνῃ. Πν. ἅγιον is the Holy Spirit in
operation; contrast τὸ πν. (i. 10, 12),
τὸ πν. τὸ ἅγ. (iii. 29), the Holy Spirit
regarded as a Divine Power.

9—11. THE BAPTISM (Mt. iii. 13—
17, Lc. iii. 21—22; cf. Jo. i. 32—34).

9. καὶ ἐγένετο... ἦλθεν] A Hebra-
ism, יָהָיָה; also καὶ ἐγ. (or ἐγ. δέ)...
καί: both constructions occur in the
LXX., e.g. Gen. iv. 3, 8, and the N. T.,
but Mc. has only the first. For καὶ
ἐγένετο followed by the inf. see Mc. ii.
23, and on the whole subject consult
WM., p. 760 n., Burton, § 357 f. 'Εν

ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις, another Hebra-
ism = עֲתָתָא דְּיָמֵי. Cf. Exod. ii. 11,
Jud. xviii. 1, &c., and in the N. T. Mt.
iii. 1, Mc. viii. 1, xiii. 17, 24, Lc. ii. 1,
iv. 2, Acts ii. 18, vii. 41, &c.; ἐν ἐκείνῃ
τῇ ἡμέρᾳ occurs in nearly the same sense
Lc. xvii. 31, Jo. xvi. 23, 26. As a
note of time the phrase is somewhat
indefinite, but like τότε (Mt. iii. 13) it
brings the narrative which follows into
general connexion with the preceding
context. Here e.g. it connects the
arrival of Jesus at the Jordan with
the stage in the Baptist's ministry de-
scribed in 7, 8. Euth.: ἡμέρας δὲ νῦν
φησιν ἐν αἷς ἐκήρυσσε... ὁ Ἰωάννης.

ἀπὸ Ναζαρετ τῆς Γαλιλαίας] Mt.,
ἀπὸ τῆς Γ.; the exact locality had
been mentioned by him in ii. 23.
Mc.'s ἀρχή does not carry him behind
the Lord's residence at Nazareth; to
the first generation Jesus was ὁ ἀπὸ Ν.
(Jo. i. 46, Acts x. 37), or ὁ Ναζαρηνός
(Mc. i. 24, xiv. 67, xvi. 6) or Ναζωραῖος
(Lc.¹ Jo.³ Acts⁵)—on the two forms
see Dalman *Gr. d. Aram.* p. 141 n.
Ναζαρέτ (-πάθ, -ράθ, -ρά are also found,
but not in Mc., see WH., *Notes*, p. 160)
is unknown to the O. T. and to Jose-
phus; and its insignificance seems to
be implied by the explanatory notes
which accompany the first mention of
the place in Mt. ii. 23, Lc. ii. 39, and
here: perhaps also by the question of
Jo. i. 46. The *onomastica* revel in
etymologies, e.g. "N. flos aut virgultum
eius vel munditiæ aut separata vel
custodita"; the first was based on a

10 εἰς τὸν Ἰορδάνην ὑπὸ Ἰωάννου. 10 καὶ εὐθὺς ἀναβαίνων
ἐκ τοῦ ὕδατος εἶδεν σχιζομένους τοὺς οὐρανοὺς καὶ τὸ

9 εἰς τ. Ἰορδ. ὑπο Ἰωαν. NBDL 33 al] ὑπο Ἰωαν. εἰς τ. Ἰορδ. ΑΡΤΑΠΣΦ al¹⁰ f sy¹⁰ h¹⁰
arm go aeth | Ἰορδ.] + ποταμον sy¹⁰ h¹⁰ 10 εὐθὺς ΑΡΤΠ om D a b t | εκ NBDL Δ
33 al go] απο ΑΡΤΑΠΣΦ al¹⁰ | σχιζομενους] ηρυγμενους D latt (apertos, aperiri)
sy¹⁰ h¹⁰ | το πνευμα] + του θεου arm

supposed reference to the צִיּוֹן in Isa. xi. 1. Delitzsch (*Z. f. d. l. Th.*, 1876) proposed to connect the name with צִיּוֹן, Aram. צִיּוֹן (Dalman, p. 119, prefers צִיּוֹן, Aram. צִיּוֹן, צִיּוֹן), a watch-tower, in reference to its position on the flank of a hill commanding a wide prospect. On the situation see G. A. Smith's *H. G.*, p. 432 f. and Merrill, *Galilee*, p. 122. Τῆς Γαλιλαίας (Mt. xxi. 11, Lc. i. 26) is the topographical gen., cf. WM., p. 234. Ἡ γῆ ἡ Γαλιλαία, or simply ἡ Γ., occurs in the LXX. as far back as Jos. xx. 7, xxi. 32; cf. 3 Regn. ix. 11, 4 Regn. xv. 29, 1 Par. vi. 76 (61), Isa. ix. 1 (viii. 23), and answers to רֶלֶל, רֶלֶל, a roll, or ring, hence a circuit of country: see G. A. Smith, *H. G.*, p. 413 ff., cf. Joseph. *B. J.* iii. 3. 1. From Nazareth the journey to the place of the Baptism would lie along the Esdraelon as far as Bethshan, and then down the valley of the Jordan. On the locality of the Baptism see G. A. Smith, *H. G.*, p. 496.

καὶ ἐβαπτίσθη... ὑπὸ Ἰ.] Mt. adds that the journey was taken for this purpose (τοῦ βαπτισθῆναι). Εἰς τὸν Ἰορδάνην (WM., p. 517 f.) = ἐν τῷ Ἰορδάνῃ (i. 5), but with the added thought of the immersion, which gives vividness to the scene. In every other instance βαπτίζειν εἰς is followed by the acc. of the purpose (εἰς μετάνοιαν, εἰς ἄφεσιν) or of the object to which the baptized are united (εἰς Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν, εἰς τὸν Μωυσή, εἰς τὸν θάνατον). Ὑπὸ Ἰωάννου (cf. i. 5, note), as the rest—μετὰ τῶν δούλων ὁ δεσπότης (Euth. Zig.).

10. καὶ εὐθὺς κτλ.] Εὐθὺς (Wy-

cliffe, *anon*) is characteristic of Mc. —“ein Lieblingswort des Marcus,” Schanz—occurring Mc.⁴¹ Mt.¹⁹ Lc.¹; Mt. shews a similar partiality for τότε. In the LXX. (Gen. xv. 4, xxxviii. 29) καὶ εὐθὺς = καὶ ἰδοὺ, a phrase which, though common in the other Gospels, is not used by Mc. Of the forms εὐθύς, εὐθέως the first only occurs in Mc.; the second predominates in the rest of the N. T. (i. 2).

ἀναβαίνων ἐκ τοῦ ὕδατος] Out of the river into which He had descended: cf. Jos. iv. 18, ἐξέβησαν οἱ ἱερεῖς... ἐκ τοῦ Ἰορδάνου, Jer. xxix. 20 (xlix. 19), ὥσπερ λέων ἀναβήσεται ἐκ μέσου τοῦ Ἰορδάνου. Mt.'s ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος is less graphic, giving merely the point of departure: cf. Acts xxv. 1, Apoc. vii. 2. Lc. adds προσευχόμενος, cf. Mc. i. 25, vi. 46, Lc. ix. 28.

εἶδεν σχιζομένους τοὺς οὐρανοὺς] The subject is Ἰησοῦς (a. 9). Some interpreters, influenced by Jo. i. 32 ff., have regarded ἀναβαίνων as a *nom. pendens*, and understood ὁ Ἰωάννης after εἶδεν: cf. Tindale, “John saw heavens open” (so even in Mt.). It was permitted to the Baptist to share the vision as a witness (Jo. i. c. ὥρακα καὶ μαρτυρεῖν), but the vision was primarily for the Christ.

σχιζομένους] Vg. *apertos*, with the ‘Western’ text, from Mt. (ἡνεφύχθησαν οἱ οὐρανοί, cf. Lc.); in the true text of Mc. both the word and the tense are more graphic—‘He saw the heaven in the act of being riven asunder.’ Bengel: “dicitur de eo quod antea non fuerat apertum.” Σχίζειν is used of a garment (Isa. xxxvi. 22, Jo. xix. 24), a veil (Lc. xxiii. 45), a net (Jo. xxi. 11), rocks (Zech. xiv. 4, Isa.

πνεῦμα ὡς περιστερὰν καταβαῖνον εἰς αὐτόν. ¹¹ καὶ 11

10 ^{ws}] ὡσεὶ MPΣΦ al | καταβαῖνον] + καὶ μετὰ καὶ ^{forte} ^{trās} ^{vās} 33 262 al b ff t vg me
meth | eis BD 13 69 al^{vase} ag] ἐπ' καλπτᾶπςφ al^{pter}

xlviii. 21, Mt. xxvii. 51), and wood (Gen. xxii. 3): *scindere caelum* occurs in Silius Italicus i. 535 f. 'Ανοίγειν is the usual word in this connexion (Gen. vii. 11, Pa. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 23, Isa. xxiv. 18, lxiv. 1, Acts vii. 56, Apoc. iv. 1, xix. 11): cf. esp. Ezek. i. 1, ἠνοίχθησαν οἱ οὐρανοὶ καὶ εἶδον δράσεις θεοῦ. Orig. in *Jo. fragm.* (Brooke, ii. 238), ἀνοίξιν δὲ ἡ σχίσιν οὐρανῶν αἰσθητικῶς οὐκ ἔστιν ἰδεῖν, ὅποτε οὐδὲ τῶν παχυτέρων σωμάτων. Jerome in *Matt. l.c.* "aperiuntur autem caeli non reseratione elementorum, sed spiritualibus oculis." This vision of the rending heavens seems to have symbolised the outcome of Christ's mission: cf. Jo. i. 51.

καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα] Mt. πνεῦμα θεοῦ (cf. Gen. i. 2), Lc. τὸ πν. τὸ ἅγιον. The art. either looks back to i. 8, 'the (Holy) Spirit already mentioned,' or more probably indicates the Person of the Spirit, as in Jo. i. 32, 33, Acts x. 19, xi. 12, &c.

ὡς περιστερῶν] Mt. ὡσεὶ π., Lc. σωματικῶς εἶδει ὡς π. Jerome: "non veritas sed similitudo monstratur." The Ebionite Gospel paraphrased: ἐν εἶδει περιστερᾶς κατελθούσης καὶ εἰσελθούσης εἰς αὐτόν. Cf. Justin *dial.* 88, ὡς περιστερὰν τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα ἐπιστῆναι ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἔγραψαν οἱ ἀπόστολοι, and see other references in Resch, *Paralleltexte zu Luc.*, p. 15 f. The vision corresponds to that of Gen. i. 2, where הָבַיִת suggests the motion of a bird; cf. *Chagigah* (ed. Streane) 15 A. The dove is a familiar image in Hebr. poetry; see esp. Pa. lxxviii. 13 (Cheyne), Cant. ii. 12; F. C. Conybeare (*Exp.* iv. ix. 436) produces illustrations from Philo, e.g. *quis rer.*

div. her. 25, ἡ θεία σοφία...συμβολικῶς...τρυγῶν καλεῖται: ib. 48, περιστερᾶ μὲν ὁ ἡμέτερος νοῦς...εἰκάζεται, τῷ δὲ τούτου παραδείγματι (i.e. the Divine λόγος) ἡ τρυγῶν. In the *Protes.*, c. 9, Joseph is said to have been marked by a like phenomenon: ἰδοὺ περιστερὰ...ἐξῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν Ἰωσήφ. On the significance of the symbol, cf. Mt. x. 16, Tert. *bapt.* 8, and the Greek commentators *ad l.*, e.g. Victor: ἐν εἶδει περιστερᾶς...τὸ πνεῦμα ἔρχεται τὸν ἔλεον τοῦ θεοῦ καταγγέλλον τῇ οἰκουμένῃ, ἅμα καὶ δηλοῦν ὅτι τὸν πνευματικὸν ἀπόνηρον εἶναι χρὴ καὶ πρᾶον, ἀπλοῦν τε καὶ ἄδολον.

καταβαῖνον εἰς αὐτόν] The κατάβασις answers to the ἀνάβασις of i. 10; cf. the play upon these compounds in Jo. iii. 13, Eph. iv. 9, 10. For εἰς αὐτόν, Mt., Lc. prefer ἐπ' αὐτόν: only Jo. (i. 33) has καὶ ἔμμεν ἐπ' αὐτόν (cf. Isa. xi. 2; see vv. 11 here). The immanence of the Spirit in Jesus was at once the purpose of the Descent and the evidence of His being the Christ; see note on next verse.

11. καὶ φωνή κτλ.] Victor: ἡ ἀγγελική τις ἦν ἡ καὶ ἐτέρα ἐκ προσώπου τοῦ πατρός. For exx. of such voices in the O. T. see Gen. xxi. 17, xxii. 11, 15, Exod. xix. 19, xx. 22, 1 Kings xix. 12, 13. In the Gospels the Father's Voice is heard thrice, at the Baptism and Transfiguration (cf. 2 Pet. i. 17) and before the Passion (Jo. xii. 28). The Voice was audible or articulate only to those who had 'ears to hear' (Jo. v. 37, xii. 29): comp. the scoff of the Jew in Orig. c. *Cels.* i. 41, τίς ἤκουσεν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ φωνῆς; On its relation to the הָבַיִת see Edersheim, *Life and Times*, i. p. 285.

φωνὴ ἐγένετο ἐκ τῶν οὐρανῶν Ὡς εἰ ὁ υἱὸς μου, ὁ ἀγαπητός· ἔν σοι ἔνδοξσα.

I2 §12 Καὶ εὐθὺς § τὸ πνεῦμα αὐτὸν ἐκβάλλει εἰς τὴν

11 ἐγενετο N^aABL^p al^h lat^u syrr^h arm^h me] om N^aD ff g t ηκουσθη 28
2^o | ουρανῶν] + λεγων syrr^h + και λεγει arm | σοι NBDLPΑΣΤ 1 13 22 33 69 604 2^o
al a t vg me al] ω ΑΓΠΦ al b d g | ηυδοκησα D^{cor} EFHVTA al 12 το πνευμα] + το
αγιον D

ὡς εἰ ὁ υἱὸς μου, ὁ ἀγαπητός] So Lc., after Ps. ii. 7; Mt., οὗτός ἐστιν κτλ. The words point to Gen. xxii. 2 and perhaps also to Isa. xlii. 1 (cf. Mt. xii. 18). 'Αγαπητός in the LXX. answers to יְהוֹיָה (μονογενής, unicus, cf. Hort, *Two Diss.* p. 49 f.) in seven instances out of fifteen; in the N. T., where the word is much more frequent, it is exclusively a title of Christ, or applied to Christians as such. As a Messianic title (cf. Mc. ix. 7, xii. 6, 2 Pet. i. 17, Eph. i. 6 (ὁ ἡγαπημένος), Col. i. 13 (ὁ υἱὸς τῆς ἀγάπης αὐτοῦ), where however see Lightfoot), it indicates a unique relation to God; thus in Rom. viii. 31 τοῦ ἰδίου υἱοῦ is substituted for τοῦ ἀγαπητοῦ vi. of Gen. xxii. 16. The title is frequent as a name of Messiah in the *Ascension of Isaiah* (ed. Charles, p. 3 &c.; see also Hastings, *D. B.* ii. 501; cf. *Test. XII. patr.* Benj. 11, ἀναστήσεται... ἀγαπητὸς Κυρίου) and is used in the Targum of Jonathan on Isa. xlii. 1.

ἐν σοι εὐδόκησα] Latt., in te com-
placui. Mt., ἐν φ' εὐδ. Εὐδοκεῖν ἐν =
פָּרַעַן 2 Regn. xxii. 20, Mal. ii. 17, or
פָּרַעַן Ps. xliii. (xlii.) 4, cxlvi. (cxlvii.)
11. The reference is probably to Isa.
xlii. 1 פָּרַעַן הַיְהוָה (LXX. προσεδέξατο,
Th. ηὐδόκησεν); the exact phrase occurs
in Isa. lxii. 4. In Lc. an early Western
reading substitutes ἐγὼ σήμερον γεγένη-
νκά σε (from Ps. ii. 7), cf. Just. *dial.*
103; in the *G. acc. to the Hebrews* the
two sayings seem to have been com-
bined (Epiph. *haer.* xxx. 13). Acc. to
Jerome (on Isa. xi. 2) the Nazarene
Gospel had the interesting gloss, "Fili
mi, in omnibus prophetis expectabam

te ut venires et requiescerem in te;
tu es enim requies mea."

The aor. εὐδόκησα does not denote
merely "the historical process by
which God came to take pleasure in
Jesus during his earthly life" (Gould),
but rather the satisfaction of the
Father in the Son during the preexist-
ent life; cf. Jo. i. 2, xvii. 24. Thus
it corresponds to the perf. הִתְחַלֵּץ of
Isa. xlii. 1; cf. Driver, *Tenses in
Hebr.* § 9, Burton, § 55.

Theodore of Mopsuestia, in the in-
terests of his Christology, held that
the εὐδοκία arose from the foreseen
perfection of the Man with whom the
Word united Himself (*Minor Epp.* ii.
p. 294 ff.). According to his view the
Son in whom God took pleasure was
not the Word, but the ἀναληφθεὶς
ἄνθρωπος (ib. i. 63, 260; Migne, *P. G.*
lxvi. 705—6).

12—13. THE TEMPTATION (Mt. iv.
1—11, Lc. iv. 1—13).

12. καὶ εὐθὺς τὸ πνεῦμα κτλ.] For
καὶ εὐθὺς see i. 10 n. Ἐκβάλλει, Vg.
expellit; other Latin texts (a, f) have
duxit, eduxit: Wycliffe, "puttide
hym (forth)." Mt. has simply ἀνέχθη...
ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος, Lc. ἦγετο ἐν τῷ πνεύ-
ματι. Ἐκβάλλειν is used for the power
exercised by Christ over the δαιμόνια
(e.g. i. 34). But *expellit* and "driveth"
(A.V.) or "driveth forth" (R.V.) are
perhaps too strong in this context, cf.
Mt. ix. 38, Mc. i. 43, Jo. x. 4; ἐκ-
βάλλειν = כָּרַח in 2 Chron. xxiii. 14,
xxix. 5 (see Guillemaud, *G. T., Hebra-
istic ed.* p. 20). At the most the word
denotes here only a pressure upon the
spirit (Victor: *ēlkei*), not an irresistible

ἐρημον. ¹³ καὶ ἦν ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ τεσσαράκοντα ἡμέρας 13
πειραζόμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ σατανᾶ, καὶ ἦν μετὰ τῶν
θηρίων. § καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι διηκόνουν αὐτῷ. § G

13 εν τη ερη.] pr εκει EFHMTAΠ^{cor}ΦΣΤ al^{pl} syrr arm go aeth εκει sine εν τ. ε. KΠ*
1 28* 69 124 131 209 604 2^{pe} al syrr^{sin} arm | ημερας] + και τεσσαρακοντα νυκτας (vel
κ. ν. τ.) LM 13 33 al vg syrr^{hclms} me aeth | πειραζομενος] pr και D | α αγγελοι] om
α AM⁷ 33 al

power. Mt. adds the purpose (πει-
ρασθῆναι ὑπὸ τοῦ διαβόλου). Cf. Hilary
in *Matt.*, "significatur libertas Spiritus
sancti, hominem suum iam diabolo
offerentis"; Jerome in *Matt. l.c.*, "du-
citur autem non invitus aut captus,
sed voluntate pugnandi."

eis τὴν ἔρημον] To be distinguished
apparently from the ἔρημος of i. 4.
Christian tradition from the time of
the Crusades points to the Quaranta
(*Jebel Kuruntul*), a rugged lime-
stone height which rises 1000 feet a-
bove the plain of Jericho (cf. Josh.
xvi. 1); the Arabs on the other hand
select the conical hill 'Osh el Ghur-
rāb. The Gospels give no indication
beyond the fact that the Lord went
to the place from the Jordan.

13. τεσσαράκοντα ἡμέρας... σατανᾶ]
The same limit of time occurs in the
lives of Moses and Elijah (Exod. xxxiv.
28, 1 Kings xix. 8), and again in the
life of Christ (Acts i. 3); for other
exx. of the number in Scripture see
Trench, *Studies in the Gospels*, p. 13 ff.
Mc., Lc. make the Temptation coex-
tensive with the 40 days; Mt. seems
to connect the limit of time with the
fasting, and to place the Temptation
at the end of the days. Comp. in
support of the Marcan tradition Clem.
hom. xi. 35, xix. 2; Orig. *hom.* in
Luc. 29. Πειράζειν in the LXX. is used
of man tempting God, and of God
tempting man, but not of Satanic
suggestions: in 1 Chron. xxi. 1 we
have ἐπέειπεν in this connexion: in
1 Macc. i. 15 ἐπειράθησαν (K^c.^{ss}) ap-
proaches to the latter sense, but the

reading is more than doubtful. In
the N. T. this meaning is common
(cf., besides the present context and
its parallels, 1 Cor. vii. 5, Gal. vi. 1,
Heb. ii. 18, Apoc. ii. 10, iii. 10); in
Mt. iv. 3, perhaps also in 1 Thess. iii.
5, ὁ πειράζων = ὁ σατανᾶς. See Mayor
on James i. 13.

ὑπὸ τοῦ σατανᾶ] Mt., Lc., ὑπὸ τοῦ
διαβόλου. The LXX. translate [שָׁטָן] by
ὁ διάβολος in Job i., ii., and Zech. iii.;
σαταν is used in the sense of an ad-
versary in 3 Regn. xi. 14, 23, ὁ σατανᾶς
appears first in Sir. xxi. 27 (30). In
the N. T. ὁ σατανᾶς or Σατανᾶς (Mc. iii.
23, Lc. xxii. 3) is invariably the Ad-
versary κατ' ἐξοχήν, and the name
is freely used by the Synoptists and
St Paul, and in the Apocalypse. On
the history of the Jewish belief in
Satan see Cheyne, *Origin of the Psal-*
ter, p. 282 f., Schultz, *O. T. Theology*,
ii. p. 274 ff., Edersheim, *Life &c.* ii.
p. 755 ff., Charles, *Enoch*, pp. 52 ff.,
119, Weber, *Jüd. Theologie*, ed. 2,
p. 251 f.

ἦν μετὰ τῶν θηρίων] Comp. 2 Macc.
v. 27, Ἰούδας... ἀναχωρήσας ἐν τοῖς ὄρε-
σι (i.e. probably the wilderness of
Judaea), θηρίων τρόπον διέζη. In Pa.
xc. (xci.)¹³ the promise of victory over
the θηρία follows immediately after
that of angelic guardianship, cited by
the Tempter in Mt. iv. 6. But this
peculiarly Marcan touch may be simply
meant to accentuate the loneliness of
the place; cf. Victor: οὕτως ἄβατος ἦν
ἡ ἔρημος ὥς καὶ θηρίων πλήρης ὑπάρχειν:
it was not such an ἔρημος as John
tenanted, but a haunt of the hyaena,

14 ¹⁴Καὶ μετὰ τὸ παραδοθῆναι τὸν Ἰωάννην ἦλθεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν κηρύσσων τὸ εὐαγγέλιον

14 καὶ μετὰ BD a (c) syriac] μετὰ δὲ KALΓΑΠΣΞΦΥ al lat¹ε²man³ε syriac⁴ had go aeth | τὸν Ἰωαν.] om τὸν A EFG⁵*H al | ο Ἰησοῦς] om ο ΔΥ⁶ου⁷ΤΗΥ al | κηρύσσω] pr διδασκων καὶ L.

jackal, and leopard (cf. Tristram, *Land of Israel*, p. 240; G. A. Smith, *H. G.*, p. 316 f.). The mystical reference to the Second Adam (Gen. ii. 19), which some have imagined, seems, as Meyer has well said, out of place in this narrative; see, however, Trench, *Studies*, p. 9 f.

καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι διακόνουν αὐτῷ] Apparently during the forty days, the imperf. corresponding with ἡν...πειραζόμενος...ἦν. Mt. seems to limit this ministry to the end (τότε προσῆλθεν). Comp. Gen. xxviii. 12, Jo. i. 51, Heb. i. 14; esp. the hymn in 1 Tim. iii. 16, ἐδικαιώθη ἐν πνεύματι, ὥφθη ἀγγέλοις. The διακονία may refer to the supply of physical (1 Kings xix. 5 ff.) or spiritual (Dan. x. 19 ff.) needs. Such a ministration, while it attests the human weakness of the Lord, bears witness also to His Sonship; cf. Clem. Al. *exc. Theod.* § 85 ὡς ἂν ἦδη βασιλεὺς δηλῆς ὑπ' ἀγγέλων ἦδη διακονεῖται.

14—15. FIRST PREACHING IN GALILEE (Mt. iv. 12—17, Lc. iv. 14—15).

14. μετὰ τὸ παραδοθῆναι τὸν Ἰωάννην] A definite *terminus a quo* for all that follows: cf. Mt., ἀκούσας δὲ ὅτι Ἰωάννης παρεδόθη. Παραδίδωμι (in the LXX. generally the equivalent of ἵδω) acquires its special meaning from the context; the most usual complement is εἰς (τὰς) χεῖρας (τῶν) ἐχθρῶν or the like, but we find also π. εἰς θάνατον 2 Chr. xxxii. 11, εἰς προνομίην (Isa. xxxiii. 23), εἰς σφαγὴν (xxxiv. 2). Here we may supply εἰς φυλακὴν, as in Acts viii. 3, xxii. 4; cf. Lc. iii. 20, Jo. iii. 24. The events of Jo. ii. iii. must be placed before the commencement of the Synoptic Ministry. If Mark is silent as to the previous work in Galilee and

Judaea, he does not "exclude it" (Gould); it lies outside his subject—perhaps outside his information. From Mc.'s point of view the Lord's Ministry begins where the Baptist's ends: "Ioanne tradito, recte ipse incipit praedicare; desinente lege, consequenter oritur evangelium" (Jerome).

ἦλθεν] Mt., ἀνεχώρησεν. This journey to Galilee was in fact a withdrawal from Judaea, where the tidings of John's imprisonment (Mt.), and still more the growing jealousy of the Pharisees towards the new Teacher (Jo. iv. 1), rendered a longer stay dangerous or unprofitable. Though Galilee was under the jurisdiction of Antipas, His mission there would not expose Him at first to the tetrarch's interference (cf. Mc. vi. 14, Lc. xiii. 31 f., xxiii. 8). It was Jerusalem, not Galilee, that shed the blood of the prophets; in any case it was clear that Jerusalem would not tolerate His teaching; Galilee offered a better field (cf. Jo. iv. 45). The Greek commentators think of the move only as an escape from peril (Theod. Heracl., ἵνα ἡμᾶς διδάξῃ μὴ ἀποπηδᾶν τοῖς κινδύνοις: Victor, διετῆρει ἑαυτὸν); but the other motive should be kept in view.

εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν] Jo. adds πάλιν, and states the route (iv. 4 διὰ τῆς Σαμαρίας). Cana was visited on the way to Capernaum (Jo. iv. 46).

κηρύσσω τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τοῦ θεοῦ] Contrast i. 4 κηρύσσω βαπτισμα μετανοίας. Both proclamations urged repentance, and both told of good tidings; but μετάνοια predominated in the one, εὐαγγέλιον in the other. The preaching of Jesus began, as a regular mission, with the silencing of John:

τοῦ θεοῦ ¹⁵καὶ λέγων ὅτι Πεπλήρωται ὁ καιρός, ¹⁵καὶ ἤγγικεν ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ· μετανοεῖτε, καὶ πιστεύετε ἐν τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ.

14 του θεου] πρ της βασιλειας ΑΔΓΔΠΣΦΨ al a f g vg syrr^h go aeth 15 και λεγων ΒΚΛΜΑΠΦ al^h a b vg syrr^h hoi me] om και Ν*ΑΔΕFGHJSUZΤ 1071 al f f g t go om και λεγ. Ν* c syrr^a Or | πεπληρωνται οι καιροι D a b offgrt | om εν 36^a 481 b f vg Or

cf. Mt. iv. 17, ἀπὸ τότε ἤρξατο. He took up the Baptist's note, but added another. Τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τοῦ θεοῦ (εὐ. θεοῦ) is a Pauline phrase (Rom. i. 1, xv. 16, 2 Cor. xi. 7, 1 Thess. ii. 8, 9), used however also by St Peter (1 Pet. iv. 17). The gen. probably denotes the source: the Gospel which comes from God, of which God (the Father) is the Author and Sender; cf. v. 1; see, however, the more inclusive view advocated by SH. (on Rom. i. 1). The insertion of τῆς βασιλείας (vv. 11, 12) is due to a desire to explain an unusual phrase: see next verse.

15. ὅτι Πεπλήρωται ὁ καιρός κτλ.] The substance of the new proclamation. 'Ὅτι is here 'recitative' (WM., p. 683 n.), as in i. 37, 40, ii. 12, and frequently in Mc. For πληροῦσθαι used of time, cf. Gen. xxix. 21, πεπλήρωται (כִּלְיָו) αἱ ἡμέραι—a phrase frequently occurring in the LXX; and for its connexion with καιρός see Tob. xiv. 5 (B), Esth. ii. 12 (A). Καιρός (usually = πῦρ or ἡμέρα) is the 'season,' the 'opportune moment' (see esp. Eccl. iii. 1–8), with an ethical outlook, χρόνος being merely the time, considered as a date: see Trench, *syn.* §vii. and cf. Lightfoot on 1 Thess. v. 1. Thus St Paul speaks of the πλήρωμα τοῦ χρόνου (Gal. iv. 4), when he has in view the place of the Incarnation in the order of events, but of the πλήρ. τῶν καιρῶν (Eph. i. 10), when he thinks of the Divine οἰκονομία. Here the thought is that of the opportuneness of the moment. The season fixed in the foreknowledge of God (Acts i. 7),

and for which the whole moral guidance of the world had prepared, was fully come. It is not so much in regard to Galilee that the words are spoken as in reference to the world and humanity considered as a whole. See *Lux Mundi*, Essay iv.

καὶ ἤγγικεν ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ] Acc. to Mt. (iii. 2) this announcement had been anticipated by John. Mt. has usually ἡ βασ. τῶν οὐρανῶν (τοῦ θ. only in vi. 33, xii. 28, xix. 24, xxi. 31, 43), but the two expressions are nearly equivalent. (see Schürer II. ii. 171, Bevan on Dan. iv. 26, Stanton, *J. and Chr. Messiah*, p. 208 f.). The term possibly originated in the language of Daniel—see esp. ii. 24, vii. 22 (Nestle, *Marginal*, p. 41), and cf. Stanton, p. 211—and there are parallels in pre-Christian literature, e.g. Ps. Solom. xvii. 23, ἀναστήσει αὐτοῖς τὸν βασιλεῖα αὐτῶν...εἰς τὸν καιρὸν ὃν ἴδες. On the Rabbinical use of the term see Stanton, p. 214 f. A yearning for a Divine Kingdom pervades the history of Israel, and the new preaching in announcing its realisation probably found the phrase ready. For a fresh and invigorating if incomplete view of the subject see *Ecce Homo* cc. iii., iv. ἤγγικεν, *appropinquavit*, 'hath drawn near,' is nigh; cf. Isa. lvi. 1, Thren. iv. 19, Ezek. vii. 7, &c. (כִּלְיָו or בִּלְיָו); Mc. xiv. 42, Lc. x. 9, 11, 1 Pet. iv. 7.

μετανοεῖτε, καὶ πιστεύετε κτλ.] See on v. 14. For the connexion of μετάνοια and πίστις cf. Acts xx. 21, Heb. vi. 1. Πιστεύειν ἐν (ἐν ᾧ Ἰησοῦ) occurs in Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 22, cv.

16 ¹⁶ Καὶ παράγων παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν τῆς Γαλι-
 λαιᾶς εἶδεν Σίμωνα καὶ Ἀνδρέαν τὸν ἀδελφὸν Σίμωνος
 ἀμφιβάλλοντας ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, ἦσαν γὰρ ἀλεεῖς.

16 και παραγων KBDL 13 33 69 604 al latt syrⁱⁿ ^{peab} arm me] περιπατῶν δε
 ΑΓΑΠΣΦ al¹ syr^{hel} (text) | Σίμωνος NBLMΦ min^{peas} a arm me] του Σ. ΑΕ^{cont} Δ 1 69 al^{cont}
 αυτου του Σ. Ε*FHKSUVΠΣΦ⁷ al^{ma} syr^{hel} go αυτου DGI 33 al latt^{vi} ^{pe} syrⁱⁿ aeth |
 αμφιβάλλοντας KABDE* al] βάλλοντας Ε^{cont} ΜΠΠ^{cont} al + αμφιβληστρον ΑΓΑΠΣΦ⁷
 2^{peas} al b ff + αμφιβληστροι 1 al + τα δικτυα D 13 28 69 134 346 2^{peas} a c f g
 vg | αλιεις KB^{cont} (D) ΓΠ al

(cvi.) 12 (cf. 24), Jer. xii. 6, and else-
 where, frequently however with a v. l.
 which omits ἐν. In the N. T. the
 construction is perhaps unique (see
 Westcott on Jo. iii. 15, and Ellicott
 on Eph. i. 13—on its occurrence in
 Ign. *Philad.* 8, cf. Lightfoot *ad l.*); nor
 do we elsewhere hear of believing the
 Gospel (see however 'Mc.' xvi. 15,
 16); faith is regarded as primarily
 due to the Person of whom the Gospel
 speaks (cf. e.g. Jo. xiv. 1). Yet faith
 in the message was the first step; a
 creed of some kind lies at the basis
 of confidence in the Person of Christ,
 and the occurrence of the phrase π.
 ἐν τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ in the oldest record of
 the teaching of our Lord is a valuable
 witness to this fact. Τὸ εὐαγγέλιον is
 the nucleus of Christian teaching
 already imparted in the announce-
 ment ἡγγικεν, κτλ. For other mean-
 ings see note on i. 1.

16—20. CALL OF THE FIRST FOUR
 DISCIPLES (Mt. iv. 18—22; cf. Lc. v.
 1 ff.).

16. καὶ παράγων παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν
 κτλ.] Mt. περιπατῶν δέ; see vv. 11
 here. Παράγων intrans. (= ἦλθον) oc-
 curs in the LXX. (Ps. cxxviii. (cxcix.)
 8, cxliii. (cxliv.) 4) and N. T. (Mt.
 Mc. Jo. Paul), but the construction
 with παρὰ seems to stand alone; see
 however 3 Macc. vi. 16, κατὰ τὸν ἱππό-
 δρομον παρήγεν. Mt. and Mc. carry
 the reader at once to the lake-side;
 Lc. prefaces the preaching at Caper-

naum with the synagogue-scene at
 Nazareth: see Mc. vi. 1, note.

τὴν θάλασσαν τῆς Γ.] So Mt., Mc., or
 more usually 'the Sea' Jo. adds (vi. 1)
 or substitutes (xxi. 1) τῆς Τιβεραΐδος.
 Lc. prefers λίμνη to θάλασσα, and in
 v. 1 calls it ἡ λ. Γεννησαρέτ, apparently
 from the district known as Γεννησαρέτ
 on its western shore (Mc. vi. 53): cf.
 Joseph. *B. J.* iii. 10. 7, ἡ λ. Γεννησαρ, 1
 Macc. xi. 67, τὸ ὕδωρ τοῦ Γ. The O. T.
 name is תִּיְבֶרֶס דִּי, θάλασσα Χενάρα
 (Χενέρεθ, Χενεραίθ), Num. xxxiv. 11,
 Jos. xiii. 27. On the topography of
 the Lake see G. A. Smith, *H. G.*
 c. xxi.

εἶδεν Σίμωνα καὶ Ἀνδρέαν] Σίμων is
 a Hellenized form of Συμεών (= שִׁמְעוֹן,
 Gen. xxix. 33, cf. Apoc. vii. 7); both
 forms are used in reference to Simon
 Maccabaeus, 1 Macc. ii. 3, 66, to whose
 reputation the popularity of this name
 is probably due (Lightfoot, *Gal.*, p.
 268). The Apostle is called Συμεών
 in Acts xv. 14, 2 Pet. i. 1 (NA); the
 Synoptists call him Σίμων up to the
 choosing of the Apostles, after which
 he is Πέτρος (but see Mt. xvi. 16, 17,
 xvii. 25, Mc. xiv. 37, Lc. xxii. 31, xxiv.
 34), a name which Mt. anticipates here
 (iv. 18, Σ. τὸν λεγόμενον Π.). For a fuller
 discussion see Hort, *St Peter*, p. 151 ff.,
 or Chase, in Hastings' *D. B.* ii. p. 756.
 Ἀνδρέας is a true Greek name (Hero-
 dotus vi. 126), but instances occur of
 its use by Jews (Smith's *D. B.*, ed. 2,
 i. 128); and Andrew appears in com-

¹⁷καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς Δεῦτε ὀπίσω μου, καὶ ¹⁷ποιήσω ὑμᾶς γενέσθαι ἀλλεῖς ἀνθρώπων. ¹⁸καὶ εὐθὺς ¹⁸ἀφέντες τὰ δίκτυα ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ. ¹⁹καὶ προβάς ¹⁹

17 om o Iησους Φ | om γενεσθαι I 13 28 69 118 209 604 1071 al b syrr^{act} ¹⁷ aeth | αλλεῖς B⁰²⁵ DΓΠ 18 εὐθὺς NL 33] εὐθὺς ABCD al pl | τα δίκτυα NBCL al
vg arm me] + αὐτῶν ΑΓΑΠΕΦ⁷ al¹⁸ f g syrr go aeth πάντα D a b o ff τα λινα
604 | ἠκολούθουν B 19 προβάς] + ἐκεῖθεν N^a ΑΓΑΠΕΦ⁷ al¹⁸ (N^a 33 post oliv.)
c f vg syrr^{act} arm go aeth

pany with Greeks in Jo. xii. 20 f. The brothers came from Bethsaida (Jo. I. c., i. 44, cf. Mc. vi. 45 n.), but at this time resided in Capernaum (Mc. i. 29); the father's name was Jonas (Mt. xvi. 17), or John (Jo. i. 42, xxi. 15—17). Andrew had been a disciple of the Baptist (Jo. i. 35, 40), but apparently both A. and S. had for some time followed Jesus, witnessing His miracles in Galilee (Jo. ii. 2, 7) and Jerusalem (ib. 13, 23), and baptizing in His Name (Jo. iii. 22, iv. 2); after His return to Galilee they had gone back to Capernaum and resumed their fishing.

ἀμφιβάλλοντας ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ] Mt. βάλλοντας ἀμφίβλητρον εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν: cf. Hab. i. 17, ἀμφιβαλεῖ τὸ ἀμφίβλητρον αὐτοῦ, and see vv. 11 here. Mc. alone uses ἀμφιβάλλειν absolutely; cf. however οἱ ἀμφιβολεῖς, Isa. xix. 8. On the synonyms ἀμφίβλητρον, δίκτυον (Mc. i. 18, 19), σαγήνη (Mt. xiii. 47), see Trench *syn.*, § lxiv.: ἀμφ. and σαγήνη occur together in Hab. i. 16, cf. Isa. xix. 8. On ἀμφιβ. εἰς, ἐν, see WM., p. 520.

ἦσαν γὰρ ἀλλεῖς] The form ἀλλεῖς predominates in the best mss. of the LXX (Isa. xix. 8 N^aB^a, Jer. xvi. 16 N^aB^a, Ezek. xlvii. 10 B^aA (but Job xl. 26 ἀλιέων); cf. WIL., *Notes*, 151. On the fish of the Lake of G. see Sir C. W. Wilson in Smith's *D. B.*, ed. 2, ii. p. 1074; Merrill, *Galilee*, p. 43 f.

17. καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς κτλ.] The brothers are in their boat, Jesus speaks from the shore; cf. Jo. xxi. 4, 5. Δεῦτε ὀπίσω μου = וְהָיָה יָדְכֶם, 4

Regn. vi. 19; other forms are ἔρχεσθαι (Mc. viii. 34), ἀπέρχεσθαι (Mc. i. 20), ἀκολουθεῖν ὀπίσω (Mt. x. 38), or simply ἀκολουθεῖν w. dat. (Mc. ii. 14, viii. 34 b, Jo. i. 43, &c.); for ὑπάγειν ὀπίσω with a very different sense, see Mc. viii. 33. On the form of the sentence see Burton § 269 a.

καὶ ποιήσω...ἀνθρώπων] Mt. omits γενέσθαι (ΓΗΨ⁷); see WM., p. 757, and C. W. Votaw, *Use of the Infinitive*, p. 7. 'Ἀλλεῖς ἀνθρώπων: so Mt.; Lc. ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ἀνθρώπους ἔση ζωγρῶν. For the metaphor, cf. Prov. vi. 26, Jer. xvi. 16, 2 Tim. ii. 26, and cf. Pitra, *Spic. Solesm.* iii. 419 ff.; as to its influence on early Christian thought and art see the articles 'fish,' 'fisherman' in *D. C. A.* In Clem. Alex. *hymn. in Chr.* the Lord Himself is the ἀλειψ[ς] μερόπων | τῶν σωζομένων | πελάγους κακίας | ἰχθύς ἀγνούς | κύματος ἐχθροῦ | γλυκερὰ ζωῇ δελεάζων. The *apulus piscatoris* worn by the Pope is of mediaeval origin (*D. C. A.* ii. p. 1807). Erasmus appositely remarks, "piscantes primum piscatus est Jesus."

18. καὶ εὐθὺς ἀφέντες τὰ δίκτυα] So Mt.; Lc., who appears to follow another tradition (cf. Latham, *Pastor pastorum*, p. 197 f.), and connects the call with a miraculous draught of fishes, concludes (v. 11): καταγαγόντες τὰ πλοῖα ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἀφέντες πάντα ἠκ. αὐτῷ.

19. καὶ προβάς κτλ.] Another pair of brothers (Mt. ἄλλους δύο ἀδελφούς), called shortly after the first pair (ὀλίγον, Mc. only). Ἰάκωβος, *Iacobus*

ὀλίγον εἶδεν Ἰάκωβον τὸν τοῦ Ζεβεδαίου καὶ Ἰωάννην
τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ, καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ καταρ-
20 τίζοντας τὰ δίκτυα, ²⁰ καὶ εὐθὺς ἐκάλεσεν αὐτούς. καὶ
ἀφέντες τὸν πατέρα αὐτῶν Ζεβεδαῖον ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ
μετὰ τῶν μισθωτῶν ἀπῆλθον[¶] ὀπίσω § αὐτοῦ.

¶ 13
§ e

19 om ὀλιγον K^s ΣΦ (προβ. ὀλιγον sine εκ. BDL min^{non} a b ff g syr^{ant} me)
20 ευθως (ευθως ACDΓΔΠ⁶ al min²) ante αφ. transpon Δ 124 al c ff syr^{ant} arm;
απηλθον οπισω αυτου] ηκολουθησαν αυτω D latt

= יַחְזִי LXX. Ἰακώβ (Gen. xxv. 26 and throughout O. T.), English 'James' (through *Ital.* Giacomo, Mayor) from Wycliffe onwards. Ἰωάννης (for the orthography, see on i. 4) = יְהוֹנָן, יְהוֹנָי (LXX., Ἰωάνας, Ἰωάναν, Ἰωνά, but in 2 Paral. xxviii. 12, 1 Esdr. viii. 38, cod. B uses Ἰωάνης, and Ἰωάννης occurs in cod. A, 1 Esdr. l. c., 1 Macc. ii. 1 sq.). The father, who is mentioned as present (*infra*), was one Ζεβεδαῖος = זְבִידִי or rather זְבִידִי, for which the LXX. have Ζαβδεά in 2 Esdr. viii. 8, x. 20, and Ζαβαδαῖας in 1 Esdr. ix. 35, or Ζαβδαῖος, ib. 21; the mother was Salome, see Mc. xv. 40—on the form of the name cf. Dalman, p. 122. Τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ implies that John was the younger or the less important at the time; cf. τὸν ἀδελφὸν Σίμωνος (v. 16). Προβὰς ὀλίγον, i.e. along the shore (i. 16) towards Capernaum (ii. 1).

καὶ αὐτούς] Mc. only. Vg. *et ipsos*, 'they too': cf. Lc. i. 36, Acts xv. 27, 32 (Blass); the exx. of καὶ αὐτός with a finite verb, adduced by Knabenbauer, are inapposite. James and John, like Simon and Andrew, were in their boat (*ἐν τῷ πλ.*), though not similarly occupied. Καταρτίζοντας τὰ δίκτυα, Vg. *componentes retia*: Wycliffe, "makyng nettis," Tindale, A. V., R. V., "mending their nets," cf. Jerome: "ubi dicitur *componentes ostenditur quod scissa fuerant*." Καταρτίζειν is used of rebuilding a ruin (2 Esdr. iv.

12, 13), and in surgery, of setting a bone, or bringing the broken parts together (Galen). In a metaphorical sense the word is a favourite with St Paul (see Lightfoot on Gal. vi. 1, 1 Thess. iii. 10), but it is also used in 1 Pet. v. 10. Here it may include the whole preparation (see Heb. x. 5, xi. 3) of the nets for another night's fishing. Comp. the different account in Lc. v. 2.

20. καὶ εὐθὺς ἐκάλεσεν αὐτούς] On εὐθὺς see v. 10, note. Mt. omits it here, but places εὐθέως before ἀφέντες, as in v. 18. The call was doubtless as before, v. 17; and the voice was as familiar and as authoritative in the second case as in the first.

ἀφέντες τὸν πατέρα] See the archetype of this parting in 1 Kings xix. 20 f., and cf. Mc. x. 28, 29. Mt. brings out more fully the relative greatness of the sacrifice in this case: ἀφέντες τὸ πλοῖον καὶ τὸν πατέρα αὐτῶν. In both cases the abandonment was complete (Lc. ἀφέντες πάντα); all left what they had to leave. Mc.'s μετὰ τῶν μισθωτῶν has been thought to imply comparative prosperity, but the two pairs of brothers were partners in the fishing industry (Lc. v. 7, 10), so that there was at least no social difference. Of μισθωτοί we hear again in connexion with other businesses (Jo. x. 12, 13, cf. Mt. xx. 1).

ἀπῆλθον ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ. Mt. ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ. See note on i. 17.

²¹ Καὶ εἰσπορεύονται εἰς Καφαρναοὺμ· καὶ εὐθὺς 21
τοῖς σάββασιν [εἰσελθὼν] εἰς τὴν συναγωγὴν ἐδίδασκεν.

21 om εἰσπ. εἰς K. καὶ εὐθ. syr^{sin} | εἰσπορευοντο D 33 61 a b f g o | Καπερναουμ
ACLGΠ al¹ | εὐθως KL 1 28 33 131 1071 | εὐθως ABCD rell min¹ | om εἰσελθων
NCLA 28 69 346 2¹⁰ al pauc me syr^{sin} ²⁰ Or¹⁰ (hab ABDΓΠΖΦ al latt syr^{hcl} arm
go aeth) | τῇ συν.] + αὐτῶν Δ syr^{hcl}

21—28. CASTING OUT AN UNCLEAN
SPIRIT IN THE SYNAGOGUE AT CAPE-
RNAUM (Lc. iv. 31—37).

21. καὶ εἰσπ. εἰς Καφαρναοὺμ] Cf.
Mt. iv. 13 καταλιπὼν τὴν Ναζαρέθ ἐλθὼν
κατέκησεν εἰς K.; Lc. iv. 31 (after the
Sabbath at Nazareth) κατέλθεν εἰς K.
In Mc. the entrance into Capernaum
follows the walk by the Sea, but εἰσπ.
does not of course exclude a previous
arrival from Nazareth. Καφαρναοὺμ
(Καπερν. is a 'Syrian' corruption,
WH., *Notes*, p. 160): Mt. adds τὴν
παραθαλάσσιον ἐν ὁρίοις Ζαβουλαὶν καὶ
Νεφθαλείμ, in ref. to Isa. viii. 23 (ix.
1). The name 𐤏𐤓𐤁𐤏 𐤒𐤑𐤏, 'Nahum's
village,' is unknown to the O. T., but
Josephus mentions a κώμην Κεφαρνα-
κὼν λεγομένην (*vii.* 72) and a fountain
called Capharnaum in Geneser (*πηγὴ*
...Καφαρναοὺμ αὐτὴν οἱ ἐπιχωριοὶ λέγου-
σιν, *B. J.* iii. 10. 8), identified by some
with 'Ain-et-Tin close to Khan Minyeh,
by others with 'Ain-et-Tabigah. The
site has been sought either at Khan
Minyeh, at the N. end of the plain
(so G. A. Smith, *H.G.* p. 456; *Enc.*
Bib. i. p. 696 ff.), or at Tell Hum 2½
miles N.E. of Khan M. (see Wilson,
Recovery of Jerusalem, p. 342 ff., and
the other authorities quoted in *Names*
and *Places*, s.v.). Jerome *onomast.*
says, "usque hodie oppidum in Gal-
ilaea." On the Talmudic references
see Neubauer, *géogr. du Talmud*, p.
221. Tell Hum is now a wilderness
of ruins, half buried in brambles and
nettles; among them are conspicuous
the remains of a large synagogue
built of white limestone (Wilson, *l.c.*).
On the strange statement of Hera-

cleon, οὐδὲ πεποιηκώς τι λέγεται ἐν αὐτῇ
ἢ λελαηκώς see Origen in *Joann.*
t. x. 11.

καὶ εὐθὺς τοῖς σάββασιν] On the first
sabbath after the call of the Four. Σάβ-
βατα (so Joseph. *ant.* iii. 6. 6, and even
Horace, *sat.* i. 9. 69) is perhaps pl.
only in form = Aram. ܣܒܒܬܐ; cf. how-
ever τὰ ἄζυμα, τὰ γενέσια, and the like.
The LXX. use both σάββατον and σάβ-
βατα for 'a sabbath,' cf. Exod. xvi. 23,
xx. 8 f., xxxi. 15; but σάββατον does
not appear in cod. B before 4 Regn. iv.
23. Mc. uses the sing. in ii. 27, 28, vi.
2, xvi. 1, and it is the prevalent form
in the N. T.; σάββατα occurs as a
true plural in Acts xvii. 2. The meta-
plastic dat. σάββασιν is normal in the
N.T.; "B twice has σαββάτοις," WH.,
Notes, p. 157 (in Mt. xii. 1, 12). On
τοῖς σ. with or without ἐν see WM.,
p. 274.

εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὴν συναγωγὴν ἐδίδασκεν]
He was engaged in teaching in the
synagogue, when the event about to
be recorded took place. The rejec-
tion of εἰσελθὼν by some good authori-
ties ('Alexandrian') may be justified
by such passages as i. 39, x. 10, xiii. 9.
The 'pregnant' use of εἰς is not to be
attributed to confusion of εἰς with ἐν;
see WM., p. 516 ff. Τὴν συν.; there was
probably but one (see Lc. vii. 5). The
synagogue teaching of Christ seems to
have been characteristic of the earlier
part of His ministry: we hear no more
of it after Mc. vi. 2. On the Synagogue
as an institution see Schürer II. ii. 52 ff.
The word occurs abundantly in the
Pentateuch (LXX.) for 𐤓𐤕𐤕 or 𐤓𐤕𐤕, the
congregation of Israel (see Hort, *Chr.*

§ 9 T a

T 7

§²² καὶ ἐξεπλήρουντο ἐπὶ τῇ διδασκῇ αὐτοῦ, ἣν γὰρ 22
 διδάσκων αὐτοὺς ὡς ἐξουσίαν ἔχων καὶ οὐχ ὡς οἱ

22 οἱ γραμματεῖς] + αὐτῶν CMAΣ 33 al c f syrr aeth + et farisaei e

Ecclesia, p. 4 ff.): later on it is used for any assembly (Prov. v. 14 ἐν μίση συναγωγῆς καὶ ἐκκλησίας, 1 Macc. xiv. 28 ἐπὶ συναγωγῆς μεγάλης ἱερῶν), esp. a religious assembly, Ps. Sol. xvii. 8; but as denoting a place of assembly it is almost peculiar to the N. T., and occurs chiefly in the Synoptists and Acts (Jo. vi. 59, xviii. 20, James ii. 2 are not real exceptions). Teaching was a chief purpose of the synagogues; Phil. *de Sept.* 2 calls them διδασκαλεῖα φρονήσεως. It arose out of the Scripture lections (Lc. iv. 16, Acts xiii. 15), which were followed by a πᾶσι or exposition. The expositor (πᾶσι) was not an officer of the synagogue, but any competent Israelite who was invited by the officers. Hence the synagogue supplied invaluable opportunities to the first preachers of the Gospel.

22. καὶ ἐξεπλήρουντο κτλ.] So Mt. vii. 28 f., Lc. iv. 32. Ἐκπλ., though used from Homer downwards, is rare in the LXX. (Eccl.¹ Sap.¹ Macc.²) and in the N. T. is limited to Mt., Mc., Lc.^{syn. act.} For ἐπὶ τῇ δ. see WM., p. 491 ('over' = at). The amazement was due to the manner of the teaching. It was authoritative, and that not on certain occasions only, but in general (ἣν διδάσκων, periphrastic imperf., cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 203 f.). Its note was ἐξουσία, Justin, *apol.* i. 14, contrasting our Lord with the Greek σοφισταί says: βραχεῖς δὲ καὶ σύντομοι παρ' αὐτοῦ λόγοι γέγονασιν· οὐ γὰρ σοφιστὴς ὑπῆρχεν ἀλλὰ δυνάμει θεοῦ ὁ λόγος αὐτοῦ ἦν. The frequenters of the synagogue were chiefly struck by the Lord's tone of authority; there was no appeal to Rabbis greater or older than Himself, His message came direct from God. The same character pervades all our

Lord's conduct: cf. i. 27, ii. 10, xi. 28 ff. The source of this ἐξουσία is the Father (Mt. xxviii. 18, Jo. v. 27, x. 18, xvii. 2); the Son delegates His authority to His servants (Mc. vi. 7, xiii. 34, Jo. i. 12). On the distinction between δύναμις and ἐξουσία see Mason, *Conditions of O. L.'s Life*, p. 98: "authority is not always power delegated, [nor is it always] a rightful power...the distinction is rather between the inward force or faculty...and the external relationship." For the use of ὡς with the part. to denote the manner of an action cf. Burton, § 445.

καὶ οὐχ ὡς οἱ γρ.] Οἱ γρ., generic art., 'the Scribes as a class' On the functions of this class see Schürer II. i. 306 ff.; Robertson Smith, *O.T.J.C.* 42 ff. The classical γραμματεῖς is the secretary or clerk of a public body; γραμματεῖς τῆς βουλῆς, τῆς γερονσίας, τοῦ δήμου are mentioned in the inscriptions, cf. Hicks, *Inscr. of Ephesos*, p. 8, and Blass on Acts xix. 35. In the LXX. γραμματεῖς first appear in connexion with the Egyptian ἐργοδιῶκται, and Deissmann has shown (*Bibelst.* p. 106 f.) that the papyri employ the word for a class of military officers, presumably those who kept the register of the army (cf. Driver on Deut. xx. 5, Moore on Jud. v. 14). In the later sense of a Biblical scholar the word first occurs in 1 Esdr. viii. 3, 2 Esdr. vii. 6: cf. 1 Macc. vii. 12, 2 Macc. vi. 18; the Gospels know no other. But the γραμματεῖς had before this time become a dominant factor in Jewish life, the recognised teachers of Israel, taking their place in the Sanhedrin with the representatives of priesthood and people (Mc. xv. 1). 'Scribe' (Lat. *scriba*) unfortunately lays stress on the etymological sense of the word

γραμματεῖς. ²³καὶ εὐθὺς ἦν ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ αὐτῶν ²³ ἄνθρωπος [†] ἐν πνεύματι ἀκαθάρτῳ, καὶ ἀνέκραξεν [†] ἰ
²⁴λέγων Τί ἡμῖν καὶ σοί, Ἰησοῦ Ναζαρηνέ; ἦλθες ²⁴ ἀπολέσαι ἡμᾶς; οἶδά σε τίς εἶ, ὁ ἅγιος τοῦ θεοῦ. [†] [†] W^o

²³ om εὐθὺς ACDΓΔΠΞΦ al latt syrr arm go aeth (hab NBL 1 33 131 209 me Or) |
 om αὐτῶν DL 72 b e f f g | ἀνέκραξεν] + φωνῇ μεγάλη 1071 ²⁴ τι] pr ea
 N^o ACDΓΔΠΞΦ al syrr^{ab} arm go Or¹ Eus³ (om ea N^o BD 102 157 2nd latt syrr^{ab} me aeth) | οἶδαμεν NLA arm me aeth Or³ Eus⁴

(γραμματεῖς = D^o B^o); 'lawyer' (νομικός Mt.¹ Lc.⁶) is scarcely better: Lc.'s νομοδιδάσκαλος (v. 17, cf. Acts v. 34) is perhaps the most exact title. On the relation of our Lord's teaching to the Law and its authorised expounders see Hort, *Jud. Chr.* p. 14 ff. Ἦν γὰρ διδάσκων is a little wider than ἐδίδασκεν above; as He proceeded, the note of authority rang out more and more clearly.

²³. καὶ εὐθὺς ἦν κτλ.] Mc. and Lc. only. Lc. omits εὐθὺς and αὐτῶν; both words as they stand in Mc. belong to the completeness of the picture; the events occurred at a definite time and place, on that Sabbath during the sermon in the synagogue of the Capharnaïtes.

ἄνθρωπος ἐν πνεύματι ἀκαθ.] Lc. ἄνθρ. ἔχων πνεῦμα διαμονίου ἀκαθάρτου—an easier phrase. For [εἶναι] ἐν πνεύματι cf. Mt. xxii. 43, Mc. v. 2, xii. 36, Lc. ii. 27, Rom. viii. 9, 1 Cor. xii. 3, Apoc. i. 10. Ἐν is not here instrumental or indicative of manner (Blass, *Gr.* p. 131): rather it represents the person who is under spiritual influence as moving in the sphere of the spirit. Most of the exx. refer to the Holy Spirit, but there is nothing in the formula to forbid its application to evil spirits in their relation to men under their control. Πνεῦμα ἀκάθαρτον appears already in Zech. xiii. 2 (= נְפִישׁוֹן נְפִישׁוֹן); ἀκάθαρτος and ἀκαθαρσία are ordinarily used in Leviticus for the ceremonial pollution which banishes from the Divine

presence. This idea of estrangement from God probably predominates in the present phrase: cf. Victor: διὰ τὴν ἀσέβειαν καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ θεοῦ ἀναχώρησιν, adding however—what should not perhaps be excluded—διὰ τὸ πάσαις ταῖς αἰσχραῖς καὶ πονηραῖς ἐφήδεσθαι πράξεσιν.

καὶ ἀνέκραξεν κτλ.] Ἀνακράξεν (LXX; late Gk.) is used again of the cry of a demoniac in Lc. viii. 28; and of the cry of human terror (Mc. vi. 49) or excitement (Lc. xxiii. 18). Lc. adds here φωνῇ μεγάλῃ (cf. 1 Regn. iv. 5 and Mc. *infra*, v. 26).

²⁴. τί ἡμῖν καὶ σοί κτλ.] = תִּי הֵמָּה וְאַתָּה? cf. Jos. xxii. 24, Jud. xi. 12, 2 Regn. xvi. 10, 3 Regn. xvii. 18; the phrase was used also in class. Gk., see Wetstein on Mt. viii. 29 and WM., p. 731. 'What have we in common with Thee?' Cf. Mc. v. 7, and esp. 2 Cor. vi. 14, τίς γὰρ μετοχὴ δικαιοσύνης καὶ ἀνομίας κτλ. Ἡμῖν=τοῖς δαιμονίοις, 'us, as a class'; only one seems to have been in possession in this case, but he speaks for all. Ναζαρηνός is the Marcan form (cf. xiv. 67, xvi. 6); Mt., Lc. (xviii. 37), Jo., Acts, give Ναζωραῖος. On the origin of the two forms see Dalman, p. 141 n.

ἦλθες ἀπολέσαι ἡμᾶς;] Probably a second question, parallel to τί ἡμῖν κ. σ.: 'didst Thou come (hither from Nazareth, or perhaps, since ἡμᾶς is generic, into the world) to work our ruin, to destroy and not to save, in our case?' Contrast Lc. xix. 10. The

25 ²⁵ καὶ ἐπετίμησεν αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς λέγων Φιμώθητι καὶ

25 om λεγων N* A^{vid} | εξ αυτου εκ του ανθρωπου D (8^{vo}) latt (exc f) ap αυτου HLZ
33 al¹ + πνευμα ακαθαρτων D (8^{vo}) b c e ff g q go aeth | αυτου αυτων 1071

Saviour of men must needs be the Destroyer of unclean spirits. See the use made of this context against Marcionism by Tertullian, *adv. Marc.* iv. 7.

οὐδὰ σε τίς ἐλεῖ κτλ.] See James ii. 19 τὰ δαιμόνια πιστεύουσιν καὶ φρίσσουσιν, and cf. also Lc. iv. 41, Mc. v. 7, Acts xix. 15. Orig. in Jo. t. xxviii. 15, δύναται καὶ πονηρὰ πνεύματα μαρτυρεῖν τῷ Ἰησοῦ καὶ προφητεύειν περὶ αὐτοῦ. For the special meaning of οὐδὰ as opposed to γνώσκω (Acts 1c.) see Lightfoot on Gal. iv. 9, Rom. vii. 7, 1 Cor. ii. 11: οὐδὰ is absolute, γνώσκω relative. At this stage the evil spirits merely knew as a matter of fact that Jesus was the Messiah: experience of His power came later on. The slightly pleonastic σέ is common to Mc. and Lc. here, and perhaps is due to an Aramaic original (Delitzsch, ܐܢܬܐ ܡܬܝܢ ܢܦܠܐ); for the attraction cf. Mt. xxv. 24. 'Ο ἄγιος τοῦ θεοῦ: cf. Ps. cv. (evi.) 16, Ἱσραὴλ τὸν ἄγιον Κύριον: 4 Regn. iv. 9, ἄνθρωπος τοῦ θεοῦ ἄγιος. The Apostles learnt afterwards to adopt the title (John vi. 69, cf. 1 Jo. ii. 20, Apoc. iii. 7). Employed in this way it distinguished the Christ from all other consecrated persons. Victor: ἄγιος ἦν καὶ ἕκαστος τῶν προφητῶν... διὰ τοῦ ἄρθρου τὸν ἕνα σημαίνει τῶν ἄλλων ἐξάιρετον. 'Ο δίκαιος is also used (Acts xxii. 14, James v. 6: the two stand together in Acts iii. 14). But it was the ἀγιότης of Jesus—His absolute consecration to God (Jo. x. 36, xvii. 19)—which struck terror into the δαιμόνια. Bede: "praesentia Salvatoris tormenta sunt daemonum."

25. ἐπετίμησεν αὐτῷ] Sc. τῷ δυνάμει, but in effect the spirit, as the words that follow shew; cf. v. 8.

Ἐπιτιμᾶν, Vg. *comminari*, Wycliffe and Rheims "threaten," other Engl. vv., "rebuke"; the strict meaning of the word is 'to mete out due measure,' but in the N. T. it is used only of censure; cf. 2 Tim. iv. 2, where it stands between ἐλέγχειν and παρακαλεῖν: Jude 9 (Zach. iii. 2), ἐπιτιμήσαι σοι Κύριος. With these two exceptions it is limited to the Synop- tists.

φιμώθητι καὶ ἔξελθε] The rebuke takes the form of a double command: Euth., ἐξουσιαστικὸν τὸ φιμ. καὶ τὸ ἔξελθε. The offence was two-fold: (1) The confession οὐδὰ σε κτλ., coming inopportunistically and from unholy lips; cf. i. 34, Acts xvi. 18, and see Tert. *Marc.* iv. 7, "increpuit illum... ut invidiosum et in ipsa confessione petulantem et male adulantem, quasi haec esset summa gloria Christi si ad perditionem daemonum venisset": (2) the invasion of the man's spirit by an alien power. Φιμοῦν occurs in its literal sense in Deut. xxv. 4, cited in 1 Cor. ix. 9, 1 Tim. v. 18; φιμούσθαι is in the LXX (4 Macc. i. 35, N^v) and N.T. uniformly metaphorical, Vg. *obmutescere*. The word is not a vulgar colloquialism, as Gould's rendering suggests; it occurs in this sense in good late writers (Josephus, Lucian, &c.); see, however, Kennedy, *Sources*, p. 41. In Mt. xxii. 34, 1 Pet. ii. 15 we find the active similarly used, cf. Prov. xxvi. 10 Th. φιμῶν ἄφρονα φιμοῖ χόλους. For ἔξελθε see v. 8, ix. 25. The summons to depart was in this case the penalty for unprovoked interruption; the δαιμόνιον was the aggressor. An exodus was possible, since the human personality, although overpowered, remained intact, awaiting the Deliverer: cf. iii. 27, Lc. xi. 21 ff.

ἐξελθε ἐξ αὐτοῦ. ²⁶ καὶ σπαράξαν αὐτὸν τὸ πνεῦμα ²⁶
τὸ ἀκάθαρτον καὶ φωνῆσαν φωνῇ μεγάλη ἐξῆλθεν
ἐξ αὐτοῦ. ²⁷ καὶ ἐθαμβήθησαν ἅπαντες, ὥστε ²⁷ ἡ
συνζητεῖν αὐτοὺς λέγοντας Τί ἐστὶν τοῦτο; δι-

26 καὶ ἐξῆλθεν το πν. το ακ. καὶ σπαράξας αὐτὸν καὶ κραξας φωνῇ μεγ. ἐξῆλθεν ἀπ
αὐτοῦ D (e) (ff) | om το πν. B 102 | φωνῆσαν NBL 33 (1071) Or] κραξαν AC(D)ΓΔΠΣΦ
al¹⁰⁰ | ἐξ] απ C(D)ΜΔΣ 33 al¹⁰⁰ 27 ἐθαμβήσαν D Or | πάντες ACDΓΔΠ al | αὐτοὺς
NB b e ff q] πρὸς αὐτοὺς GLSΦ min¹⁰⁰ πρὸς εαυτ. ACDΓΔΠΣ al min¹⁰⁰ πρὸς αὐτὸν
27¹⁰⁰ | λεγοντες ACE*ΜΔ¹⁰⁰ 13 33 238 346 736 | om τι ἐστὶν τοῦτο D evr¹⁰⁰ b e e ff q
arm

26. καὶ σπαράξαν...ἐξῆλθεν] The spirit obeyed, but displayed his malice (Apoc. xii. 12); cf. Lc. ῥίψαν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν μίσην ἐξῆλθεν.. μηδὲν βλάψαν αὐτόν. Σπαράξαν, Vg. *discerpens*; the verb is used in reference to a spirit again in Mc. ix. 20 (συνεσπ.) 26, Lc. ix. 39, 42 (συνεσπ.). The later usage of the word inclines towards the meaning 'convulse'; see 2 Regn. xiii. 8, but esp. Dan. viii. 7, where $\text{נִפְּצָה וְנִפְּצָה}$ is translated by Th. ἔρριπεν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, but by LXX. ἐσπάραξεν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν. From the second instance it is clear that, on the hypothesis of a Hebrew or Aramaic original, Lc.'s ῥίψαν may represent the same word as Mc.'s σπαράξαν, and that the latter implies no laceration, so that Lc.'s (perhaps editorial) note μηδὲν βλ. αὐτόν is justifiable. The reading of D in ix. 20 (ἐπάραξεν) and in Lc. ix. 42 (συνεσπ.) is a serviceable gloss. For the mystical interpretation see Greg. M. *hom.* in Ezek. i. 12. 24, "quid est quod obscusum hominem antiquus hostis quem possessum non discerperat deserens discerpit, nisi quod plerumque dum de corde expellitur acrioris in eorum tentationes generat?" Φωνῆσαν φωνῇ μεγάλῃ, using for the last time the human voice through which he had so long spoken. Lc. has connected φωνῇ μεγάλῃ with the cry τί ἐμοὶ κ. σ., and omits it here.

27. καὶ ἐθαμβήθησαν ἅπαντες]

Amazement (v. 22) deepened into awe. Lc. ἐγένετο θάμβος ἐπὶ πάντας. Θαμβεῖσθαι, ἐκθαμβεῖσθαι are used in the N. T. only by Mc, but occur occasionally in the LXX.; in class. Gk. the words are found chiefly in poetry, and θαμβεῖν is intrans.; cf. 1 Regn. xiv. 15, and the reading of D here. Θάμβος is connected with *ἔκστασις* in Acts iii. 10, and the verb with φοβεῖσθαι in Mc. i. 32.

ὥστε συνζητεῖν αὐτοὺς]=Lc. συνελάλουν πρὸς ἀλλήλους. Συνζητεῖν is usually followed by πρὸς (ix. 14, Acts ix. 29), or the dative (viii. 11, Acts v. 9), or a dependent clause giving the subject of debate (ix. 10); see vv. 11 here. Here, as again in xii. 28, it is used absolutely: 'they discussed.' The word is predominantly Marcan; see Hawkins, *Hor. Syn.* p. 10.

τί ἐστὶν τοῦτο; διδαχὴ καυῇ] Lc. τίς ὁ λόγος οὗτος; ὅτι κτλ. Mc. gives the incoherent and excited remarks of the crowd in their natural roughness: the Western and traditional texts attempt to reduce them to literary form. For διδαχὴ καυῇ see v. 22. There was now another element which was new: the ἐξουσία was manifested in accompanying acts —κατ' ἐξουσίαν καὶ κτλ. Exorcism was not unknown among the Jews of this period, cf. Mt. xii. 27, Acts xix. 13 (on the latter reference see Blass, and cf. Edersheim i. 482); but

δαχὴ καινῇ· κατ' ἐξουσίαν καὶ τοῖς πνεύμασιν τοῖς
 28 ἀκαθάρτοις ἐπιτάσσει καὶ ὑπακούουσιν αὐτῷ. ²⁸ καὶ
 ἐξῆλθεν ἡ ἀκοὴ αὐτοῦ εὐθὺς πανταχοῦ εἰς ὅλην
 τὴν περίχωρον τῆς Γαλιλαίας.
 29 ²⁹ Καὶ εὐθὺς ἐκ τῆς συναγωγῆς ἐξελθὼν ἦλθεν εἰς

27 διδαχὴ καινὴ κατ' ἐξ. NBL 33 102 (1 28* 2^{pc}) (604) | τις η διδ. η καινὴ αὐτῇ οτι
 κατ' ἐξ. (Δ)ΓΔΠΣΦ al min^{pl} f vg syrr^h hoi arm go τις η διδ. εκείνη η καιν. αὐτ. η
 εξουσία οτι D τις η διδ. (η καιν.) αὐτ. κατ' ἐξ. b o e ff (q) r (syrr^h) 28 ἐξῆλθεν δε
 ΑΓΠ al | om εὐθὺς N* 1 28 33 al b o e ff q syrr^h arm | om πανταχου N* ΑΔΓΔΠΣΦ
 min^{pl} e f ff vg syrr arm go (hab (N^{ca}) BC(L) 69 124 b e q mē) | τῆς Γαλ.] τῆς Ιουδαίας
 N* του Ιορδανου 28+καὶ πολλοὶ ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ syrr^h 29 om εὐθὺς D o e ff g
 syrr^h pesh aeth | ἐξελθὼν ἦλθεν B(D)(Σ) 1 22 69 124 604 al f g syrr^h hoi arm aeth |
 ἐξελθόντες ἦλθεν NAC(F)(L)Γ(Δ)ΠΦ min^{pl} syrr^h hoi tsi ἐξελθὼν ἦλθεν ff syrr^h vid

it consisted in the use of magical formulae, not in the power of a direct command. The tone of authority adopted by Jesus was extended even (καὶ) to the uncontrollable wills of spirits who defied all moral obligations (τοῖς πν. τοῖς ἀκαθ., an order which emphasises the adj., cf. Eph. iv. 30, 1 Thess. iv. 8), and even in that sphere it received attention (καὶ ὑπ. αὐτῷ, cf. iv. 41). For διδαχὴ καινὴ cf. Acts xvii. 19, and for the sense of *κακός* as compared with *νίος* see Mc. ii. 21, 22. The freshness and vigour of the teaching, and not merely its novelty, attracted attention.

κατ' ἐξουσίαν] Lc. ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ καὶ δυνάμει. With κατ' ἐξ. 'in the way of authority' cf. Rom. iv. 16, ἵνα κατὰ χάριν, Phil. ii. 3, μηδὲν κατ' ἐριθίαν μηδὲ κατὰ κενοδοξίαν. Lc.'s καὶ δυνάμει brings into sight another factor (see i. 22, note), in the act, which however was not in the forefront of men's thoughts at the time. Καὶ τοῖς πνεύμασιν... 'even the demons obey His word,' cf. iv. 41 καὶ ὁ ἀνεμος καὶ ἡ θάλασσα. See Lc. x. 17, 20. Ὑπακούουσιν αὐτῷ: Lc. ἐξέρχονται.

28. καὶ ἐξῆλθεν...πανταχοῦ] From that hour (εὐθὺς) the new Teacher's fame (ἀκοή, Vg. *rumor*) spread in all directions. 'Ακοή is (1) 'hearing' (e.g. in the common LXX. phrase ἀκοή

ἀκούειν); (2) in pl., 'the organs of hearing' (Mc. vii. 35, Acts xvii. 20); (3) the thing heard, 'hearsay,' 1 Regn. ii. 24 (יְשָׁעָה), Isa. liii. 1, cf. Rom. x. 16, 17, where (3) passes back into (1).

εἰς ὅλην τὴν π. τῆς Γ.] Either = εἰς ὅλην τὴν Γαλιλαίαν (τῆς Γ. being epexegetical of τ. π.), or 'into all the district round G.'; Wycliffe, "the cuntree of G.," Tindale, Cranmer, &c., "the region borderinge on G." The latter accords with Mt.'s summary (iv. 24, ἀπῆλθεν ἡ ἀκοὴ αὐτοῦ εἰς ὅλην τὴν Συρίαν) and with usage: cf. ἡ π. τοῦ Ἰορδάνου (Gen. xiii. 10, 11, Mt. iii. 5), τῶν Γερασσηνῶν (Lc. viii. 37), Ἱερουσαλήμ (2 Esdr. xiii. 9); and on the other hand see Deut. iii. 13 πᾶσαν περίχωρον Ἀργόβ. A third interpretation is 'the whole of that part of Galilee which lay round Capernaum.' But for this εἰς ὅλην τὴν π. Καφαρναούμ would have sufficed, for there was no need at present to contrast the Galilean περίχωρος with the tetrarchy of Philip which had not yet been mentioned; moreover the report could not have been limited to the W. of the Jordan. Lc., however, seems to incline to the narrowest sense (εἰς πάντα τόπον τῆς περιχώρου).

29—31. HEALING OF SIMON'S WIFE'S MOTHER (Mt. viii. 14—15, Lc. iv. 38—39).

29. καὶ εὐθὺς ἐκ τῆς συν. ἐξελθὼν

τὴν οἰκίαν Σίμωνος καὶ Ἀνδρέου μετὰ Ἰακώβου καὶ Ἰωάννου. ³⁰ ἡ δὲ πενθερὰ Σίμωνος κατέκειτο πυρέσσουσα, καὶ εὐθὺς λέγουσιν αὐτῷ περὶ αὐτῆς· ³¹ καὶ 31 προσελθὼν ἤγειρεν αὐτὴν κρατήσας τῆς χειρός, καὶ ἀφῆκεν αὐτὴν ὁ πυρετός, καὶ δηκόνει αὐτοῖς. ¶

30 κατεκειτο δε η π. Σ. D latt (εξο f) | om ευθυσ b c ff g q syrr^{sin} pesh aeth
31 ηγειρεν αυτην κρατ. της χειρος] εκτεινας την χειρα κρατ. ηγ. αυτην D (b f q) |
χειρος] + αυτης ACFADΠΣΦ al vg syrr arm me (om αυτ. NBL (D b q)) | πυρετος] +
ευθεως A(D)ΓADΠΣΦ al (b c e f ff q vg) syrr^{sin} (pesh) hol go aeth (om ευθ. NBOL i 28
33 al^{ms} e arm me) | και δηκονει] pr και ηγερθη i6 syrr^{sin} hol aeth

ἦλθεν] The narrative is still unbroken, as κ. εὐθὺς suggests, and ἐκ τῆς σ. abewā. We are carried back to the end of v. 26, vv. 27, 28 being parenthetical. As soon as the congregation had broken up (Acts xiii. 43), Jesus went to the house of Simon. Ἐξελθὼν ἦλθεν, as it stands, is a 'sub-singular' reading of B (see WH., *Intr.* § 308 ff.), but D gives ἐξελθ. δὲ ἐκ τῆς συν. ἦλθεν, and Z, καὶ ἐξελθ. εὐθὺς ἐκ τῆς συν. ἦλθεν: with B are also a fair number of important cursives (see vv. II), and the sing. part. is supported by Syr.^{sin} and the O. L. ms. ff; besides, the roughness of B's text is in its favour, and ἐξελθόντες ἦλθαν followed by μετὰ Ἰακώβου καὶ Ἰωάννου is hardly tolerable; see however Zahn, *Einleitung* ii. pp. 246, 252, where an ingenious explanation is given of the reading of N A. Τὴν οἰκίαν Σίμωνος καὶ Ἀνδρέου. Mt., Lc. mention only Simon (Mt., Πέτρου); the home was probably his, since he was a married man, but shared by his brother. Syr.^{sin} has: "Andrew and James and John were with Him" (? μετὰ Ἀνδρ. κ. Ἰακ. καὶ Ἰω.). A house in Capernaum is frequently mentioned as the rendez-vous of Jesus and the disciples (Mc. ii. 1, iii. 27, vii. 24, ix. 33, x. 10). Jerome: "utinam ad nostram domum veniat...unusquisque nostrum febricitat."

30. ἡ δὲ πενθερὰ Σίμωνος] Simon was therefore "himself also a married

man" before his call, and his wife accompanied him afterwards in his Apostolic journeys (1 Cor. ix. 5, cf. Suicer s. v. γυνή); see the story told of her by Clem. Alex. *strom.* viii. 11. 62 (Eus. *H. E.* iii. 30), and Clement's statement, *strom.* iii. 6. 52 (cf. Hieron. *adv. Iovin.* i. 26): ἡ καὶ ἀποστόλους ἀποδοκιμάζουσι; Πέτρος μὲν γὰρ καὶ Φίλιππος ἐπαυδοποιήσαντο. Her mother (for πενθερά and the correlative νύμφη see Mt. x. 35) 'kept her bed of a fever,' *decumbebat febricitans*: κατακείσθαι is used of the sick by Galen, and occurs again in this sense Mc. ii. 4, Lc. v. 25, Jo. v. 3, 6, Acts ix. 33, xxviii. 8; cf. Mt. βεβλημένην καὶ πυρ. See Field, *Notes*, p. 25. For πυρέσσουσα Lc. has the professionally precise συνοχόμενη πυρετῷ μεγάλῳ, 'in a high fever,' and similarly ἠρώτησαν for the simple λέγουσιν. The pl. is best explained as referring to οἱ περὶ τὸν Σίμωνα. The Lord is told as soon as He enters the house (εὐθὺς); they have waited till He returned from the synagogue.

31. καὶ προσελθὼν κτλ.] He approached the sufferer, took her by the hand, and raised her up. Lc. adds ἐπιστὰς ἐπάνω αὐτῆς ἐπετίμησεν τῷ πυρετῷ (cf. Mc. i. 25, iv. 39). For κρατήσας τ. χ. compare Mc. v. 41, ix. 27. The aor. part. is one of 'antecedent action,' see Burton § 134—rather perhaps of concurrent action, the grasp scarcely preceding and certainly coinciding

32 ³² Ὀψίας δὲ γενομένης, ὅτε ἔδυσε ὁ ἥλιος, ἔφερον
πρὸς αὐτὸν πάντας τοὺς κακῶς ἔχοντας καὶ τοὺς
33 δαιμονιζομένους. ³³ καὶ ἦν ὅλη ἡ πόλις ἐπισυνηγμένη

32 ἔδυσε BD 18] ἔδυ MACLΓΑΠΣΦ al¹ | ἐφεροσαν D | om προς αυτον sy⁴m |
κακως εκ.] transil N* ad κακ. εκ. (v. 34) + νοσοις ποικιλαις D b c e f g q sy⁴m^{vid} | om
και τους δαιμ. sy⁴m⁴

with the lifting of the prostrate form; cf. Blass, *Gr.*, p. 197. The genitive is partitive (WM., p. 252); for an ex. from the LXX. see Gen. xix. 16. With the whole narrative compare Acts xxviii. 8—another case of miraculous recovery from fever.

καὶ δακνέει αὐτοῖς] The prostration which attends early convalescence found no place; she at once assumed her usual function in the household (cf. Lc. x. 40, Jo. xii. 2). Jerome: "natura hominum istiusmodi est ut post febrim magis lassescant corpora, et incipiente sanitate aegrotationis mala sentiant; verum sanitas quae confertur a Domino totum simul reddit." The service was probably rendered at the Sabbath meal; cf. Joseph. *vit.* 54 ἐκτὴ ὥρα καθ' ἣν τοῖς σάββασιν ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι νόμιμόν ἐστιν ἡμῖν. For διακονεῖν 'to wait at table' cf. Lc. *l.c.*, xvii. 8, xxii. 26, 27, Acts vi. 2. Victor: ἀνεχώρου ὡς ἐν σαββάτῳ ἐπὶ ἐστίασιν εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ μαθητοῦ. Αὐτοῖς Mc., Lc.: Mt., αὐτῷ. The Lord, Who had restored her, was doubtless the chief object of her care. Jerome: "et nos ministremus Iesu."

32—34. MIRACLES AFTER SUNSET (Mt. viii. 16, Lc. iv. 40—41).

32. Ὀψίας δὲ γενομένης, ὅτε ἔδυσε ὁ ἥλιος] For the phrase Ὀψία ἐγένετο cf. Judith xiii. 1. Mt. omits ὅτε ἔδυσε ὁ ἥ., Lc. changes it into δύοντος τοῦ ἡλίου: comp. the similar discrepancy in the readings of Mc. xvi. 2 (ἀνατελειαντος s. ἀνατέλλοντος τοῦ ἡλίου). Lc.'s recension is probably intended to leave time before dark for the miracles that follow. On the Sabbath the crowds would not bring

their sick before sunset, cf. Victor: οὐχ ἀπλῶς πρόσκειται τὸ 'δύοντος τοῦ ἡλίου,' ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ ἐνόμιζον μὴ ἐξεῖναι τινι θεραπεύειν σαββάτῳ, τούτου χάριν τοῦ σαββάτου τὸ πέραν ἀνέμενον. For ἔδυσα = ἔδυν see WSchm., p. 109, and cf. vv. 11.

ἔφερον κτλ.] Case after case arrived (imperf.); Mt. προσήνεγκαν, Lc. ἤγαγον, with less realisation of the scene. In using the Marcan tradition Lc. has changed the position of ποικιλαις νόσοις: cf. what is said of φωνῇ μεγάλῃ *supra*, v. 26. Κακῶς ἔχειν (Ezech. xxxiv. 4) is not uncommon in the Gospels (Mt.⁷ Mc.⁴ Lc.²). Καὶ τοὺς δαιμονιζομένους: Mt. δ. πολλούς (cf. Mc. *ἐξῆρα*, v. 34). Δαιμόνια have not yet been mentioned by that name, yet the verb is used as if familiar to the reader. The corresponding classical form is δαιμονῶν, and δαιμονιζεσθαι is rare before the N. T.; there is no trace of it in the Gk. O. T., but it occurs in the later literary Greek in reference to the insane. In the N. T. its use is nearly limited to the principles δαιμονιζόμενος, δαιμονισθεῖς, in the sense of a person possessed by a δαιμόνιον: cf. Acts x. 38, τοὺς καταδυναστευομένους ὑπὸ τοῦ διαβόλου.

33. καὶ ἦν ὅλη ἡ πόλις κτλ.] See note on i. 5. Ἐπισυνάγειν is a strengthened form of συναγεῖν found in late Greek and frequent in the LXX., normally implying a large or complete gathering, cf. 1 Macc. v. 10, 16, Mt. xxiii. 37, Mc. xiii. 27, Lc. xii. 1; cf. ἐπισυντρίχειν, Mc. ix. 25. Πρὸς τὴν θύραν: the acc. dwells on the thought of the flocking up to the door which preceded, and the surging, moving,

πρὸς τὴν θύραν. ³⁴καὶ ἐθεράπευσεν πολλοὺς κακῶς ³⁴ ἔχοντας ποικίλαις νόσοις, ⁸καὶ δαιμόνια πολλὰ ἐξέ- ^{8 a} βαλεν καὶ οὐκ ἤφιεν λαλεῖν τὰ δαιμόνια, ^{8 θ'} ὅτι ^{8 θ'} ἤδειςαν αὐτὸν [Χριστὸν εἶναι].

33 πρὸς τὴν θύραν (πρ. τῇ θύρᾳ U πρ. τὰς θύρας 28 124 2^m)] + αὐτὸν D o ff g q sy^{am}
 34 καὶ ἐθερ. αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς δαιμόνια ἐχ. ἐξέβαλεν αὐτὰ ἀπ' αὐτῶν καὶ οὐκ ἤφ. αὐτὰ λαλεῖν ὅτι ἤδισαν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐθερ. π. κ. ἔχοντας ποικ. ν. καὶ δαιμ. π. ἐξέβαλεν D | om κακῶς... νόσοις sy^{am} | om ποικ. νος. LN* (hab N^a) | τὰ δαιμ. λαλ. B αὐτὰ λαλεῖν D | χριστὸν εἶναι BLZ 1 28 33 69 al^{ms} g sy^h arm me aeth | τὸν χ^ρ εἶναι N^a CGM al om N^a ADEFGKSUVTΔΘΦ al a b c e f f g q vg sy^{it} ⁱⁿ ^{ms} go

mass before it: cf. ii. 2, xi. 4, and contrast Jo. xviii. 16, *ιστήκει πρὸς τῇ θύρᾳ*.

34 καὶ ἐθεράπευσεν κτλ.] For *θεραπεύειν* to attend on a patient, to treat medically, see Tobit ii. 10 (N), *ἐπορευόμεν πρὸς τοὺς ἰατροὺς θεραπευθήναι*. It is in Mt. and Mc. the nearly constant word for Christ's treatment of disease; *ἰᾶσθαι* occurs only in Mt. viii. 8, 13, xiii. 15 (LXX.), xv. 28, Mc. v. 29. The treatment was not tentative; πολλοὺς is either coextensive with πάντας (v. 32, cf. Mt.), or it implies that if all could not approach the Lord that night, there were many that did and were healed (on Mt. see Hawkins, *Hor. Syn.*, p. 96). Lc. adds the method of individual treatment: *ἐνὶ ἐκάστῳ αὐτῶν τὰς χεῖρας ἐπιτίθεις*. The diseases were various—ποικίλαις: cf. π. ἐπιθυμῖαι (2 Tim. iii. 6), ἡδοαί (Tit. iii. 3), δυνάμεις (Heb. ii. 4), διδασκαί (Heb. xiii. 9).

καὶ δαιμόνια πολλὰ ἐξέβαλεν] The class. δαίμων (Mt. viii. 31) or δαιμόνιον is simply a power belonging to the unseen world but operating upon men here (θεός ἢ θεοῦ ἔργον Arist.; μεταξὺ ἐστὶ θεοῦ καὶ θνητοῦ Plat.). In Biblical Greek the word took a bad sense through its appropriation to heathen deities (Deut. xxxii. 17, Ps. xcv. (xcvi.) 5, Bar. iv. 7, cf. 1 Cor. x. 20, 21), regarded either as *D'g' genii* (?) (see Driver on Deut. l. a, Cheyne, *Origin of the Psalter*, p. 334f.) or *D'g' n.* In

Tobit, under Persian influence, the conception of evil δαιμόνια is developed (Tob. iii. 8, Ἀσμόδανς (-δαίος N) τὸ πονηρὸν δαιμόνιον); a further progress is made in Enoch (c. xvi.), where however the Greek has πνεύματα. Joseph. B. J. vii. 6. 3 identifies them with the spirits of the wicked dead (τὰ καλούμενα δαιμόνια, ταῦτα δὲ πονηρῶν ἐστὶν ἀνθρώπων πνεύματα τοῖς ζῶσιν ἐισδύμενα). On the later Jewish demonology see Edersheim, *Life and Times*, ii., app. viii., or the subject may be studied in J. M. Fuller's intr. to Tobit (Speaker's Comm.) or in Weber *Jiid. Theologie* pp. 251—9; cf. F. C. Conybeare in *J.Q.R.* 1896, and the arts. *Demon*, *Demons* in Hastings, *D.B.*, and *Enc. Bibl.* The N.T. uses δαιμόνια as = πνεύματα ἀκάθαρτα, adopting the accepted belief and the word supplied by the LXX. Ἐξέβαλεν: see note on i. 12. Mt. adds λόγῳ—a command sufficed.

καὶ οὐκ ἤφιεν λαλεῖν] Cf. i. 25. Lc. fills in this brief statement, representing the spirits as κράζοντα καὶ λέγοντα ὅτι *Ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ*. ἤφιεν, so Mc. xi. 16; cf. ἀφίμεν Lc. xi. 4. Ἀφίω, ἀφίω, ἀφίμι seem to have been all in use (WH., *Notes*, p. 167, Blass, *Gr.*, p. 51): ἀφίω occurs in the best mss. of the LXX., 1 Esdr. iv. 50, Eccl. v. 11, and ἀφίω in Sus. (LXX.) 53 τοὺς δὲ ἐνόχους ἠφίεις, cf. Phil. *leg. ad Cai.* 1021. ἤδειςαν αὐτόν: see on οἰδά σε i. 24; and contrast Jo. x. 14 γνώσκουσὶ με τὰ ἐμά. Χριστὸν (or τὸν χριστόν) εἶναι

§ sy^h 35 ^{35§} Καὶ πρωὶ ἔννυχᾳ λίαν ἀναστὰς ἐξῆλθεν [καὶ
36 ἀπῆλθεν] εἰς ἔρημον τόπον κάκεϊ προσήχeto. ³⁶ καὶ
37 κατεδίωξεν αὐτὸν Σίμων καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ, ³⁷ καὶ

35 *εννυχα* NBCDLΘ' 28 33 al] *εννυχον* ΑΓΔΠΣΦ al¹⁹ | *om* *αναστας* D 226 a c | *om* *εξηλθεν* και 1071 b d e q | *om* και *απηλθεν* B 28 56 102 235 2nd ff g | *ερημ. τω.*] pr *των* D | και *εκει* AD | *προσηχeto* D 36 *κατεδιωξεν* NBMSU 28 40 604 vg al] *κατεδιωξαν* ACDLΓΔΘ' ΠΣΦ a b c e f f g g q sy¹² | ο *Σιμων* ΑΓΔΘ' ο τε Σ. KII 1071 ο *μετ* *αυτ.*] *om* α B + ησαν Δ

is strongly supported, yet may have been an early gloss from Lc.; cf. Victor: τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον Μάρκος οὐκ ἔχει. But in any case it probably strikes a true note. It does not seem as though the knowledge of the *δαίμονια* went beyond the fact of our Lord's Messiahship; both ὁ ἄγγελος τοῦ θεοῦ and ὁ υἱὸς τ. θ. are Messianic titles.

35—39. WITHDRAWAL FROM CAEPERNAUM, AND FIRST CIRCUIT OF GALILEE (Lc. iv. 42—44).

35. καὶ πρωὶ ἔννυχᾳ λίαν κτλ.] Πρωὶ may be the morning watch—the φυλακὴ πρωῖα (Pa. cxxix. = cxxx. 6), as in Mc. xiii. 35; but in the present context the simpler meaning seems preferable—'early,' so early that it was still quite dark: cf. λίαν πρωὶ (xvi. 2) = ὄρθρου βαθύως (Lc. xxiv. 1) = πρωὶ σκοτίας ἔτι οὔσης (Jo. xx. 1). Ἐννυχος is used by the poets from Homer downwards, and in the prose of the later Gk., cf. 3 Macc. v. 5. With the adv. ἔννυχᾳ (ἀπ. λεγ.) compare πάννυχᾳ (poet. and late Gk.); Hesych. quotes νύχα = νύκτωρ. The Vg. *diluculo valde* fails to give the force of ἔννυχᾳ (Euth. *ἄντι τοῦ νυκτὸς ἔτι οὔσης*). In Lc. this touch of intimate acquaintance with the circumstances is lost (*γενομένης δὲ ἡμέρας ἐξελθών*). Ἐξῆλθεν: i.e. out of the house and town. It is difficult to believe that the reading ἐξ. καὶ ἀπῆλθεν is not a conflation which happens to have secured a consensus of the great majority of the authorities (see vv. 11), although under the circumstances it must retain its place

in the text: ἀπῆλθεν is probably from vi. 32, 46. The ἔρημος τόπος (Mc. Lc.) was doubtless in the neighbourhood of Capernaum: cf. vi. 31 ff., Lc. ix. 10 *κάκεϊ προσήχeto*] Cf. Pa. v. 4, lxxxvii. (lxxxviii.) 14. These words reveal the purpose of the sudden withdrawal. Sunrise would bring fresh crowds, new wonders, increasing popularity. Was all this consistent with His mission? Guidance must be sought in prayer. Comp. vi. 46, xiv. 32, Lc. vi. 12, ix. 18, 28, xi. 1. Victor: οὐκ αὐτὸς ταύτης δαίμονος... ἀλλ' οἰκονομικῶς τοῦτο ποιῶν. Ambros. in Lz. v.: "quid enim te pro salute tua facere oportet quando pro te Christus in oratione pernoctat?" There is truth in both remarks, but they overlook the εὐλάβεια of the Incarnate Son which made prayer a necessity for Himself (Heb. v. 7, 8).

36. καὶ κατεδίωξεν αὐτὸν Σίμων κτλ.] Vg. *Et persecutus est eum* S. Simon (whose personal narrative we clearly have here) started in pursuit of Him with Andrew and James and John (οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ, cf. v. 29; Bengel: "iam Simon est eximius"), and tracked Him to His retreat. Καταδιώκω (ἀν ἀπ. λεγ. in the N.T. but freq. in LXX, where it usually = ἔτι) has an air of hostility: Gen. xxxi. 36, τί τὸ ἀδικημά μου... ὅτι κατεδίωξας ὀπίσω μου; yet cf. Pa. xxii. (xxiii.) 6, τὸ θεός σου καταδιώξεται με. Simon's intention at least was good; the Master seemed to be losing precious opportunities and must be brought back. Yet see note on v. 31.

εὔρον αὐτόν καὶ λέγουσιν αὐτῷ ὅτι Πάντες ζητοῦσίν σε. ³⁸ καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς Ἀγωμεν ἀλλαχοῦ εἰς τὰς ³⁸ ἐχομένας κωμοπόλεις ἵνα καὶ ἐκεῖ κηρύξω, εἰς τοῦτο

37 κ. ευρον αυτον και λεγ. NBL e me^{cod} aeth] κ. ευρωτες αυτ. λεγ. ΑΥΤΑΘΨΙΦ
al κ. ευρωτες αυτον ειπον Σ κ. οτε ευρον αυτον λεγ. D | dicentes b e | σε ζητουσιν
ΑΦΘΨΙ 1071 38 om αλλαχου ΑΟ^{com} ΔΓΔΘΨΙΣΦ latt syrr go (hab NBC^L 33
arm me aeth) | εχομενας (εχομενα B)] ενγυς D | κωμοπολεις] κωμας και εις τας πολεις
D latt syrr^{ala} pesh

37. καὶ εὔρον αὐτόν κτλ.] Lc.'s account apparently is not based on the Marcan tradition, and in form at least conflicts with it: in Lc. the ὄχλοι pursue Jesus and stay Him; from Mc. we learn that in fact the attempt was made by the disciples. Tatian endeavours to harmonise the two traditions, in the order Mc. i. 35—38, Lc. iv. 42, 43. Πάντες ζητοῦσιν σε, i.e. all the Capharnaites and others on the spot. Cf. Jo. vi. 24, 26, xiii. 33. The quest was prompted by very mixed motives.

38. καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς Ἀγωμεν ἀλλαχοῦ κτλ.] In Lc. similar words are addressed to the crowd, but the occasion is clearly the same. Ἀγωμεν, intrans., as in Mc. xiv. 42; Jo. xi. 7, 15, 16, xiv. 31, and as ἄγε in Homer and the poets: 'let us go elsewhere'; ἀλλαχοῦ = ἄλλοσε or ἀλλαχόσε, as πανταχοῦ, i. 28, = παντοσε or πανταχόσε: the latter forms are not used in N. T. Gk. Ἀλλαχοῦ occurs here only in N. T.; cf. ἀλλαχόθεν, Jo. x. 1.

εἰς τὰς ἐχομένας κωμοπόλεις] Into the neighbouring country towns (Wycliffe, "the nexte townes and citees," after Vg., in *proximos vicos et civitates*: comp. the reading of D). Ὁ ἐχόμενος = ὁ πλησίον is freq. in the LXX., but uncommon in the N. T., cf. Lc. xiii. 33; Acts xiii. 44, xx. 15, xxi. 26; Heb. vi. 9: the phrase "is used of local contiguity and also of temporal connexion" (Westcott on Heb. l.c.). Κωμόπολις—an ἀπ. λεγ. in the N. T. and not

found in the LXX., though Aq. and Theod. seem to have used it in Josh. xviii. 28 (Field)—occurs in Strabo (pp. 537, 557), and in Joseph. (*ant.* xi. 86). According to J. Lightfoot it is the ⁷⁹³ as distinguished from the ⁷⁹⁴ (cf. Schürer II. i. 155)—the small country town, whether walled or not, or partly fortified (cf. Euth. ἡ ἐν μέρει μὲν ἀτείχιστος ἐν μέρει δὲ τετειχισμένη). There were many such in Galilee: Joseph. *B. J.* iii. 3. 2, πόλεις πυκναὶ καὶ τὸ τῶν κωμῶν πλῆθος πανταχοῦ πολυνάνθρωπον διὰ τὴν εὐθηνίαν. Lc. has merely πόλεις in this context. Such small towns are called indifferently κῶμαι or πόλεις; cf. Lc. ii. 4, Jo. vii. 42.

ἵνα καὶ ἐκεῖ κτλ.] The Lord's primary mission was to proclaim the Kingdom (i. 14); dispossessing demoniacs and healing the sick were secondary and in a manner accidental features of His work. Εἰς τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξῆλθον (Mc.) is interpreted for us by Lc. ὅτι ἐπὶ τοῦτο ἀπεστάλην. Ἐξῆλθον does not refer to His departure from Capernaum (v. 35), but to His mission from the Father (Jo. viii. 42, xiii. 3); whether it was so understood at the time by the disciples is of course another question. The thought, though perhaps unintelligible to those about Him, was present to His own mind from the first, as even the Synoptists shew (Lc. ii. 49). Bengel: "primi sermones Iesu habent aenigmati aliquid, sed paulatim apertius de se loquitur."

39 γὰρ ἐξῆλθον. ³⁹καὶ ἦλθεν κηρύσσων εἰς τὰς συναγωγὰς αὐτῶν εἰς ὅλην τὴν Γαλιλαίαν καὶ τὰ δαιμόνια ἐκβάλλων.

40 ⁴⁰Καὶ ἔρχεται πρὸς αὐτὸν λεπρὸς παρακαλῶν αὐτὸν [καὶ γονυπετῶν], λέγων αὐτῷ ὅτι Ἐάν θέλῃς,

38 ἐξῆλθον NBCL 33] ἐξεληλυθα ADΓΠΣΦ al ἐληλυθα Δ (Θ') 2^o min¹ 39 ἦλθεν NBL syri¹ me aeth] η̅ ACDΓΔΘ'ΠΣΦ lat̅ syri² me aeth al arm go | eis τὰς συναγωγὰς NABCDKΛΔΘ'Π 1 69 al] εν ταις συναγωγαῖς EFGMSUVITΣΦ (εν ταις συναγωγαῖς) al¹ 40 παρακαλῶν] ἐρωτῶν D | καὶ γονυπετῶν KL 1 209 300 736^o 2^o al¹ 300 e f g v g arm] κ. γ. αὐτῶν ΑΔΑΘ'ΠΣΦ al syrr me aeth om BDΓΓ min¹ 300 a b c f f g | λέγων] pr καὶ Ν^o ACDLΓΔΘ'ΠΣΦ al | ὅτι εἰς θέλῃς ΚΑΓΑΠ al min¹ 300 syri²] κυριε ο. ε. θ. B κυριε ε. θ. CLΣ o e f f g arm go aeth o. ε. θ. κυριε Θ' 28 εἰς θέλῃς (D) 69 71 238 b f g v g syri² | δυνη B

39. καὶ ἦλθεν κηρύσσων κτλ.] A tour of synagogue preaching follows, extending through the whole of Galilee (Mc., cf. Mt. iv. 23), and if we accept the reading 'Ioudaías' (see WH., *Notes*, p. 57) in Lc. iv. 44, through Judaea also; Judaea is occasionally used by Lc. inclusively (i. 5, perhaps also vii. 17, Acts ii. 9, x. 37), but not as = Galilee. See the references to this synagogue preaching in Lc. xxiii. 5, Jo. xviii. 20. Such a cycle may have lasted many weeks or even months (see Lewin, *fast. sacr.*, § 1245, Edersheim, *Life and Times*, i. p. 501, and on the other hand Ellicott, *Lectures*, p. 168), although only one incident has survived. Εἰς τὰς συναγωγὰς: wherever He went, He entered the synagogue and proclaimed His message there; εἰς δ. τ. Γαλιλαίαν adds the locality, = ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ Γαλιλαίᾳ (cf. Mt. iv. 23), but with the added thought of the movement which accompanied the preaching. Mc. has fused into one the two clauses ἦλθεν εἰς δ. τ. Γ. (cf. i. 14), and ἐκήρυσεν εἰς τὰς συν. αὐτῶν (cf. i. 21).

40—45. CLEANSING OF A LEPER (Mt. viii. 2—4, Lc. v. 12—16).

40. ἔρχεται πρὸς αὐτὸν λεπρὸς] Though the purpose of this circuit was preaching, miracles were incidentally performed. One is selected, possibly

as the first of its class, or as having made the deepest impression. All the Synoptists relate it, but in different contexts. Λεπρός (λεπρός, λεπρός), 'suffering from leprosy,' is in the Gospels used as a noun. Lepers were evidently a numerous class of sufferers in Palestine in our Lord's time, cf. Mt. x. 8, xi. 5; Lc. xvii. 12, perhaps at all times (Lc. iv. 27), as indeed the elaborate provisions of Lev. xiii., xiv. seem to shew. The approach of this leper (προσελθών, Mt.) to Jesus is remarkable; cf. Lev. xiii. 45, 46, Lc. xvii. 12 (πρόρρωθεν). He came near enough to be touched (v. 41). The event took place ἐν μιᾷ τῶν πόλεων, i.e. in one of the κωμοπόλεις of Galilee where the Lord was preaching, but doubtless outside the gate (Lev. 13c).

παρακαλῶν αὐτὸν κ. γονυπετῶν] The entreaty begins at the first sight of the Lord; when the leper has come up with Him, the prostration follows. Γονυπετεῖν (Polyb., but not LXX.) occurs also in Mt. xvii. 14, xxvii. 29, and Mc. x. 17; in this place the words καὶ γον. are open to doubt (see vv. 11), yet as they are not from Mt. (προσεκύνει) or Lc. (πεσὼν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον) it is difficult to regard them as an interpolation. For λέγων ὅτι see i. 15 note.

εἰάν θέλῃς, δύνασαι με καθαρίσαι] So Mt., Lc., but with a prefixed Κύριε.

δύνασαι με καθαρίσαι. 41 καὶ σπλαγχνισθεὶς ἐκτείνας 41
τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ ἤψατο καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ Θέλω, καθα-
ρίσθητι. 42 καὶ εὐθὺς ἀπῆλθεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἡ λέπρα, 42 ¶ F, W^m

41 καὶ 1° NBD a b e] ο δε ις ACΓΔ al | σπλαγχνισθεὶς] οργισθεὶς Da ff r* Eph om
b g | αὐτοῦ ἤψατο] + αὐτοῦ D 7^{mo} latt^m ηψ. αὐτοῦ ACΓΔΘΨ al^m | om αὐτῷ N 1 209 o ff
42 καὶ 1°] + εἰσποτος αὐτοῦ ACΓΔΘΨΣΦ min^m f q vg syr^h arm go aeth | om
ἀπῆλθεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ η λ. καὶ syr^h | καθαρίσθη NB^{om} DEKMSUTII al^m

Contrast the petition in Mc. ix. 22, and the Lord's method of dealing with the two cases. On the force of the apodosis see Burton § 263. For δύνασαι = δύνη (Mc. l.c.) see WH., *Notes*, p. 168. Καθαρίζω = καθαίρειν (ῥῖψ), the term used for the ceremonial cleansing of a leper in Lev. xiii. xiv. is transferred in the Gospels to the actual purging of the disease.

41. καὶ σπλαγχνισθεὶς κτλ.] On the 'Western' reading οργισθεὶς see WH., *Notes*, p. 23: "a singular reading, perhaps suggested by v. 43 (ἐμβριμησάμενος), perhaps derived from an extraneous source." Nestle thinks that it may be "an instance of a difference in translation"; see his *Intr.*, p. 262. Ὀργή is attributed to our Lord in Mc. iii. 5, but under wholly different circumstances; nor is Ephraem's explanation satisfactory: "quia dixit Si vis, iratus est" (Moessinger, p. 144); for at this stage in the story there is nothing to suggest anger, and σπλ. is obviously in keeping with ἐκ. τ. χ. α. ἤψατο. In the N. T. σπλαγχνίζεσθαι is limited to the Synoptists: in the LXX, Prov. xvii. 5 ὁ δὲ ἐπισπλαγχνίζεσθαι (A, σπλ.) ἐλεηθήσεται (where the Gk. is the converse of the Heb.) seems to be the only instance of its use in a metaphorical sense; for the literal sense of the verb and its derivatives, see 2 Macc. vi. 7, 8, 21, vii. 42, ix. 5, 6. It is remarkable that, while σπλάγχνα was used in classical Gk. for the seat of the affections, the verb appears first in Biblical Greek: see Lightfoot on Phil. i. 8, "perhaps a coinage of the Jewish dispersion."

Delitzsch renders here, יִחַם בְּחַמֵּי but בְּחַמֵּי is represented in the LXX. by ἐλεῶ or ολκτεῖρω. The σπλάγχνα Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ (Phil. l.c.) are a favourite topic with the author of the Ep. to the Hebrews (see ii. 17, iv. 15, v. 2).

ἐκτείνας τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ ἤψατο] Contrast i. 31, κρατήσας τῆς χειρός; the action is adapted to the circumstances. Even after the Ascension the Apostles remembered the outstretched Hand (Acts iv. 30). As specimens of patristic exegesis see Origen c. Cels. i. 48: νοητὸς μᾶλλον ἢ αἰσθητὸς Ἰησοῦς ἤψατο τοῦ λεπροῦ, ὥτα αὐτὸν καθαρίσῃ, ὡς οἶμαι, διχῶς. Victor: διὰ τί δὲ ἀπτεται τοῦ λεπροῦ καὶ μὴ λόγῳ ἐπάγει τὴν ἴασιν;... ὅτι ἀκαθαρσία κατὰ φύσιν οὐχ ἀπτεται Σωτήρος... καὶ ὅτι κύριός ἐστι τοῦ ἰδίου νόμου.

θέλω, καθαρίσθητι.] So Mt., Lc. The Lord's human will is exercised here in harmony with the Divine: contrast Mc. xiv. 36, where it remains in harmony by submission. The subject may be studied further by comparing Mt. xv. 32, xxiii. 37; Mc. iii. 13, vi. 48, vii. 24; Lc. xii. 49; Jo. vii. 1, xvii. 24, xxi. 22. For a singular misunderstanding created by an ambiguity in the Latin version see Jerome in *Matt.*: "non ergo ut plerique Latinorum putant... legendum volo mundare, sed separatim [volo, mundare]."

42. καὶ εὐθὺς... ἀκαθάρσθη] Mc.'s text seems here to be a conflation of Mt. (καὶ εὐθέως ἐκ. αὐτοῦ ἡ λέπρα) and Lc. (καὶ εὐθέως ἡ λ. ἀπῆλθεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ). But it is possible that Mt. and Lc. have each preserved a portion of the original tradition, and the general

† Ws 43 καὶ ἐκαθερίσθη.† 43 καὶ ἐμβριμησάμενος αὐτῷ εὐθύς
 † syriac 44 ἐξέβαλεν αὐτόν, 44 καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ "Ορα μηδενὶ† μηδὲν
 εἰπῆς, ἀλλὰ ὑπάγε σεαυτὸν δεῖξον τῷ ἱερεῖ, καὶ
 προσένεγκε περὶ τοῦ καθαρισμοῦ σου ἃ προσέταξεν

43 om εὐθύς ἐξεβαλεν αὐτόν καὶ syriac
 al latt syriac me aeth | ιερεῖ | ἀρχιερεῖ 33 69 v8

44 om μηδεν KADLA 33 69 124 604

phenomena agree with this hypothesis. For the form *ἐκαθερίσθη* (Mt. Mc.) see WH., *Notes*, p. 150, and Winer-Schm., p. 50. With the whole narrative it is instructive to compare 4 Regn. v. 6—14. Of Naaman too *ἐκαθαρίσθη* is used.

43. καὶ ἐμβριμησάμενος αὐτῷ κτλ.] *Ἐμβριμᾶσθαι* (Aesch. *Sept. c. Theb.* 46, of the snorting of the horse) is to speak or act sternly: cf. Dan. xi. 30 (LXX.) *Ῥωμαῖοι... ἐμβριμήσονται αὐτῷ*, in reference to the attitude of C. Popilius Laenas towards Antiochus (Bevan on Daniel *l.c.*); in Lam. ii. 6, *ἐμβριμήματι ὀργῆς αὐτοῦ* = *ἰβν-ḳṣṣ*. But the idea of anger is not inherent in the word; see Jo. xi. 33, 38, where it is used of our Lord's attitude towards Himself; rather it indicates depth and strength of feeling expressed in tone and manner. A close parallel to the present passage is to be found in Mt. ix. 30. In neither case can we discover any occasion for displeasure with the subject of the verb: the Vg. *commi-natus est* (Wycliffe, "threatenye hym") is too harsh, nor is there any apparent room for *ἐπιτίμησις*, unless by anticipation. We may paraphrase, 'He gave him a stern injunction': cf. Hesych. *ἐμβριμῆσαι* κελεύσαι. A summary dismissal followed—*εὐθύς ἐξέβαλεν αὐτόν*: on *ἐκβάλλω* cf. v. 12. Vg. *eiecit illum*; Wycliffe, "putte hym out"; Tindale, "sent him away," and so A.V.; R.V. "sent him out." If the first rendering is too strong, the last seems to fall short of the original, which involves at least some pressure and urgency.

44. καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ κτλ.] The words reveal in part the need for this stern and curt manner. If the man remained even a few minutes, a crowd would collect; if he went away to spread the news, the danger of interruption to the Lord's work of preaching would be yet greater. He must go at once, keep his secret, and fulfil the immediate duty which the Law imposed. "Ορα μηδενὶ μηδὲν εἰπῆς (Mt. omits *μηδέν*): for the double negative cf. Rom. xiii. 8. How grave the danger which Jesus sought to avert ultimately became is apparent from Jo. vi. 15.

ἀλλὰ ὑπάγε κτλ.] So Mt.; Lc. ἀπελθὼν δεῖξον σ. τ. ἰ.; cf. Lc. xvii. 14, in a narrative peculiar to the third Gospel, *πορευθέντες ἐπιδείξατε ἑαυτοὺς τοῖς ἱερεῦσιν*. All depend on Lev. xiii. 49 *δείξει τῷ ἱερεῖ [τὴν ἀφῆν]*, xiv. 2 *ἢ ἂν ἡμέρα καθαρίσθῃ καὶ προσαχθῇσεται τῷ ἱερεῖ*. Ὑπάγε = ἔλ, as in ii. 11, v. 19, and frequently: a use of *ὑπάγειν* which, though classical, is unknown to the LXX.

καὶ προσένεγκε κτλ.] Mt. *προσένεγκον*: on the two forms see WSchm., p. 111 f. Περὶ τοῦ καθαρισμοῦ σου, in the matter of, in reference to the ceremonial purification required by the Law; cf. Lev. xiv. 32 *εἰς τὸν καθαρισμὸν αὐτοῦ*. So *καθ.* is always used in the Gospels (cf. Lc. ii. 22, Jo. ii. 6, iii. 25); in the Epistles (2 Pet. i. 9, Heb. i. 3) the deeper sense comes into sight. Ἄ (δ, Mt.; *καθώς*, Lc.) *προσέταξεν* Μωυσῆς, see Lev. xiv. 4 ff. The Mosaic origin of the Levitical and Deuteronomic legis-

Μωυσῆς εἰς μαρτύριον αὐτοῖς. 45 ὁ δὲ ἐξελθὼν ἤρξατο 45 ἵνα
 κηρύσσειν πολλὰ καὶ διαφημίζειν τὸν λόγον, ὥστε
 μηκέτι αὐτὸν δύνασθαι φανερώς εἰς πόλιν εἰσελθεῖν,

44 Μωυσῆς ACEGLMSUT al¹

45 om πολλὰ D latt

lation is accepted as belonging to the recognised belief (cf. vii. 10, x. 3, 4, Jo. vi. 32, vii. 19), and not set forth by our Lord as part of His own teaching; see Sanday, *Inspiration*, p. 413 ff. There was no revolt on His part against 'Moses,' still less any disposition to detach the Jew from the obedience he still owed to the Law: cf. Hort, *Jud. Chr.*, p. 30.

εἰς μαρτύριον αὐτοῖς] The phrase occurs again in vi. 11 and xiii. 9, cf. Lc. ix. 5, εἰς μ. ἐπ' αὐτούς. For εἰς μαρτύριον in the LXX. see Prov. xxix. 14 (מִן הַמִּשְׁפָּחָה), Hos. ii. 12 (מִן הַמִּשְׁפָּחָה), Mic. i. 2, vii. 18 (מִן הַמִּשְׁפָּחָה). The cure of the leper would witness to the priests (αὐτοῖς=τοῖς ἱερεῦσιν suggested by τῷ ἱερεῖ above) that there was a Prophet amongst them (2 Kings v. 8); the knowledge that λεπροὶ καθαρῶνται (Mt. xi. 5) might lead them to suspect that the Messiah had come. WM., p. 183, interprets αὐτοῖς of the Jews, but they are not in question: indeed it was not the Lord's purpose that the miracle should be generally known—it was enough to leave the guides of the nation without excuse, if they rejected Him (Jo. v. 36, xv. 24). Αὐτοῖς however is not like ἐπ' αὐτούς necessarily hostile; whether the witness saved or condemned them would depend on their own action with regard to it. Victor's exposition is too harsh: τοιτέστιν, εἰς κατηγορίαν τῆς αὐτῶν ἀγνωμοσύνης. Comp. Jerome: "si crederent, salventur; si non crederent, inexcusabiles forent." Οὕτως (writes Origen in Jo. ii. 34) εἰς μαρτύριον τοῖς ἀπίστοις οἱ μάρτυρες μαρτυροῦσι καὶ πάντες οἱ ἄγιοι.

45. ὁ δὲ ἐξελθὼν κτλ.] He left the presence of Christ (ἐξελθὼν corresponds

to ἐξίβαλεν), only to tell his tale to every one he met. For this use of κηρύσσειν cf. v. 20, vii. 36; the adverbial πολλὰ occurs again in iii. 12, v. 10, 23, 38, 43, ix. 26, with the meaning 'much' or 'often.' Both senses are almost equally in place here. An oriental with a tale not only tells it at great length, but repeats it with unwearied energy. ἤρξατο κηρύσσειν: cf. ii. 23, iv. 1, v. 17, etc., and see Blass, *Gr.*, p. 227.

καὶ διαφημίζειν τὸν λόγον] Διαφημίζειν (Vg. *diffamare*), a word of the later Greek, not in LXX.; cf. Mt. ix. 31, xxviii. 15. Τὸν λόγον=τὸν λόγον, the tale; Tindale, "the dede," A.V., "the matter"; cf. i Macc. viii. 10 ἐγνώσθη ὁ λόγος, Acts xi. 22 ἠκούσθη δὲ ὁ λόγος: Lc. here, διήρχετο ὁ λόγος. Euth. understands by τὸν λόγον the words of Jesus (θέλω, καθαρῶσθαι). But Victor is doubtless right: τοιτέστιν, τὴν παράδοξον θεραπείαν.

ὥστε μηκέτι αὐτὸν δύνασθαι κτλ.] The result was, as Jesus had foreseen, another enforced retreat, and the abandonment of His synagogue preaching; if He entered a town, it could only be at night or in such a manner as not to attract attention (cf. Jo. vii. 10, οὐ φανερώς ἀλλ' ὡς ἐν κρυπτῷ). But in general He lodged henceforth outside the walls (ἐξω, cf. xi. 19) in the neighbouring open country (ἐπὶ with dat. of place=on, i.e. remaining in, the locality, WM., 489: for ἔρημοι τόποι cf. i. 35). The interval was spent in prayer: Lc. ἦν ὑποχωρῶν ἐν ταῖς ἐρήμοις καὶ προσευχόμενος. On ὥστε μηκέτι see WM., p. 602. The inability was of course relative only: He could not enter the towns to any good purpose, or indeed without endangering the success of His

ἀλλὰ ἔξω ἐπ' ἐρήμοις τόποις ἦν· καὶ ἤρχοντο πρὸς αὐτὸν πάντοθεν.

II
§ sy¹ hier

I 1⁸ Καὶ εἰσελθὼν πάλιν εἰς Καφαρναοὺμ δι' ἡμερῶν,
2 ἠκούσθη ὅτι ἐν οἴκῳ ἐστίν· 2 καὶ συνήχθησαν πολλοὶ

45 ετ NBLΔ min¹⁰⁰⁰] εν ΑCDΓΘΨΞΦ al | om ην B 102 om ην και be | παντοθεν
NABCDKLMΣΔΘΨΞΦ I 33 1071 al¹⁰⁰⁰] πανταχοθεν EGVVT al

II I εἰσελθων NBDL 28 33 604 al¹⁰⁰⁰ a c arm me aeth] εισηλθεν ACEFGKMΣΦ al
b d e f f q v g syrr¹⁰⁰⁰ hoi go | om παλιν Be | Καπερναουμ ACLIΘΨΠ al¹⁰ | ηκουσθη
pr και ΑCDΓΔΘΨΞΦ al latt¹⁰ r¹⁰ v¹⁰ syrr¹⁰⁰⁰ hoi go | εν οικω] εις οικον ΑCΓΔΘΨΠΦ al g¹⁰
2 και 1⁰] + ευθεις ΑCDΓΔΘΨΞΦ al pler a c e f f g q syr¹⁰ hoi go

mission; of physical danger as yet there was none.

καὶ ἤρχοντο πρὸς αὐτὸν πάντοθεν.] Lc. συνήρχοντο ὄχλοι πολλοὶ ἀκούει καὶ θεραπεύεσθαι. He could still deliver His message, but not in the synagogues, where He willed to preach at this stage in His ministry. Πάντοθεν, cf. Lc. xix. 43, Heb. ix. 4; so the LXX. (Jer. xx. 9, Sus. 22 Th., Sir. li. 7 (10)); the prevalent form in Attic prose is πανταχόθεν (vv. 11).

II. 1—12. HEALING OF A PARALYTIC IN A HOUSE AT CAPERNAUM. THE FORGIVENESS OF SINS. (Mt. ix. 1—8, Lc. v. 17—26.)

1. καὶ εἰσελθὼν πάλιν κτλ.] The circuit (i. 39) is now over, ended perhaps prematurely by the indiscretion of the leper (i. 45); and the Lord returns to Capernaum. Εἰσελθὼν, an anacoluthon, cf. WM., p. 709 ff. and vv. 11; πάλιν looks back to the visit before the circuit (i. 21 ff.). According to Mt. the Lord appears to have arrived by boat from the other side of the lake, but the impression is perhaps due simply to Mt.'s method of grouping events; in Lc. as in Mc. the healing of the paralytic follows the healing of the leper. Mt. in this context calls Capernaum τὴν ἰδίαν πόλιν, probably, as Victor suggests, διὰ τὸ πολλάκις ἐκείσε ἐπιδημεῖν: Lc. ἐν μᾶ τῶν πόλεων. Δι' ἡμερῶν (Lc. ἐν μᾶ τῶν ἡμερῶν), Vg. post dies, Euth., ἀπὸ τοῦ 'διελθουσῶν ἡμερῶν τινῶν': for this use of διὰ see WM.,

p. 146 f. and Lightfoot on Gal. ii. 1, and cf. Dion. Hal. ant. x. διὰ πολλῶν ἡμερῶν, and the class. διὰ χρόνου. The note of time is to be attached to εἰσελθὼν, not to ἠκούσθη, and covers the interval between the first visit to Capernaum and the second; as to the length of the interval it suggests nothing. See note on i. 39.

ἠκούσθη ὅτι ἐν οἴκῳ ἐστίν.] Men were heard to say 'He is indoors.' ἠκούσθη impers., Vg. *auditum est*: cf. 2 Fedr. xvi. 1, 6, Jo. ix. 32; in Acts xi. 22 we have ἠκούσθη ὁ λόγος: cf. Blass, *Gr.*, p. 239, who suggests a personal construction here. The reading εἰς οἶκον (WM., 516, 518) is attractive, but the balance of authority is distinctly against it in this place. The house was probably Simon's (i. 29), but ἐν οἴκῳ is not = ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ: the sense is 'at home,' 'indoors,' cf. 1 Cor. xi. 34, xiv. 35.

2. καὶ συνήχθησαν πολλοὶ κτλ.] Cf. i. 33. The concourse was so great as to choke the approaches to the house, 'so that even the doorway could hold no more,' Vg. *ita ut non caperet neque ad ianuam*. The θύρα or house-door seems to have opened on to the street in the smaller Jewish houses (cf. xi. 4, πρὸς θύραν ἔξω ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀμφόδου); no προαύλιον or πρόθυρον (xiv. 68) would intervene between the door and the street, nor would there be a θυρωρός (Jo. xviii. 16) to exclude unwelcome visitors. Τὰ πρὸς τὴν θύραν is simply the neighbourhood of

ὥστε μηκέτι χωρεῖν μηδὲ τὰ πρὸς τὴν θύραν, καὶ ἐλάλει αὐτοῖς τὸν λόγον. ³καὶ ἔρχονται φέροντες 3 πρὸς αὐτὸν παραλυτικὸν αἰρόμενον ὑπὸ τεσσάρων. ⁴καὶ μὴ δυνάμενοι προσενέγκαι αὐτῷ διὰ τὸν ὄχλον 4 ἀπεστέγασαν τὴν στέγην ὅπου ἦν, ⁵καὶ ἐξορύξαντες § H

2 αυτοῖς] προς αὐτους D b c ff q | τὸν λόγον] om τὸν D 3 ερχ. προς αὐτον τινας παραλ. φερ. Φ | υπο] απο L επι Δ παρα γ^{ac} 4 προσενεγκαι NBL 33 al f vg syz^{ad} me aeth] προσεγγισαι ACDΓΔΘΨΠΣΦ al min^{pl} a b c e ff g syz^{ac} arm go | δια τὸν ὄχλον] απο του οχλου D arm^{vi} | om εξορυξαντες D lat^{vi} pl^{ac} syz^{ac} aeth

the door on the side of the street: cf. πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν, iv. 1: on the acc. cf. i. 33. For χωρεῖν *capere* see Gen. xiii. 6, 3 Regn. vii. 24 (38), Jo. ii. 6, xxi. 25; and on ὥστε μηκέτι...μηδὲ see notes on i. 44, 45.

καὶ ἐλάλει αὐτοῖς τὸν λόγον] The preaching meanwhile proceeded with- in (imperf.). Ὁ λόγος = τὸ εὐαγγέλιον occurs with various explanatory genitives, e.g. τοῦ θεοῦ, τοῦ κυρίου (Acts viii. 14, 25), τῆς σωτηρίας, τῆς χάριτος, τοῦ εὐαγγελίου (Acts xiii. 26, xiv. 3, xv. 7), τοῦ σταυροῦ (1 Cor. i. 18), τῆς καταλλαγῆς (2 Cor. v. 19), τῆς ἀληθείας (Col. i. 5); but the term (like ἡ ὁδός, τὸ θέλημα, &c.) was also used by itself in the first generation; cf. Mc. iv. 14 ff., 33, Acts viii. 4, x. 44, xiv. 26, xviii. 5. To αὐτοὺς ἦν διδάσκων Lc. adds καὶ δύναμις Κυρίου ἦν eis τὸ ἰᾶσθαι αὐτόν: on which see Mason, *Conditions*, &c., p. 97.

3. καὶ ἔρχονται φέροντες κτλ.] Mt. καὶ ἰδοὺ προσέφερον αὐτῷ, Lc. κ. ἰδοὺ ἄνδρες φέροντες. Mc. alone mentions that the bearers were four. They reach the outskirts of the crowd, but are stopped before they can approach the door. For αἰρόμενον cf. Pa. xc. (xci.) 12, cited in Mt. iv. 6. Παραλυτικός (not class. or in LXX.) is used by Mt., Mc. in this context, and by Mt. also in cc. iv. 24, viii. 6; Lc. seems to avoid it (v. 18, ἀνθρώπων ὃς ἦν παραλελυμένος, 24 τῷ παραλελυμένῳ).

4. καὶ μὴ δυν. προσενέγκαι] Vg., cum non possent offerre eum illi;

S. M.²

for προσενέγκαι the 'Western' and traditional texts read προσεγγίσαι, possibly a correction due to the absence of αὐτόν. Cf. Lc. μὴ εὐρόν-τες ποῖας εἰσεύγκωσιν αὐτόν. Nothing daunted, they mounted on the roof (so Lc. alone expressly, ἀναβάντες ἐπὶ τὸ δῶμα, cf. Acts x. 9), by an external staircase, the existence of which in Palestinian houses of the period is implied in Mc. xiii. 15.

ἀπεστέγασαν τὴν στέγην κτλ.] Ἀποστεγάσω (ἀπ. λεγ. in the N. T.) is used by Strabo (iv. 4), and by Symmachus in Jer. xxix. 11 (xlix. 10) for ἱγίλη, LXX. ἀπεκάλυψα. The un- roofing was, according to Lc., limited to the removal of the tiles (διὰ κεράμων: see however W. M. Ramsay, *Was Christ born*, &c., p. 63 f.) just over the spot where the Lord sat. It was done by 'digging up' the place (ἐξορύξαντες). Ἐξορύσσειν is chiefly used of putting out the eyes (Jud. xvi. 21, 1 Regn. xi. 2, Gal. iv. 15); the housebreaker is said διορύσσειν (Mt. vi. 19); Joseph. ant. xiv. 15. 12 uses ἀνασκάπτειν similarly. It is difficult to realise the circumstances. The Lord was clearly in a room immediately under the roof. The ὑπερῶον would answer to the conditions, and it appears to have been a favourite resort of Rabbis when they were engaged in teaching; cf. Lightfoot *ad l.*, Vitranga *de Syn.* 145, Edersheim, *Life and Times*, i. 503; the last-named writer suggests a roofed gallery round the αὐλή. But it may

χαλῶσι τὸν κράβαττον ὅπου ὁ παραλυτικὸς κατέ-
 5 κειτο. ⁵ καὶ ἰδὼν ὁ Ἰησοῦς τὴν πίστιν αὐτῶν λέγει
 τῷ παραλυτικῷ Τέκνον, ἀφίενταί σου αἱ ἁμαρτίαι.

4 κραβακτον N item 9, 11, 12 κραββατον B^{com}V grabattum a e grabatum c d f g ff |
 σπου 2° NBDL a g] εφ ω ACEGΘ^ε φ al latt^ε r^ε s^ε syrr arm me go aeth εφ ο Γ | ηρ ο
 παραλ. κατακειμενος D 5 τεκων] pr θαρσει C + μου N^ε συζη^ε me | αφιενται
 B 28 33 a o e ff vg syrr go] αφιονται Δ αφιωνται NACDLΓΘ'ΠΣ(Φ) al | σου αι αμ.
 NBDGLA I 33 69 al^{nom}] σοι αι αμ. σου AC^εEHKM^εSUVΓ'ΠΣΦ al a c d f g

be doubted whether a fisherman's house in Capernaum would have been provided with such conveniences. The next step was to lower (χαλῶσι = Lc. καθῆκαν) the pallet on which the man lay (Lc. the man, bed and all). For χαλᾶν cf. Jer. xlv. (xxxviii.) 6, ἐχάλασαν αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν λάκκον, Acts ix. 25, 2 Cor. xi. 33. Κράβαττος, said to be a Macedonian word (Sturz, *dial. Mac.*, p. 175 f.), does not occur in the LXX., but is used by Aq. in Amos iii. 12 for שָׁרָן (see Jerome's remarks *ad l.*), and in the N. T. by Mc. (in this context and vi. 55), Jo. (v. 8 ff.), and Lc. (Acts v. 15, where it is distinguished from κλίνη—see Blass, *ad l.*, ix. 33); from the N. T., perhaps, it has passed into *Ev. Nicod.* 6, *Act. Thom.* 50, 51. It was used by certain writers of the New Comedy. For the forms of the word (κράβατος, κράβακτος—so N^ε ff., cf. *κραβάκτιον*, Grenfell, *Gk. papyri* ii. p. 161—κράββατος, κράβαττος) see Winer-Schm., p. 56, and n.; in Latin it became *grabātus* (Catullus and Martial); modern Greek retains it in the form *κρεββάτι* (Kennedy, *Sources of N. T. Gk.*, p. 154). The classical equivalents are ἀσκάτης, σκίμπος (Phryn. σκίμπος λέγε ἀλλὰ μὴ κράβατος), σκιμπόδιον. Clem. Al. *paed.* i. 6 substitutes σκίμπουδα here; see also the story related by Sozom. *H. E.* i. 11. The κράβατος or σκίμπος was the poor man's bed (Seneca, *ep. mor.* ii. 6, where *grabatus* goes with *sagum* and *panis durus et sordidus*), small and flexible, and therefore better adapted for the purpose of the bearers than the κλίνη

which Mt. and Lc. substitute. Lc., who seems to feel the difficulty as to κλίνη, uses κλινίδιον as the story advances (v. 19).

5. καὶ ἰδὼν ὁ Ἰ. τὴν πίστιν αὐτῶν] So Mt., Lc.; Victor: οὐ τὴν πίστιν τοῦ παραλελυμένου ἀλλὰ τῶν κομισάντων. Ephrem: "See what the faith of others may do for one." Ambros. in Lc. v. 20, "Magnus Dominus qui aliorum merito ignoscit aliis...si gravium peccatorum diffidia veniam, adhibe precatores, adhibe ecclesiam"—an application of the words which, as the history of Christian doctrine shews, needs to be used with caution. For ἰδεῖν πίστιν (Bengel: "operosam") cf. 1 Macc. xiv. 35, James ii. 18. Λέγει τῷ παραλυτικῷ: Mt. εἶπεν κ. π., Lc. εἶπεν.

τέκνον, ἀφίενταί σου αἱ ἁμαρτίαι] 'Child, thy sins are receiving forgiveness.' Τέκνον is used of disciples and spiritual children (Mc. x. 24, 1 Cor. iv. 14, 17, &c.; see Intr., p. xx f.); for the contrast between τέκνον and παιδίον see Westcott on Jo. xxi. 5. Victor: τὸ δὲ 'τέκνον' ἢ καὶ αὐτῷ πιστεύσαντι ἢ κατὰ τῆς δημιουργίας λέγει. In either case it is intended to cheer and win confidence (Schanz: "Jesus den Kranken mit dem gewinnenden τέκνον anredet"), a point of which Lc.'s ἀνθρώπε loses sight. Ἀφίενται, *dimittuntur*, see vv. 11 here and in v. 9, and cf. Mt. ix. 2, 5.—The forgiveness is regarded as continuous, beginning from that hour (see however Burton, § 13, who calls ἀφ. an "aoristic present"). Lc. has ἀφίενται (a Doric

ἦσαν δέ τινες τῶν γραμματέων ἐκεῖ καθήμενοι καὶ διαλογιζόμενοι ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις αὐτῶν Ὅτι οὗτος οὕτως λαλεῖ; βλασφημεῖ· τίς δύναται ἀφιέναι ἅμαρ-

6 αὐτῶν]+λεγοντες D lat¹ms f^a 7 τι] οτι B 482 om b c | om οὕτως min²⁰ c
 syr^{pers} arm | om οὕτως λαλει b q | λαλει βλασφημει KBDL a f ff vg ms] λ. βλασφημίας
 ACT(Δ)ΠΕΦ al c syr^l(^{pers})^{bol} arm go aeth

perfect, Winer-Schm., p. 119, cf. Blass, *Gr.*, p. 51), regarding the ἀφεσις, from another point of view, as complete, although enduring in its effects. Jewish thought connected forgiveness with recovery: "there is no sick man healed of his sickness until all his sins have been forgiven him" (Schöttgen *ad* L).

6. ἦσαν δὲ τινες τῶν γραμματέων
κτλ.] The first appearance of the
Scribes in the Synoptic narrative; cf.
supra i. 22. Lc. Φαρισαῖοι καὶ νομοδ-
δάσκαλοι (cf. Mc. ii. 16), adding οἱ
ἦσαν ἐλληνοθύτες ἐκ πάσης κώμης τῆς
Γαλιλαίας καὶ Ἰουδαίας καὶ Ἱερουσαλὴμ :
i.e., the local Galilean Rabbis had now
been reinforced by others from the
capital, some of them possibly mem-
bers of the Sanhedrin (see Mc. iii. 22).
The suspicions of the Pharisees of
Jerusalem had been roused before
Jesus left Judaea (Jo. iv. 1, 2), and
they had decided to watch His move-
ments in Galilee (cf. Jo. i. 19, 24).
The Scribes were seated (καθήμενοι
Mc., Lc.), probably in the place of
honour near the Teacher (cf. xii. 38,
39).

διαλογίζομενοι ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις
 αὐτῶν] Mt. εἶπαν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς (cf. Mc.
 v. 8); in the immediate presence of
 Jesus communication was impossible.
 Like many of the finer points this
 passes out of sight in Lc. (ἤρξαντο
 διαλογίζεσθαι). For the two senses of
 διαλογισμὸς see Lightfoot on Phil. ii.
 14. The καρδιά is the source and
 seat of deliberative thought, cf. Mc.
 vii. 21, Lc. ii. 35, ix. 47. As the
 centre of the personal life, it is the

sphere not only of the passions and emotions, but of the thoughts and intellectual processes, at least so far as they go to make up the moral character. Thus *diávovia* may be distinguished from *kapdia* (Mc. xii. 39, Lc. i. 51), as one of the contents from the seat and source; see Lightfoot on Phil. iv. 7, and Westcott on Hebrews viii. 10 (cf. p. 115 f.). Yet in the LXX. *diávovia* is for the most part used as a rendering of לֵב or לִבָּי, with *kapdia* as an occasional variant; see e.g. Exod. xxxv. 9, Deut. vi. 5, Job i. 5.

7. τί οὗτος οὕτως λαλεῖ; βλασφημεί] Comp. Mt. οὗτος βλασφημεί, Lc. τίς ἐστὶν οὗτος ὃς λαλεῖ βλασφημίας; For βλασφημῶν = λαλῶν βλασφημίας cf. 2 Maoc. x. 34, xii. 14, Mt. xxvi. 65, Jo. x. 36, Acts xiii. 45, &c.: the more usual constructions are βλ. τινα (τι), εἰς τινα, ἐν τινι, and in class. Gk., περί, κατά τινος (WM., p. 278). Used absolutely the word is understood of the sin of blasphemy (sc. εἰς τὸν θεόν, cf. Dan. iii. 96 (29), Lxx., Apoc. xvi. 11). The offence was a capital one (Mt. xxvi. 65 f.), and the normal punishment stoning (Lev. xxiv. 15, 16, 1 Kings xxi. 13, Jo. x. 33, Acts vii. 58). The blasphemy in the present instance was supposed to lie in the words ἀφιενταί σου αἱ ἀμ. (οὕτως λαλεῖ), by which the Lord seemed to claim a Divine prerogative: cf. Jo. x. 36, Mt. xxvi. 65.

22. On the O. T. doctrine of Forgiveness see Schultz, ii. 96: on the Rabbinic doctrine, Edersheim, i. p.

- § F 8 *τίας εἰ μὴ εἰς ὁ θεός*; ⁸⁸ *καὶ εὐθὺς ἐπιγινούς ὁ Ἰησοῦς*
τῷ πνεύματι αὐτοῦ ὅτι οὕτως διαλογίζονται ἐν
 § W^o *ἑαυτοῖς* ⁸ *λέγει αὐτοῖς Τί ταῦτα διαλογίζεσθε ἐν ταῖς*
 9 *καρδίαις ὑμῶν*; ⁹ *τί ἐστὶν εὐκοπώτερον, εἰπεῖν τῷ*

8 om *ευθὺς* D 28 64 565 a b c f f g q syr^h arm aeth | om *αὐτον* D 258 a b c e f q |
 om *οὕτως* B 102 a g r | *διαλογίζονται* pr *αὐτοι* ACDΘΠΣ 13 22 33 69 1071 min^{ms}
 syr^h go | *εαυτοις* αὐτοις L min² | *λεγει* KBL 33 e f vg | *ειπεν* ACDΓΔΘΠ al²
 a b c f f g q | om *αυτοις* B 102 ff arm | om *ταυτα* L

508 ff. For *εἰς solus* (Lc. *μόνος*) cf. Mc. x. 18. Mt. omits this clause.

8. *καὶ εὐθὺς ἐπιγινούς ὁ Ἰ. τῷ πνεύματι αὐτοῦ*] The Lord at once became conscious of the thoughts which occupied those about Him. *Ἐπιγινούς* (so Lc.; Mt. *ἰδών*): cf. Mc. v. 30, *ἐπιγινούς ἐν ἑαυτῷ*: the verb describes the fuller knowledge gained by observation or experience (cf. Lightfoot on Col. i. 6, 9)—the *locus classicus* is 1 Cor. xiii. 12, *ἀρτι γινώσκω ἐκ μέρους τότε δὲ ἐπιγινώσκω*. The recognition was in the sphere of his human spirit, and was not attained through the senses; there was not even the guidance of external circumstances, such as may have enabled Him to ‘see the faith’ of the friends of the paralytic. He read their thoughts by His own consciousness, without visible or audible indications to suggest them to Him. For τὸ πνεῦμα, used in reference to our Lord’s human spirit, see Mt. xxvii. 50, Mc. viii. 12. His spirit, while it belonged to the human nature of Christ, was that part of His human nature which was the immediate sphere of the Holy Spirit’s operations, and through which, as we may reverently believe, the Sacred Humanity was united to the Divine Word. Wycliffe glosses “by the holy goost”; Tindale rightly, “in his spreete.” On our Lord’s power of reading the thoughts of men see Jo. ii. 24, 25, xxi. 17. In the O. T. this power is represented as Divine, e.g. Ps. cxxxviii. (cxxxix.) 2 σὺ συνέλαβες τοὺς διαλογισμούς μου, cf. Acts i. 24,

xv. 8 ὁ καρδιογνώστης θεός. Its presence in Jesus clearly made a deep impression on His immediate followers. See Mason, *Conditions*, &c., p. 164 ff.

ὅτι οὕτως διαλ. ἐν ἑαυτοῖς] = Mt. τὰς ἐνθυμήσεις αὐτῶν, Lc. τοὺς διαλογισμούς αὐτῶν. For τί ταῦτα διαλογίζεσθε Mt. has ὅτι ἐνθυμείσθε ποτηρά, whilst Lc. simply omits ταῦτα.

9. τί ἐστὶν εὐκοπώτερον κτλ.] Mt. τί γάρ... The second question justifies the first: ‘why think evil...for which is easier...?’ τί...ἢ = πότερον...ἢ (W-M., p. 211). To the scribes the answer would seem self-evident; surely it was easier to say the word of absolution than the word of healing (εἰπεῖν...ἢ εἰπεῖν), since the latter involved an appeal to sensible results. Jerome: “inter dicere et facere multa distantia est; utrum sint paralytico peccata dimissa, solus noverat qui dimittebat.” Anticipating this reply the Lord utters the word which they deemed the harder, with results which proved His power. But His question, sinking into minds prepared to receive it, suggests an opposite conclusion; the word of absolution is indeed the harder, since it deals with the invisible and eternal order. In speaking with authority the word of absolution Christ had done the greater thing; the healing of the physical disorder was secondary and made less demand on His power. But this answer does not lie upon the surface; the question presented no enigma at the time; and Christ does not stop to interpret His words,

παραλυτικῷ Ἀφίενταί σου αἱ ἁμαρτίαι, ἢ εἰπὲν
 Ἐγειρε καὶ ἄρον τὸν κράββατὸν σου καὶ περιπάτει;
¹⁰ ἵνα δὲ εἰδῆτε ὅτι ἐξουσίαν ἔχει ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ¹⁰
 ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἀφίεναι ἁμαρτίας—λέγει τῷ παραλυτικῷ

9 ἀφίενται... περιπάτει] εγειρε αρον τον κραβ. σου και ντ. εις τ. οικον σου η ειπειν
 αφαιωνται σοι αι αμ. D | αφιενται (NB 28 565)] αφιωνται AC(D) LG ΔΘ' ΠΣ(Φ) al | σου
 αι αμ. NBEFGHKLMUVΠΣ min^{am}] σοι αι αμ. ACDSW' ΓΔΘ' Φ σοι αι αμ. σου α ο f q
 συγ^h me go aeth | εγειρε NACDEFGHKMSVΓ' ΠΣΦ | 33 al^{am}] εγειρου
 BL 28 εγειραι UW' ΔΘ' min^{al} | om και 1° CDL | 1 συγ^h arm | περιπατει ABCΓΠ
 al min^{am} b c e f q v g συγ^h me aeth] νταγε NLW' Δ ντ. εις τον οικον σου D
 33 a ff v g arm 10 επι τ. γ. αφ. αμ. NCDHLMW' ΔΘ' Σ al^{am} latt συγ^h me arm
 go] αφ. επι τ. γ. αμ. AEF GKSVUΓΠ | 69 al συγ^h αφ. αμ. επι τ. γ. BΦ 142 157

but leaves them to germinate where they found soil. *Εὐκοπώτερόν ἐστιν* occurs here in the three Synoptists, and again in Mc. x. 25 (Mt. Lc.) and Lc. xvi. 17; for *εὐκοπος* see Sir. xxii. 15, 1 Macc. iii. 18, and *εὐκοπία* occurs in 2 Macc. ii. 25; the words belong to the later Greek from Aristophanes onwards. Ἐγειρε: WH. prefer *ἐγειρου*, the reading of BL 28; see note on v. 11.

10. ἵνα δὲ εἰδῆτε ὅτι κτλ.] 'But—be the answer what it may—to convince you that the word of absolution was not uttered without authority, I will confirm it by the word of healing of which you may see the effects.' On the construction see Blass, *Gr.*, p. 286 f. Ἐξουσίαν ἔχει, Mt., Mc., Lc., not = *potest*, *potestatem habet*, as the Latin versions render, followed by the English versions from Wycliffe onwards, but "hath authority": cf. i. 22, 27. This *ἐξουσία* is not in conflict with the *δύναμις* of God (ii. 7), but dependent on it. It is claimed by the Lord as the Son of Man, i.e. as belonging to Him in His Incarnate Life as the ideal Man Who has received the fulness of the Spirit (cf. i. 10, Jo. xx. 23), and as Head of the race: cf. Jo. v. 26.

ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου] Used here for the first time in the Synoptic narrative: cf. ii. 28, viii. 31, 38, ix.

9, 12, 31, x. 33, 45, xiii. 26, xiv. 21, 41, 62. The LXX. has (of) υἱοὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου (D78777), Eccl. iii. 18, 19, 21, and υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου (B78777), Dan. vii. 13 (LXX. and Th.) and (D78777), Ezek. ii. 1, &c., Dan. viii. 17. The term is usually thought to be based on Dan. vii. 13, but see Westcott, add. note on Jo. i. 51, and on the interpretation of Dan. la. cf. Stanton, *J. and C. Messiah*, p. 109, and Bevan, *Daniel*, p. 118 f. Comp. also Charles, *B. of Enoch*, p. 312 ff., and on the use of υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρ. by our Lord and in the early Church, see Stanton, p. 239 ff.; G. Dalman, *Die Worte Jesu* i., p. 191 ff.; the careful investigations by Dr Jas. Drummond in *J. Th. St.* ii. pp. 350 ff., 539; and the art. *Son of Man* in Hastings, *D.B.* iv.

ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἀφίεναι ἁμαρτίας] In contrast to an implied 'in Heaven,' cf. Lc. ii. 14, ἐν ὑψίστοις... ἐπὶ γῆς: Mt. xvi. 19, Col. i. 20, ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς... ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς. The ratification of the absolving words belongs to another order (Mt. Lc.): the act of absolution, which is committed to the Son of Man as such, takes place in man's world, and is pronounced by human lips, either those of the Son of Man Himself or of men who receive His Spirit and are sent by Him for that end (Jo. xx. 23). Such absolutions do not invade

11 ¹¹ Κοὶ λέγω, ἔγειρε, ἄρον τὸν κράβαττόν σου καὶ
 12 ὑπάγε εἰς τὸν οἶκόν σου. ¹² καὶ ἠγέρθη, καὶ εὐθὺς
 ἄρας τὸν κράβαττον ἐξῆλθεν ἔμπροσθεν πάντων
 ὥστε ἐξίστασθαι πάντας καὶ δοξάζειν τὸν θεὸν
 [λέγοντας] ὅτι Οὕτως[†] οὐδέποτε εἶδαμεν.[†]

† Θ'
 † sy^{hior}

11 γειραι LUW^Δ al^{mtms} γειρον K+ και AW^ΔΘ^Π al 12 ηγ. και ευθυς
 NB(C*) L 33 me^{cod}] ηγ. ευθως και ΔΟ^WΤΔΘ^ΠΣΦ al syrr go aeth ευθως ηγ. και
 D om ευθ. b o e f q | εμπροσθεν NBL 604] εναντιον ACDW^ΤΔΠΣ al ενωπιον W^ΘΦ
 33 1071 al^{ms} | λεγοντας KACLW^ΤΔΘ^ΠΣΦ] om B b και λεγειν D arm | ειδαμεν
 CD (ειδομεν K^ΔBLW^Τ al ιδομεν AKMVII al)] εφανη εν τω Ισραηλ K^{*}

the prerogative of God, since they ultimately proceed from Him, and become effective only on conditions which He prescribes.

λέγει τῷ παραλυτικῷ] Mt. τότε κτλ.: Lc. εἶπεν τῷ παραλελυμένῳ. It is instructive to observe how a note which clearly belongs to the common tradition receives a slightly different form from each of the Synoptists.

11. σοὶ λέγω, ἔγειρε] The absolution was declaratory (ἀφίενται), the healing is given in the form of a command, for the recipient must co-operate. Ἐγειρε, like ἀγε, is used intransitively; see Winer-Schm., p. 126; γείρου (vv. II v. 9) seems to be a grammatical correction; ἔγειραι (Mt. ix. 5, 6, Mc. ad l., Lc. v. 24, vi. 8, viii. 54, Jo. v. 8) is possibly an itacism, yet see WSchm. p. 126.

ἄρον τὸν κράβ. σου] Cf. Jo. v. 8. The κράβατος without its burden could easily be carried by one man if in good health. That the paralytic could do this was proof of his complete recovery. Taken with ὑπάγε εἰς τὸν οἶκόν σου (Mt. Mc.), the command points to his being an inhabitant of Capernaum, and not one of the crowd from outside. He would therefore remain as a standing witness to Jesus.

12. καὶ ἠγέρθη, καὶ εὐθύς κτλ.] The command received prompt (εὐθύς, Mc.

only) obedience: the paralytic rose (ἠγέρθη, raised himself), took the pallet on his back or under his arm and, the crowd giving way, passed out into the street (ἐξῆλθεν, Mc.; Mt. Lc. ἀπῆλθεν), in the sight of (ἐμπροσθεν = ἐνώπιον = ἔμπρ., cf. Guilemard on Mt. v. 16) the whole company.

ὥστε ἐξίστασθαι πάντας κτλ.] Mt. ἰδόντες δὲ ἐφοβήθησαν: Lc. ἐκστασις ἔλαβεν ἅπαντας. For the moment the general amazement was too great for words (cf. v. 42, vi. 51): when they spoke, it was to glorify God for the authority committed to humanity in the person of Jesus (Mt. τὸν δόντα ἐξουσίαν τοιαύτην τοῖς ἀνθρώποις). According to Lc. the restored paralytic had set the example (ἀπῆλθεν...δοξάζων τὸν θεόν).

λέγοντας ὅτι Οὕτως οὐδέποτε εἶδαμεν] Lc. εἶδαμεν παράδοξα σήμερον. The contrast between this astonishment at the physical cure, and the silence with which the absolution had been received, did not escape the ancient expositors: cf. Victor: τὸ μείζον ἐδσαντες τὴν τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν ἀφεσιν τὸ φαινόμενον θαυμάζουσιν. Ἰδεῖν οὕτως is an unusual construction for ἰδ. τοιαῦτα, but see Mt. ix. 33, οὐδέποτε ἐφάνη οὕτως; for εἶδαμεν cf. WH., Notes, p. 164: Blass, Gr., p. 45. Lc. has given the sense in other words; both accounts convey the same impression of unbounded surprise.

¹³ Καὶ ἐξῆλθεν πάλιν παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν· καὶ ¹³ πᾶς ὁ ὄχλος ἤρχετο πρὸς αὐτόν, καὶ ἐδίδασκεν αὐτοὺς. ¹⁴ καὶ παράγων εἶδεν Λευεὶν τὸν τοῦ Ἀλφαίου ¹⁴ καθήμενον ἐπὶ τὸ τελώνιον, καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ Ἀκολούθει μοι· καὶ ἀναστὰς ἠκολούθησεν αὐτῷ.

¹³ om πάλιν D ¹³ | παρα] εις N* (π. N^o.) | om ο D* | ηρχοντο 1071 ¹⁴ παρα-
γων] + u FGHI min¹⁰⁰⁰ | Λευειν N^o.a BE* LMΣΦ (Λευω CE*FGHSUV Λευει N* Λευ
AKSΓΔΠ 33 al¹⁰⁰⁰) | Ιακωβον D ¹³ 69 124¹⁰⁰⁰ a b d e f f g r

¹³—¹⁴. CALL OF LEVI (Mt. ix. 9, Lc. v. 27—28).

¹³. καὶ ἐξῆλθεν πάλιν κτλ.] Probably as soon as the crowd was dispersed and the excitement had subsided. Ἐξῆλθεν, i.e. from the house and the town, cf. i. 35: with ἐξ. παρά comp. Acts xvi. 13, ἐξῆλθομεν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως παρὰ ποταμόν: the way out led Him to the seaside, Vg. *ad mare*, i.e. *ad oram maris*. Πάλιν—a note frequently struck by Mc., cf. ii. 1, iii. 1, 20, iv. 1, &c.—refers not to ἐξ., but to παρὰ τ. θάλασσαν, cf. i. 16; once again He found Himself, as at the beginning of His Ministry, by the side of the lake.

καὶ πᾶς ὁ ὄχλος ἤρχετο κτλ.] As soon as He is seen there, the crowd reassembles as thick as ever (πᾶς), and the teaching, interrupted in the house, begins afresh by the lake. The imperfects ἤρχετο...ἐδίδασκεν, as contrasted with ἐξῆλθεν, point to the continuance of the process, perhaps at intervals, through the day. Only Mc. notes the teaching by the seaside on this occasion.

¹⁴. καὶ παράγων κτλ.] As He teaches, or at intervals between the instructions, He passes on along the shore. Παράγων εἶδεν: the same words are used at the call of Simon and Andrew (i. 16): cf. also Jo. ix. 1; even in moving from place to place the Lord was on the watch for opportunities. Λευεὶν τὸν τοῦ Ἀλφαίου (so Mc. only: Lc. ὀνόματι Λευεὶν: Mt. ἀνθρώπου...λεγομένου Ματθαίου). Λευεὶς

(Λευεὶ, ἡ) occurs in 1 Esdr. ix. 14 as the proper name of a Jew of the time of the exile, and is used in Heb. vii. 9 for the patriarch; cf. Λευὶς Joseph. *ant.* i. 19. 7. In Origen *c. Cels.* i. 62 the true reading is Λευῆς, and not, as was formerly supposed, Λεβῆς: see WH., *Intr.*, p. 144 (ed. 2, 1896). Ἀλφαῖος, Vg. *Alphaeus*, was also the name of the father of the second James (Mc. iii. 18): hence apparently the 'Western' reading Ἰακωβον in this context, see vv. 11, and Ephrem's comment "He chose James the publican," *ev. concord. exp.* p. 58: cf. Photius in *Possin. caten. in Mc.* p. 50: δύο ἦσαν τελῶναι ἐκ τῶν δώδεκα, Ματθαῖος καὶ Ἰακωβος.

τοῦ Ἀλφαίου] Ἀλφαῖος = Aram. אֲרָמָי, cf. Syrr. ¹⁰⁰⁰ (124) ¹⁰⁰⁰ ¹⁰⁰⁰. Whether it is identical with Κλωπᾶς (Jo. xix. 25) is more than doubtful, see Lightfoot, *Galatians*, p. 267 n.; against that view is the spelling of the latter word in Syrr. ¹⁰⁰⁰ ¹⁰⁰⁰ with ¹⁰⁰⁰ instead of ¹⁰⁰⁰. On the identity of Λευεὶς with Ματθαῖος see note on iii. 18.

καθήμενον ἐπὶ τὸ τελώνιον] Capernaum was on the Great West road which led from Damascus to the Mediterranean (G. A. Smith, *Hist. Geogr.*, p. 428), and like Jericho had its establishment of τελῶναι and its τελώνιον, but the tolls were here collected for the tetrarch and not for the Emperor (Schürer i. ii. 68). Τελώνιον (Vg. *teloneum*, cf. Tert. *de bapt.* 12; used in modern Greek, Kennedy,

15 ¹⁵ Καὶ γίνεται κατακεῖσθαι αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὐτοῦ, καὶ πολλοὶ τελῶναι καὶ ἁμαρτωλοὶ συνανέ-

15 γίνεται NBL 33 565 604] ἐγένετο ACDΓΔΠΞΦ al latt | κατακεῖσθαι αὐτ.] pt. εν τῷ ACWΤΠΞΦ al¹² f q vg syrr¹abhd arm me εν τῷ κατακεῖσθαι Δ κατακεῖσθαι αυτων D abceff

p. 154) is, (1) the toll (Strabo, xvi. 1. 27, τελώνιον ἔχει καὶ τοῦτ' οὐ μέτριον), (2) the toll-house (Wycliffe, "tolbothe," Tindale, "receyte of custome"), as in this context. Levi was seated, doubtless amongst other τελῶναι (v. 15), 'at' (ad) the office. 'Επί c. acc. in the N. T. often answers the question 'whither?' (Blass, *Gr.*, p. 136), cf. iv. 38, Lc. ii. 25, Acts i. 21: the phrase is here common to Mt., Mc., Lc.

καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ Ἀκολουθεῖ μοι] See note on i. 17. The command was practically a call to discipleship, involving the complete abandonment of his work. Disciples who were fishermen could return to their fishing at pleasure (cf. Jo. xxi. 3); not so the toll-collector who forsook his post. Yet Levi did not hesitate: ἀναστὰς ἠκολούθησεν αὐτῷ, Mt., Mc.; Lc., thinking of the life which was thus begun, writes ἠκολούθει, and adds καταλείπων πάντα. The call was given by One Who knew that the way had been prepared for its acceptance. How the preparation had been made can only be conjectured: possibly, as in the case of the first four, through the Baptist, Lc. iii. 12. Cf. Tert. *l. c.*, "nescio quorum fide uno verbo Domini suscitatus teloneum dereliquit." To Porphyry, who saw in Matthew's prompt obedience proof of the mental weakness of Christ's disciples, Jerome replies that it rather attests the magnetic power exerted on men by His unique personality.

15—17. FEAST IN LEVI'S HOUSE (Mt. ix. 10—13, Lc. v. 29—32).

15. καὶ γίνεται ... καὶ] Mt. καὶ ἐγένετο...καὶ ἰδοὺ: Lc. drops the Hebraic turn of the sentence. Κατα-

κεῖσθαι, used of the sick in i. 30, ii. 4, refers here and in xiv. 3 to persons at table (see Amos vi. 4); cf. Judith xiii. 5, Lc. v. 29, 1 Cor. viii. 10, and in class. Greek, Plato, *Symp.* 185 D. Mt. prefers ἀνακεῖσθαι, which is more usual in this sense in Biblical Greek (LXX, 1 Esdr. iv. 10, Tob. ix. 6 (K), Mc. xiv. 18, &c.), so Mc. just below (συνανέκειντο); the Vg. endeavours to distinguish between the two (*cum accumbere... simul discumberebant*). Ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὐτοῦ: so Lc.; Mt., speaking of his own house, omits αὐτοῦ—a house to its owner or tenant is simply ἡ οἰκία. A second house in Capernaum is now thrown open to Jesus and His disciples, cf. i. 29. On αὐτοῦ (nearly = ἐκείνου) cf. WM., pp. 183, 788.

πολλοὶ τελῶναι κτλ.] So Mt.; Lc. ἦν ὄχλος πολλὸς τελωνῶν καὶ ἄλλων. It was, as Lc. says, a μεγάλη δοχή, a 'reception,' which, if intended in the first instance to do honour to the Master (αὐτῷ), included many of Levi's friends and colleagues. Τελώνης occurs in Mc. only in this context. Τελωνεῖν 'to impose taxes' is used in 1 Macc. xiii. 39 (εἰ τι ἄλλο ἐτελωνεῖτο ἐν Ἱερουσαλήμ, μηκέτι τελωνεῖσθε, cf. x. 29, 30) of dues exacted from the Jews under the Syrian domination. The τελώνης or tax-farmer was a well-known personage at Athens in the time of Aristophanes, and not popular; cf. *Ar. Eq.* 247 f., πᾶς πᾶς τὸν πανούργον... καὶ τελώνην καὶ φάραγγα καὶ Χάρυβδιν ἀρπαγῆς. The Vg. renders the word by the title of the corresponding officer at Rome, *publicanus*; but the τελῶναι of the Gospels corresponded more nearly to the *portitores*. With the τελῶναι were ἁμαρτωλοὶ: the two classes are found together again in

κειντο τῷ Ἰησοῦ καὶ τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ· ἦσαν γὰρ πολλοί· καὶ ἠκολούθουν αὐτῷ ¹⁶καὶ [οἱ] γραμματεῖς 16

15 συνακευντο] pr ελθοντες AC* | και ηκολουθουν (-θησαν ACDΓΠΣΦ) αυτω] pr α D b f vg et omisso και α ο ε φ q a r m 16 και (om και BA me) α (om α K W^{vid}) γρ. των Φαρ. (K) BL (W^{vid}) Δ 33 b me^{od}] και οι γρ. και Φαρ. ACDΓΠΣΦ α ι οι δε γρ. και οι Φαρ. Σ 604 a r m^{vid}

Mt. ix. 19, Lc. xv. 1. Fritzsche cites Lucian *Necyrot.* 11, μοιχοὶ καὶ πορνοβοσκοὶ καὶ τελῶναι καὶ κόλακες καὶ συκοφάνται καὶ τοιοῦτος ὄμιλος τῶν πάντα κυκάντων ἐν τῷ βίῳ. But ἀμ. is probably used in this connexion with some latitude: sometimes it refers to the outcasts of society (Lc. vii. 37), but as used by the Scribes it would include non-Pharisees e.g. Sadducees (so frequently in the Psalms of Solomon, Ryle and James, pp. xlvi, 3 f.), Gentiles (Galatians ii. 15, Lightfoot's note), or even Hellenizing Jews (1 Macc. ii. 44, 48). Many of the men thus branded in Capernaum were probably guilty of no worse offence than abstaining from the official piety of the Pharisees, or following proscribed occupations (Lc. xix. 7, 8), or were of Gentile extraction, or merely consorted with Gentiles (Acts x. 28): cf. Mt. xviii. 17 ὁ ἐθνικός καὶ ὁ τ. The word ἀμαρτωλός belongs to the later Greek, but was probably a colloquialism in earlier times (cf. Ar. *Thesm.* 1111); in the LXX. it is specially common in Psa. (where it mostly = שָׁרָף) and in Sirach.

συνακείντο τῷ Ἰησοῦ κτλ.] So Mt. συνακεῖσθαι (3 Macc. v. 39) occurs again in vi. 22, and in Lc. vii. 49, xiv. 10, 15; Jo. appears to prefer ἀνακεῖσθαι σὺν (xii. 2). Ἰησοῦ is the N. T. form of the dat. (WML, p. 77); in Deut. iii. 21, xxxi. 23, Jos. i. 1, &c. Ἰησοὶ is the reading of Cod. B (in Jos. iv. 15 of A also). Μαθητής is here used by Mc. for the first time; it occurs in Cod. A of Jer. xiii. 21, and again in xx. 11, xxvi. (xlii.) 9, and not

elsewhere in the LXX., but it is used by Plato for the adult pupil of a philosopher (*Protr.* 315 A). The Biblical μαθητής is the pupil (ΤΥΠΩ) of a religious teacher, such as a Rabbi, or a Prophet who assumed the office of διδάσκαλος. On the pupils of the Scribes see Schürer II. i. p. 324; cf. the reference to them in Abot i. 1 (Taylor, *Sayings*, &c., p. 25). The master followed by his pupils was a familiar sight in Galilee; it was the teaching which was new.

ἦσαν γὰρ πολλοί] These words appear to refer to τ. α. ἀμ., reasserting the singular fact just mentioned—an editorial note, or possibly one belonging to the earliest form of the tradition. If καὶ ἠκολούθουν αὐτῷ is to be connected (WH.) with the antecedent clause, it must be taken to refer to the fact that a number of this class had already begun to follow Jesus, probably in consequence of His words of forgiveness to the paralytic, as well as through the example of Levi. But see next note.

15—16. καὶ ἠκολούθουν αὐτῷ κτλ.] So the words should probably be connected and read. Jesus was followed to Levi's house by enemies as well as (καὶ) disciples. Ἀκολουθεῖν in the Gospels usually implies moral attraction, and it may be to the rarity of the ordinary meaning that the disturbance of the text is due: D (οἱ καὶ...καὶ...καὶ εἶδαν) mediates between the two texts. Οἱ γραμματεῖς τῶν Φαρισαίων: those of the Scribes who belonged to the Pharisees, cf. Acts xxiii. 9, τινὲς τῶν γραμματέων

τῶν Φαρισαίων καὶ ἰδόντες ὅτι ἐσθίει μετὰ τῶν
 ἁμαρτωλῶν καὶ τελωνῶν ἔλεγον τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ
 ¶ W^o "Ὅτι μετὰ τῶν τελωνῶν[¶] καὶ ἁμαρτωλῶν ἐσθίει;
 § 17 § 17 καὶ ἀκούσας ὁ Ἰησοῦς λέγει αὐτοῖς ὅτι Οὐ χρεῖαν
 ἔχουσιν οἱ ἰσχύοντες ἰατροῦ, ἀλλ' οἱ κακῶς ἔχοντες.
 ¶ sy^h οὐκ ἦλθον καλέσαι δικαίους ἀλλὰ ἁμαρτωλούς.[¶]

16 καὶ ἰδόντες NBLΔW^c] om καὶ ACFΠΣΦ latt¹²⁴ve arm¹²⁴ καὶ εἰδαν D | οτι ἐσθία
 B 33 565] οτι ᾤσθιεν NDL ο νγ αὐτων ἐσθιοντα ACW^oΤΑΠΣΦ al a f q go | ἁμαρτ. κ.
 τελ. BDL^c 33 565 a b o g q νγ¹²⁴] τελ. κ. ἁμαρτ. NACL^oW^oΤΑΠΣΦ al f ff syrr^hh¹²⁴
 arm go | οτι] pr τι ACFΑΠΣΦ al δια τι ND | τελ. κ. αμ.] τελ. κ. τω αμ. B αμ. κ. τω
 τελ. D a aeth | ἐσθίει 1^o (NBD min¹²⁴ a b o ff ἐσθίετε GZ 124 604 syrr^hh¹²⁴)] + καὶ πῶτα
 ACEFHKΛΓΑΠΦ al o f νγ syrr^hh¹²⁴hol¹²⁴ me go aeth + καὶ πινετε GZ 124 604 syrr^hh¹²⁴ + o
 διδασκαλος ὑμῶν NC (ante ἐσθ.) ΛΔ 69 1071 al o f νγ me aeth 17 om αὐτοῖς D
 1 209 a b o ff g q | οτι BD 1071] om oett | ου γαρ CL 1071 o f ff νγ | ἀλλα B
 ἁμαρτωλούς] + eis μετανοῖαν CG al a o f g syrr^hh¹²⁴ (om eis μ. NABDKΛΠΣΦ al b f ff q νγ
 syrr^hh¹²⁴hol arm me aeth)

τοῦ μέρους τῶν Φαρισαίων. Mt. has
 οἱ Φαρισαῖοι, Lc., combining Mt. and
 Mc., οἱ Φ. καὶ οἱ γρ. αὐτῶν.

καὶ ἰδόντες ὅτι κτλ.] The changes of
 order (15, τελ. κ. ἄμ., 16, ἄμ. κ. τελ.
 (1^o), τελ. κ. ἄμ. (2^o)) are singular and,
 if original, can hardly be accidental.
 Possibly Mc. means to shew that in
 the thoughts of these Scribes, though
 not in their words, the charge of
 being in the company of sinners was
 foremost. Here, at least, the Master
 had, as they supposed, revealed His
 departure from the standard of the
 O. T. (Pa. i. 1). For ἰδεῖν ὅτι (see
 vv. 11) cf. ix. 25.

ἔλεγον τοῖς μαθηταῖς κτλ.] Not yet
 daring to remonstrate with the Mas-
 ter; they have learnt caution from the
 experience related in ii. 8. "Ὅτι is
 here=τί; (Mt., Lc., διὰ τί); cf. ix. 11,
 28, and for the LXX, 1 Chron. xvii. 6
 (ὅτι=πῶς), Jer. ii. 36 (=πῶς); see
 WM., p. 208, n. 5, and Burton,
 § 349. To eat with Gentiles was an
 offence recognised even by Pharisaic
 Christians (Acts xi. 3, cf. Gal. ii. 11 f.),
 and publicans and sinners were ranked
 in the same category with Gentiles
 (1 Cor. v. 11).

After ἐσθίει Mt. supplies ὁ διδάσκα-
 λος ὑμῶν: Lc. includes the disciples
 (ἐσθίετε καὶ πίνετε).

17. καὶ ἀκούσας ὁ Ἰησοῦς] The
 remark does not escape Him: cf.
 v. 36. Οὐ χρεῖαν ἔχουσιν οἱ ἰσχ.
 κτλ.: so the three Synoptists (Lc.,
 ὑγιαίνοντες=ἰσχύοντες). The proverb
 in some form was not unknown to
 pagan writers, e.g. Pausanias ap.
 Plutarch. *apophth. Lacœn.* 230 F, οὐδ'
 οἱ ἰατροί, ἔφη, παρὰ τοῖς ὑγιαίνουσιν
 ὅπου δὲ οἱ νοσοῦντες διατρίβειν εἰώθα-
 σιν: Diog. Laert. *Antisth.* vi. 1. 6,
 οἱ ἰατροί, φησί, μετὰ τῶν νοσοῦντων
 εἰσιν ἀλλ' οὐ πυρέττουσιν: the last
 words present an application to which
 Jesus does not refer, but which is im-
 plied in the use of the saying.

οὐκ ἦλθον κτλ.] Lc. οὐκ ἐλήλυθα,
 adding εἰς μετάνοιαν—a true gloss,
 but perhaps not so well in keep-
 ing with the proverbial form of
 the saying as the terser ending.
 There is no need to say that the
 physician's aim is the restoration of
 the patient to health. For early
 homiletic applications see Justin M.,
apol. i. 15, οὐ γὰρ τοὺς δικαίους οὐδέ
 τοὺς σέφρους εἰς μετάνοιαν ἐκάλεσεν

¹⁸ Καὶ ἦσαν οἱ μαθηταὶ Ἰωάννου καὶ οἱ Φαρισαῖοι 18
νηστεύοντες. καὶ ἔρχονται καὶ λέγουσιν αὐτῷ Διὰ

18 οἱ Φαρισαῖοι NABCDKMP al bceffq vg syrt^{ew} hcl arm me go] οἱ τῶν Φαρισαίων
EFGHLSUVΓΔΠΣ 1 33 al agl syrt^{ch} οἱ Φαρισαίων Φ

ὁ Χριστός, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἀσεβεῖς καὶ ἀκολάστους καὶ ἀδίκους. Ps. Clem. 2 Cor. 2, τοῦτο λέγει ὅτι δεῖ τοὺς ἀπολλυμένων σφάζειν· ἐκεῖνο γὰρ ἔστιν μέγα καὶ θαυμαστόν, οὐ τὰ ἑστῶτα στηρίζειν ἀλλὰ τὰ πίπτοντα. The contrast of ἀμαρτωλός and δίκαιος appears first in Ps. i. 5. The question who are the δίκαιοι whom Christ did not come to call has exercised interpreters here and in Lc. xv. 17. In such contexts the relatively righteous can hardly be in view, since all are ἀμαρτωλοί in the sight of God and of Christ (Rom. iii. 23, 1 John i. 8). Hence Macarius Magnes, iv. 18, argues that the δίκαιοι are the Angels. But since our Lord speaks only of those within the sphere of His mission, the explanation is inadmissible. Rather His reference is to the Pharisees, on the assumption that they were what they professed to be, and the saying in this respect should not be pressed beyond its immediate application: cf. Jerome: "sugillat scribas et Pharisaeos, qui iustos se aestimantes peccatorum et publicanorum consortia declinabant"; we need not add with Thpht.: κατ' ἐλθονείαν γὰρ τοῦτό φησιν. The point of it is that if the guests were ἀμαρτωλοί, it was in such company the physician of souls might be sought, and not under opposite circumstances. For this view of sin as a disease comp. Isa. i. 4 ff. and liii. 5, τῷ μάλωπι αὐτοῦ ἡμεῖς ἰάθημεν. Mt. inserts between the proverb and its application a reference to Hosea vi. 6 q. v. With ἦλθον cf. ἐξῆλθον, i. 38, and note there; x. 45, Jo. i. 11, iii. 2, &c.

18-22. QUESTION OF FASTING: THE OLD AND THE NEW (Mt. ix. 14-17, Lc. v. 33-39).

18. καὶ ἦσαν οἱ μαθηταὶ κτλ.] Vg. et

erant...ieiunantes, 'were fasting' not (as WM., p. 438) 'were used to fast'; cf. Lc. νηστεύουσιν πυκνά; on this imperf. see Blass, Gr., p. 198 f., Burton, § 34. If Levi's entertainment fell on a Sunday or a Wednesday night, the disciples of Jesus were feasting after the disciples of stricter schools had begun one of their weekly fasts. The Law required abstinence only on the Day of the Atonement (ἡ νηστεία, Acts xxvii. 9), but the stricter Jews practised it on the second and fifth days of every week (Schürer II. ii. 119). For the practice of the disciples of the Pharisees (i.e. the pupils of Pharisaic Rabbis) see Lc. xviii. 12, νηστεύω δις τοῦ σαββάτου, Didache 7=Apost. Const. vii. 23, νηστεύουσι γὰρ δευτέρῃ σαββάτων καὶ πέμπτῃ, and J. Lightfoot on Mt. ix. 14. The disciples of John (mentioned again in Jo. i. 35, iii. 25, cf. Acts xix. 2 ff.) naturally inherited John's asceticism (Mt. xi. 18). Tatian omits this explanatory note, which is peculiar to Mc.

καὶ ἔρχονται κτλ.] Not apparently the disciples of John or of the Pharisees, but the Scribes, who have now gathered courage from confidence in the goodness of their cause: cf. Lc. οἱ δὲ εἶπαν. Mt. gives another account: προσέρχονται αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ Ἰωάννου, and alters the question accordingly (διὰ τί ἡμεῖς κτλ.). Tatian ignores the difference, adopting Lc.'s form. Later harmonists imagine the same question to be put in varying form by the disciples and the guests, e.g. Aug. de cons. ii. 26. 62, who is followed by Bede: "colligendum a pluribus hanc Domino objectam esse quaestionem et a Pharisaeis scilicet et a discipulis Joannis et a convivis vel aliis quibusdam." The uncertainty thus imported into the history is

ἀπαρθῇ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὁ νυμφίος, καὶ τότε νηστεύουσιν
ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ. §²¹ οὐδεὶς § ἐπίβλημα ῥάκους 21 § We
§ ἀγνάφου ἐπιράπτει ἐπὶ ἱμάτιον παλαιόν· εἰ δὲ μή, § 7

20 ἀπαρθῇ] αρθη C 13 28 64 69 124 346 | εν εκειναις ταις ημεραις ΓΠ² al min²⁰
a b c e f v g me 21 ουδεις] pr και EFHVVTΠ al + δε DGM | επισυνραπτει D |
ηματιω παλαιω ΑΓΔΠΣΦ⁷ al | μη] μηγε ΚΑΠ*Σ min²⁰

There must be a limit to the joyous life of personal intercourse. The saying as far as νηστεύουσιν is reported in identical words in Mt., Mc., Lc. For the phrase ελεύσονται ἡμ. see Lc. xxi. 6, and with the whole verse compare Jo. xvi. 20. Ὅταν ἀπαρθῇ, Vg. *cum auferetur*—rather perhaps, *cum ablatus fuerit*; ὅταν leaves the moment uncertain, while of the certainty of the future occurrence there is no question: cf. Burton, § 316. Ἀσφαίρεσθαι, here only used of Christ's departure; but cf. Isa. liii. 8, αἴρεται ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἡ ζωὴ αὐτοῦ. Καὶ τότε νηστεύουσιν: a prophecy, not a command; the Lord anticipates that fasting will remain as an institution of the Church after the Passion, and regulates its use (Mt. vi. 16). Comp. Acts xiii. 2, 3, xiv. 23, *Didache* 7, 8, ὑμεῖς δὲ νηστεύσατε τετράδα καὶ παρασκευῇ. The fast before Easter was from the end of the second century specially connected with this saying of Christ: Tert. *ieiun.* 2, "certe in evangelio illos dies ieiuniis determinatos putant in quibus ablatus est Sponsus, et hos esse iam solos legitimos ieiuniorum Christianorum...de cetero indifferenter ieiunandum ex arbitrio, non ex imperio." Cf. *Const. Ap.* v. 18 ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις οὖν τοῦ πάσχα νηστεύετε...ἐν ταύταις οὖν ἡρῆθ' ἀφ' ἡμῶν. Even in regard to the Paschal fast there was at first no rigid uniformity; cf. *Iren. (ap. Eus. v. 24)* who remarks: ἡ διαφωνία τῆς νηστείας τὴν ὁμόνοιαν τῆς πίστεως συνίστησι. Ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ=(Lc.) ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις, for which see Mc. i. 9 note. On the change introduced by the Gospel into

the ordinance of fasting, see Victor: οὐκ ἀνάγκη...ἀλλὰ γνώμη, δι' ἀρετῆν. Bede aptly compares Acts ii. 13. Cf. the *logion*: εἰ μὴ νηστεύσητε τὸν κόσμον οὐ μὴ εὕρητε τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ (*Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, i. p. 3).

21. οὐδεὶς ἐπίβλημα κτλ.] The two parables that follow occupy the same position in the three Synoptists, and doubtless are meant to illustrate the answer to the question of v. 18. Ἐπίβλημα ῥάκους ἀγνάφου, Vg. *adsummentum ranni* 'rudis', is explained by Lc. as ἐπίβλημα ἀπὸ ἱματίου καινοῦ. Ῥάκος is a rag, whether of old stuff (Jer. xlv. (xxxviii.) 11, παλαιὰ ῥάκη), or, as here, newly torn from the piece: e.g. Artemidorus (27) uses it of the strips of cloth wound round a mummy. In the present case the ῥάκος is ἀγνάφον (=ἀγναπτον, ἀκναπτον)—torn off from a piece which had not gone through the hands of the γναφεύς. Γναφεύς (Mc. ix. 3)=גַּנְפִּי, Aram. נָגַפְי, occurs thrice in the LXX. (4 Regn. xviii. 17, Isa. vii. 3, xxxvi. 2) in connexion with "the fuller's field"—possibly a bleaching ground at Jerusalem; cf. Joseph. *B. J.* v. 4. 2, τὸ τοῦ γναφέως προσαγορευόμενον μῆμα. Comp. the account of the martyrdom of James 'the Just,' Euseb. *H. E.* ii. 23: λαβὼν...εἰς τῶν κναφέων τὸ ξύλον ἐν ᾧ ἀπεπίεζε τὰ ἱμάτια κτλ. Ἐπίβλημα, 'a patch,' cf. Jos. ix. 11 (5), Symm., τὰ σανδάλια ἐπιβλήματα ἔχοντα: for ἐπιράπτει (WH., *Notes*, p. 163, Blass, *Gr.*, p. 10) Mt., Lc. have ἐπιβάλλει. εἰ δὲ μή κτλ.] Εἰ δὲ μή (Lc. εἰ δὲ μήγε), Vg. *alioquin*, 'if otherwise': see Blass, *Gr.*, p. 260, and cf. Mt. vi. 1, Jo. xiv. 2, Apoc. ii. 5.

αἶρει τὸ πλήρωμα ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὸ καινὸν τοῦ παλαιοῦ,
 § 22 καὶ χεῖρον σχίσμα γίνεται. ²² καὶ οὐδεὶς ³βάλλει
 οἶνον νέον εἰς ἀσκούς παλαιούς—εἰ δὲ μή, ῥήξει ὁ
 οἶνος τοὺς ἀσκούς, καὶ ὁ οἶνος ἀπόλλυται καὶ οἱ
 ἀσκοί [—ἀλλὰ οἶνον νέον εἰς ἀσκούς καινούς].

21 αρει H | το πλ. απ αυτου K (om το) AB (αφ εαυτ.) KΔΠ*Σ 33 al^{ms} | om απ
 CLII²Φ min² aeth om απ αυτου D 13 28 69 124 a b f f i q vg | του παλαιου pr απο
 D 13 etc | om και...γινεται L 22 μη] μηγε CLM²Σ al^{ms} | ρησσει AΓΑΠΣΦ⁷ al c e f
 q syri^{sin} pesh^{hol} arm me aeth | ο οινος i^o + ο νεος AC²ΓΑΠΣΦ⁷ e f syri^{bel} go aeth | ο
 οινος απολλυται και οι ασκοι BL me | ο οινος και οι ασκοι απολουνται D a b e f f i α ασκ.
 απολλυνται και οι οινος εκχειται 124 syri^{arm} ο οιν. εκχειται και οι ασκ. απολουνται
 N^o*ACTAΠΣΦ⁷ al c f q vg me go aeth | om αλλα...καινους D a b f f i | καινους +
 βλητεον N^{ca} ACLΓΑΠΣΦ⁷ al c e f q vg (syri^{arm}) me go arm aeth + βαλλουσιν syri^{sin} pesh^{hol}
 (om N^o*B) | ad fin vers add και αμφοτεροι συντηρουνται min²ms e f g aeth

αἶρει τὸ πλήρωμα ἀπ' αὐτοῦ] Mt.
 αἶρει...τὸ πλ. αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱματίου.
 In each case it seems best to identify
 τὸ πλήρωμα with τὸ ἐπίβλημα, and to
 take αὐτοῦ as = τοῦ ἱματίου. In adopt-
 ing this view it is not necessary to
 give up the passive sense of πλή-
 ρωμα for which Lightfoot contends
 (*Colossians*, p. 323 ff.); for as he
 points out, the patch may be so
 called "not because it fills the hole,
 but because it is itself fulness or
 full measure as regards the defect."
 As ἐπίβλημα is the piece laid on or
 applied to the rent, so πλήρωμα is
 the same piece as filled in and be-
 come the complement (Vg. *supple-*
mentum). Τὸ καινὸν τοῦ παλαιοῦ, the
 new complement of the old garment;
 the contrast of καινός (νέος), παλαιός, is
 frequent in the N.T., perhaps through
 the influence of this saying, and the
 examples are interesting: Rom. vii. 6,
 Eph. iv. 22 ff., Col. iii. 9 f., Heb. viii. 13.
 For παλαιός as applied to a garment
 cf. Deut. viii. 4, Isa. l. 9, li. 6.

καὶ χεῖρον σχίσμα γίνεται] 'And a
 worse rent is the result' (Wycliffe,
 "more brekyng is maad"). Cf. Lc.'s
 paraphrase, and Philo, *de creat. princ.*
 II, οὐ μόνον ἡ διαφορότης ἀκοινώνητον,
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ ἐπικράτεια θατέρου ῥήξιν
 ἀπεργασομένη μᾶλλον ἢ ἔνωσιν. For

σχίσμα cf. i. 10: elsewhere in the N.T.
 the word is used in an ethical sense
 (Jo. vii. 43, 1 Cor. i. 10, &c.).

22. καὶ οὐδεὶς βάλλει κτλ.] So Lc.;
 Mt. οὐδὲ βάλλουσιν. The worn out
 ἀσκός passed into a proverb, see Job
 xiii. 28, Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 83: comp.
 especially Jos. ix. 10 (4), ἀσκούς οἶνον
 παλαιούς καὶ κατερρωγώτας: ib. 19 (13),
 οὔτοι οἱ ἀσκοὶ τοῦ οἴνου οὐκ ἐπλήσαμεν
 καινούς, καὶ οὔτοι ἐρρώγασι. The
 wine-skins in the parable are as yet
 whole, but thin and strained by use,
 and unable to resist the strength of
 the newly fermented wine. The con-
 trast is here between νέος and παλαιός:
 νέος is *recens* (Vg. *novellus*), freshly
 made, in reference to time: for οἶνος
 νέος cf. Isa. xlix. 26, Sir. ix. 10. A
 full treatment of the synonyms καινός,
 νέος may be found in Trench, *syn.* 10,
 or in Westcott on Heb. viii. 8, xii. 24.

εἰ δὲ μή κτλ.] Mt., Lc. εἰ δὲ μήγε:
 see on v. 21. If any one is so unwise
 as to become an exception to the
 rule, he will lose both wine and skins.
 Mc.'s brevity is noticeable; both Mt.
 and Lc. distinguish the manner of the
 loss in the two cases—ὁ οἶνος ἐκχέται
 (ἐκχυθήσεται) καὶ οἱ ἀσκοὶ ἀπόλλυνται
 (ἀπολούνται). Similarly in the next
 clause Mt. supplies βάλλουσιν, Lc.
 βλητέον. Attempts have been made

σαῖοι ἔλεγον αὐτῷ Ἴδε τί ποιοῦσιν τοῖς σάββασιν ὁ
 25 οὐκ ἔξεστιν; ²⁵ καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς Οὐδέποτε ἀνέγνωτε
 τί ἐποίησεν Δαυεὶδ ὅτε χρεῖαν ἔσχεν καὶ ἐπείνασεν
 § W^o 26 αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ; ²⁶ εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον
 τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπὶ Ἀβιαθὰρ ἀρχιερέως, καὶ τοὺς ἄρτους τῆς

24 ποιουσιν] + αἱ μαθηταὶ σου DMΣ 1 13 28 69 124 346 al lat^{vi} (none) syrr^{ab} hab arm
 go aeth + αἱ μαθ. 1071 | τοὺς σαββασιν] pr en EGHLSUVTΣ 25 ελεγεν ABΓΔΠ]
 λεγει NCL 33 604 1071 al αποκριθεις ειπω D a pr αυτος ΑΓΔΠ al 26 εισηλθεν] pr
 πως KACLGΔΠΣΦΨ latt syrr arm al (om π. BD t) | om επι Αβ. αρχ. D 271 a b e f i t
 syrr^{ab} | αρχ.] pr του ΑCΑ (τ. ιερ.) ΠΣΦΨ 1 33 69 al

ποιεῖτε). Ἴδε (= Ἰδὲ), not ἰδοῦ (= ἰδὲ); cf. iii. 34, xi. 21, xiii. 1, 21, xv. 4, 35, xvi. 6. The offence was being openly committed under the very eyes of the Master. Plucking corn was considered as equivalent to reaping, the hand taking the place of the sickle, and reaping on the Sabbath was forbidden (Exod. xxxiv. 21, τῷ ἀμὴν κατὰπαντος; cf. J. Lightfoot on Mt. xii. 2). Τί ποιούσιν τοῖς σαββ. ὁ οὐκ ἔξεστιν; sc. ποιεῖν τοῖς σάββασιν. Mt. simplifies the construction by writing ποιούσιν ὁ οὐκ ἔξεστιν ποιεῖν ἐν σαββάτῳ, and similarly Lc. The act was not unlawful in itself, but only in regard to the occasion.

25. καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς Οὐδέποτε ἀνέγνωτε κτλ.] The Lord concedes the principle for the moment, content with pointing out that rules of this kind admit of exceptions. Οὐδ' ἀνέγν., an appeal to an authority which they recognised and of which they were professed students. The formula is frequently used by our Lord, cf. xii. 10, 26, Mt. xii. 5, xix. 4, xxi. 16 (οὐδέποτε, οὐδέ, or οὐκ ἀνέγν.);

τί ἐποίησεν Δαυεὶδ κτλ.] The reference is to 1 Sam. xxi. 1—6, but the words χρεῖαν ἔσχεν καὶ ἐπείνασεν are an inference from the facts, added to bring out the parallel. David and his men find their counterpart in the Son of David and His disciples.

26. εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ θεοῦ] I.e., the Tabernacle: cf. Jud. xviii.

31, 1 Regn. i. 7, 24. It was at this time in Nob (Νομβά, Νομμά (B), Νοβά (A), Νόβ (N)), a town of Benjamin (Neh. xi. 32) near Jerusalem (Isa. x. 32 Heb.). Mt. πῶς εἰσῆλθεν (cf. vv. 11 here), Lc. ὡς εἰς.

ἐπὶ Ἀβιαθὰρ ἀρχιερέως] Vg. sub A. *principe sacerdotum*: cf. 1 Macc. xiii. 42, ἔτους πρώτου ἐπὶ Σίμωνος ἀρχιερέως. Lc. iii. 2, ἐπὶ ἀρχιερέως Ἀννα καὶ Καϊάφα. Polyc. mart. 21, ἐπὶ ἀρχιερέως Φιλίππου Τραλλιανοῦ. Ἐπὶ = 'in the time of,' as in Acts xi. 28 ἐγένετο ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου: when an anathous title is added to the personal name, the period is limited to the term of office: 'in the days when A. was highpriest.' Τοῦ ἀρχ. (AC) is perhaps a correction. The clause is peculiar to Mc., and may be an editorial note. It is in conflict with the account in 1 Sam. l.c. where the highpriest at the time of David's visit to Nob is Ahimelech (Ἰζμελεχ, LXX., codd. BA, Ἀβ(ε)μελεχ, but in 1 Regn. xxx. 7, 2 Regn. viii. 17, Ἀχειμελεχ), not Abiathar, Ahimelech's son and successor (1 Sam. xxii. 20). The confusion between Ahimelech and Abiathar seems to have begun in the text of the O. T., where (both in M. T. and LXX.) we read of Ahimelech the son of Abiathar as high-priest in the time of David (2 Sam. viii. 17, cf. Driver, *ad l.*, 1 Chron. xviii. 16, xxiv. 6). The clause is omitted by Mt., Lc., see Hawkins, *H. S.*, p. 99.

προθέσεως ἔφαγεν οὐς οὐκ ἔξεστιν φαγεῖν εἰ μὴ τοὺς
ἱερεῖς, καὶ ἔδωκεν καὶ τοῖς σὺν αὐτῷ οὖσιν. ²⁷ καὶ 27
ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς Τὸ σάββατον διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐγένετο

26 προσθεσεως D (cf. Nestle Intr. p. 237) | οὐς...ουσιν] καὶ ἔδωκεν τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ
οὖσιν οὐς οὐκ ἔξεστιν φαγεῖν εἰ μὴ τοῖς ἱερευσιν D | τοὺς ἱερεῖς NBL] τοῖς ἱερευσιν
ACDΓΑΠ αὖ τοῖς ἀρχιερευσὶ Φ + μονοῖς ΔΦ 13 33 69 αἰρ¹ αὖ λατ¹ + μονοῦ 1071
27—28 καὶ ἐλεγεν...ώστε] λεγὼ δε ὑμῖν D aceffit 27 ἐγένετο] ἐκτίσθη 1 131
209 604 συγγ¹ ¹ ¹

τοὺς ἄρτους τῆς προθέσεως] Vg. *panes propositionis* (Wycliffe, "loaves of proposition"); cf. Heb. ix. 2, ἡ πρόθεσις τῶν ἄρτων, *propositio panum*. The 'shewbread' as set before God is called *ἄρτοι ἐνώπιοι* (Exod. xxv. 29), *προκειμένοι* (Exod. xxxix. 18 (36)), τοῦ προσώπου (1 Regn. xxi. 6), τῆς προσφορᾶς (3 Regn. vii. 34=48). (Of) ἄρτοι (τῆς) προθέσεως occurs also in 1 Regn. lc., but as a paraphrase for *ἄρτοι*, and in 2 Chron. iv. 19 it stands for *ἄρτοι ἐνώπιοι*; but elsewhere it = *ἄρτοι* (Exod. xl. 21 (23), &c.) or in Chron., *ἄρτοι ἐνώπιοι* (1 Chr. ix. 32); i.e., it points to the ordered rows upon the table rather than to their ceremonial import. See however Deissmann, *Bibelstudien*, p. 155 f. (E. Tr., p. 157). It was one of the glories of Judas Maccabaeus that he restored the use of the shewbread (2 Macc. x. 3, τῶν ἄρτων τὴν πρόθεσιν ἐποίησαντο).

οὐς οὐκ ἔξ. φαγεῖν εἰ μὴ τοὺς ἱερεῖς] 'Which it was not lawful that any should eat except the priests': so Lc.; Mt. has the more usual construction *ἔξεστιν...τοῖς ἱερευσιν*. On the law of the shewbread see Lev. xxiv. 5, Joseph. *ant.* iii. 10. 7, οἱ δὲ τοῖς ἱερευσιν πρὸς τροφήν δίδονται. But the prohibition does not seem to have been absolute; cf. 1 Sam. xxi. 4. Οὐκ ἔξεστιν is taken out of the mouth of the Scribes, and used in their sense (v. 24): it was at least as unlawful to eat the shewbread as to pluck and eat corn on the Sabbath.

καὶ ἔδωκεν καὶ τοῖς σὺν αὐτῷ οὖσιν] Cf. v. 25, οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ. An O. T. phrase

S. M.²

(see Gen. iii. 6). Delitzsch renders: *ἄρτοι ἱερεῶν ἐνώπιοι*. The companions were in David's case *παῖδάκια*, *ἄρτοι*, i.e. personal followers, the nucleus of the crowd who gathered round him in the cave of Adullam (1 Sam. xxii. 2). The contrast between these men and the peaceful disciples of Jesus is great, but it only serves to add force to the argument.

27. Mt. gives another argument: the priests in the temple were compelled to violate the strict law of the Sabbath, their duties being in fact doubled on that day (Numb. xxviii. 9); if the exigencies of the temple justified their conduct, a greater than the temple was here to justify the disciples. He adds a quotation from Hos vi. 6, which he had previously cited in connexion with the saying of v. 17 (Mt. ix. 13).

τὸ σάββατον...διὰ τὸ σάββατον] Mc. only; cf. Hawkins, *H.S.* p. 99. Comp. 2 Macc. v. 19, οὐ διὰ τὸν τόπον τὸ ἔθνος, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ ἔθνος τὸν τόπον ὁ κύριος ἐξελέξατο. The Rabbis themselves occasionally admitted the principle; see Schöttgen *ad l.* and the passage cited by Meyer from *Mechilta* in Exod. xxxi. 13: "the Sabbath is delivered unto you, and ye are not delivered to the Sabbath." Our Lord's words rise higher, and reach further: at the root of the Sabbath-law was the love of God for mankind, and not for Israel only. Cf. Ephrem: "the Sabbath was appointed not for God's sake, but for the sake of man." Bengel: "origo et finis rerum spectanda; benedictio sabbati (Gen. ii. 3) hominem

† 28 καὶ οὐχ ὁ ἄνθρωπος διὰ τὸ σάββατον. ²⁸ ὥστε
κύριός ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ τοῦ σαββάτου.

III. 1 ¹ Καὶ εἰσῆλθεν πάλιν εἰς συναγωγὴν, καὶ ἦν ἐκεῖ
2 ἄνθρωπος ἐξηραμμένην ἔχων τὴν χεῖρα. ² καὶ παρετή-

27 om και ουχ ο ανθρ. δ. το σ. συγ^{dm} | om και 1° AC^gΠ al^p
γωγην] pr την ACDLZ^g† al (om KB) | εξηραμμενην] ξηραν D
AC^gΔΑΣΤ min^{pm}

III 1 συνα-

2 παρετηρουντο

spectat." For a similar antithesis cf. 1 Cor. xi. 9. 'Ο ἄνθρωπος, man, i.e. humanity; cf. Eccl. i. 3, iii. 19.

28. ὥστε κύριός ἐστιν κτλ.] Wycliffe, "and so mannes sone is also lord of the sabbath." Κύριος γάρ ἐστιν, Mt.; K. ἐστιν, Lc. In Mc. the sequence of the thought is clear. The Sabbath, being made for man's benefit, is subject to the control of the ideal and representative Man, to whom it belongs. On ὥστε with the indic. mood see WM., p. 377, Burton § 237, and cf. Mc. x. 8. Κύριος is here perhaps rather 'owner' than 'master'—מֵיִשְׁרָאֵל לְבָנָא, cf. Gen. xlix. 23, Jud. xix. 22. On ὁ υἱ. τ. ἀνθρ. see e. 10 n. Tatian, followed by the O. L. cod. a, places after this verse c. iii. 21 (q.v.), as if it was His doctrine of the Sabbath which led our Lord's relatives to suspect insanity.

III. 1—6. HEALING OF A WITHERED HAND ON THE SABBATH (Mt. xii. 9—14, Lc. vi. 6—11).

1. καὶ εἰσῆλθεν πάλιν εἰς συναγωγὴν] Another scene in a synagogue. Πάλιν points back to i. 21 (cf. ii. 1, 13; iii. 20, iv. 1) unless, with Bengel, we interpret "alio sabbato." Εἰς συναγωγὴν, not εἰς τὴν σ., as in i. 21, (vi. 2), where the synagogue is localised; here the reader's thought is limited to the fact that the event took place in a synagogue. Cf. Jo. vi. 59, xviii. 20, James ii. 2; similarly we speak of going 'to church' or being 'in church' when no particular building is in view. Mc. suggests, and Mt. seems distinctly to state (μεταβάς ἐκεῖθεν ἦλθεν), that this visit to the synagogue followed

immediately after the cornfield incident; Lc. places it on another Sabbath (ἐν ἑτέρῳ σαββάτῳ). St Augustine's reply (*de cons. ev.* 81, "post quot dies in synagoga eorum venerit...non expressum est") is not wholly satisfactory; the two traditions if not absolutely inconsistent are clearly distinct, Lc. perhaps possessing information unknown to Mc. and Mt. Cod. D meets the difficulty by omitting ἑτέρῳ in Lc.

καὶ ἦν ἐκεῖ ἄνθρωπος κτλ.] For ἐγραινομαι (=שָׁנָא) see 3 Regn. xiii. 4, Zach. xi. 17. Jo. (v. 3) mentions ἐγροί as a class of chronic invalids; in the present instance the paralysis of the hand was not congenital, but as Bengel says "morbo aut verbera," as the past participle implies—a point which Mt.'s ξηράν overlooks. τὴν χεῖρα, 'his hand,' cf. v. 3, vv. 11; for exx. of the predicative use of the art. see Blass, *Gr.* p. 158. Lc. adds that the hand was ἡ δεξιὰ. Jerome says that the Gospel according to the Hebrews represented the man as pleading his case with the Lord: "caementarius eram, manibus victum quaeritans; precor te, Iesu, ut mihi restituas sanitatem ne turpiter mendicam cibos."

2. καὶ παρετήρουν αὐτόν] Cf. Ps. xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 12, παρατηρήσεται (פָּקַד) ὁ ἀμαρτωλὸς τὸν δίκαιον: Dan. vi. 11, Sus. 12, 16 (Th.). The middle is more frequent, but παρατηρεῖν occurs in Susanna and in Lc. xx. 20. Polybius (xvii. 3. 2) couples παρατηρεῖν with ἐνεδρεῖν. This hostile sense is not however inherent in the word, which

ρουν αὐτὸν εἰ τοῖς σάββασιν θεραπεύσει αὐτόν, ἵνα
κατηγορήσωσιν αὐτοῦ. ³καὶ λέγει τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ τῷ ³
τὴν χεῖρα ἔχοντι ξηράν[†] Ἔγειρε εἰς τὸ μέσον. ⁴καὶ ⁴ τ¹⁰
λέγει αὐτοῖς Ἐξεστὶν τοῖς σάββασιν ἀγαθοποιῆσαι

2 τοῖς σ.] pr εν MCDHM min¹ me | θεραπευει KDS | κατηγορησουσιν DZ 3 τω
τῷ χ. εχ. ξηραν BL 565 a me aeth] τω τῷ ξ. χ. εχ. NC^a Δ 33 τω εξηραμμενη εχ.
τ. χ. A^{cont} (D) ΓΙΙΣΦ[†] al go | εγειραι UIΦ | εἰς τὸ μέσον (εν μεσω D c) | pr και στήθι
D c aeth 4 εξεστιν] pr τι E^a 1 118 131 arm | τοῖς σαββ.] pr εν ADE al 2^o me
go | αγαθοποιησαι] αγαθον ποιησαι N τι αγ. τ. D e arm

merely means (Lightfoot on Gal. iv. 10) to observe minutely, going along as it were with the object for the purpose of watching its movements. Lc. uses the middle here and in xiv. 1. Παρατηρεῖν εἰ, to watch whether; cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 211.

εἰ τοῖς σάββασιν θεραπεύσει] According to the Rabbinical rule relief might be given to a sufferer on the Sabbath only when life was in danger (Schürer II. ii. 104). Since in the present case postponement was clearly possible, a charge might lie against Jesus before the Sanhedrin if He restored the hand; and they watched Him closely in the hope that this opportunity might be given (ἵνα κατηγορήσωσιν αὐτόν). According to Mt. they even challenged Him by asking Εἰ ἔξεστι τοῖς σάββασιν θεραπεύειν; The question afterwards put to them by Jesus (Mc.) does not exclude this account of the matter (Victor, *εἰκὸς δὲ ἀμφότερα γεγενῆσθαι*); but Lc.'s comment (ἦδει τοὺς διαλογισμοὺς αὐτῶν) seems to be inconsistent with it, and the additional matter in Mt. clearly belongs to another occasion (Mt. xii. 11, 12=Lc. xiii. 15, xiv. 5).

3. καὶ λέγει τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ κτλ.] His knowledge of their purpose (Lc.) did not deter Him: comp. Dan. vi. 10. His first step was to bring the man out into the body of the synagogue where he could be seen by all (Mc., Lc.); there should be no secrecy and

no need for παρατήρησις in the matter, since a principle was involved: comp. Jo. xviii. 20. Ἔγειρε εἰς τὸ μέσον, a pregnant construction: 'arise [and come] into the midst'; cf. examples in Blass, *Gr.* p. 122. Lc. interpolates καὶ στήθι, and adds καὶ ἀναστὰς ἵστη—details which Mc. leaves to be imagined. The purpose of the command is clear. The miracle was intended to be a public and decisive answer to the question 'Will He work His cures on the Sabbath?'

4. καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς κτλ.] The Lord anticipates their question (cf. ii. 8). Lc. prefixes ἐπερωτῶ ὑμᾶς. His questioning of the Rabbis began in childhood (Lc. ii. 46): in the method there was nothing unusual, still less disrespectful; see J. Lightfoot on Lc. 7. c. The present question puts a new colour on that which was in their minds; for θεραπεύειν He substitutes ἀγαθοποιῆσαι, which raises the principle. Ἀγαθοποιεῖν (formed on the analogy of the class. κακοποιεῖν) is a word of the LXX. (=ג'פ'י), for which class. Gk. used εὖ ποιεῖν or εὐεργετεῖν. In Tob. xii. 13, 1 Macc. xi. 33 ἀγαθὸν ποιεῖν has been substituted by some of the scribes, and the same tendency appears here; but the compound is well supported in the N.T., especially in 1 Peter, where, besides ἀγαθοποιεῖν (*quater*), we find ἀγαθοποιία and ἀγαθοποιός. Ἡ κακοποιῆσαι raises the startling alternative: 'if good may not be done on

ἢ κακοποιῆσαι, ψυχὴν σῶσαι ἢ ἀποκτεῖναι; οἱ δὲ
5 ἐσιώπων. ⁵καὶ περιβλεψάμενος αὐτοὺς μετ' ὀργῆς,
§ P συνλυπούμενος [§]ἐπὶ τῇ πωρώσει τῆς καρδίας αὐτῶν,

4 η] pr μαλλον 28 124 | αποκτεναι] απολεσαι LΔ 1 124 209 2^{re} latt sy^{am} arm |
εσιωπησαν (L) ΣΦ a g q 5 επι τ. πωρωσει] επι τ. πηρωσει 17 20 arm super caeci-
tate(m) cordis a b e f q v g επι τ. νεκρωσει D sy^{am} super emortua corda o ff i r

the Sabbath, are you prepared to justify evildoing on that day? I.e., Was it unlawful on the Sabbath to rescue a life from incipient death (ψυχὴν σῶσαι), and yet lawful to watch for the life of another, as they were doing at the moment? Was the Sabbath a day for maleficent and not for beneficent action? Ἀποκτεῖναι is used of a judicial sentence, Jo. xviii. 31; Lc. substitutes here the more usual ἀπολέσαι.

οἱ δὲ ἐσιώπων: whether from policy, or shame (ix. 34), or simply because they had no answer ready (Lc. xx. 26).

5. καὶ περιβλεψάμενος αὐτούς] Except in Lc. vi. 10 (the parallel to this context) περιβλέπεσθαι is used by Mc. only (iii. 5, 34, v. 32, ix. 8, x. 23, xi. 11), and five times out of six in reference to the quick searching glance round the circle of His friends or enemies, which St Peter remembered as characteristic of the Lord: see Ellicott, *Lectures*, pp. 25, 176. Bengel: "vultus Christi multa nos docuit." For the use of περιβλ. in the LXX. cf. Exod. ii. 12, 3 Regn. xxi. (xx.) 40, Tob. xi. 5. Μετ' ὀργῆς: there was anger in the look or attending it (cf. μετὰ δακρύων Acts xx. 31, Heb. xii. 17). Anger is attributed to the Lamb, Apoc. vi. 16, 17: it is "legitimate in the absence of the personal element" (Gould), i.e. if not vindictive, and not inconsistent with a gentle character (Mt. xi. 29).

συνλυπούμενος ἐπὶ κτλ.] Mc. only. The anger was tempered by grief: comp. 1 Esdr. ix. 2, πενθῶν ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀνομιῶν τῶν μεγάλων τοῦ πλήθους.

Συνλυπεῖσθαι, Vg. *contristari*, implies sorrow arising from sympathy, either with the sorrow of another (cf. Ps. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 21, where the ὁ συνλυπούμενος answers to ὁ παρακαλῶν), or, as here, with his unconsoled misery. With this sorrow of Christ for sinners comp. Eph. iv. 30. Sorrow is predicated of Jesus again in Mt. xxvi. 37. Συνλυπούμενος pres., in contrast with περιβλεψάμενος aor., points to the abiding nature of this grief: the look was momentary, the sorrow habitual. Cf. *Oxyrhynch. log.* 3 ποτε ἡ ψυχὴ μου ἐπὶ τοῖς υἱοῖς τῶν ἀδελφῶν. Πάρωσις τῆς καρδίας occurs again in Eph. iv. 18, where it is a characteristic of pagan life: in this respect unbelieving Israel was on a level with untaught heathendom (Rom. xi. 25); even the Apostles suffered at times from this same malady (Mc. viii. 17). Πάρουσθαι is 'to grow callous,' and πάρωσις in medical language is the formation of the hard substance (πῶρος, *callus*) which unites the fractured ends of a broken bone; transferred to things spiritual, it is the process of moral ossification, which renders men insensible to spiritual truth. Cod. D and the Sin. Syriac express the result by substituting νέκρωσις: so some O.L. texts, *super emortua illorum corda*. The idea seems to be derived from Isa. vi. 10, where the LXX. has ἐπαχύνθη... ἡ καρδιά τοῦ λαοῦ τούτου, but Jo. (xii. 40) paraphrases ἐπάωρσεν αὐτῶν τὴν καρδίαν. The Vg. renders *super caecitate(m) cordis eorum* (Wycliffe, "on the blyndnesse of her harte," followed by Tindale and Cranmer), reading appa-

λέγει τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ Ἐκτεινον τὴν χεῖρά σου· ^{§ F} καὶ [¶] ἐξέτεινεν, καὶ ἀπεκατεστάθη ἡ χεὶρ αὐτοῦ. [¶] ⁶ καὶ [¶] ἐξελθόντες οἱ Φαρισαῖοι εὐθὺς μετὰ τῶν Ἑρῳδιανῶν συμβούλιον ἐδίδουν κατ' αὐτοῦ ὅπως αὐτὸν ἀπολέσωσιν.

5 om σου BEMSUVI[¶] min^{nom} | ἐξέτεινεν] + τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ svt^{hier} | ἀπεκατεστάθη (NABLPΓΑΠ³ al) αποκ. (DII³ min^{nom}) | ἀπεκατεστη O 565 | ἡ χεὶρ αὐτ. (om svt^{hier}) | + εὐθεως D II i + ιγης ως ἡ ἀλλῃ C³LIΓ al + ως ἡ α. svt^{hier} 6 om ευθυ DL al b c ff gi q aeth | ἐδιδουν BL 13 28 69 124 346 604 | ἐποίησαν NCOA 238 736 1071 2^o al^{nom} ἐποιουν APTIΠΣΦ al latt^{vul} vs arm go ποιουντες D | om κατ αὐτοῦ svt^{hier} | ἀπολεσουσιν Σ

rently πηρώσει: cf. Job xvii. 7, B, πεπώρωνται...οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ μου, where N^{ca} A have the variant πεπήρωνται. See however *J. Th. St.* iii. 1, p. 81 ff., where Dr J. Armitage Robinson maintains that πέρωσις acquired by use the sense of πήρωσις.

λέγει τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ] As He had turned to the paralytic, ii. 10, 11. A command in each case precedes the healing; recovery comes through faith and obedience. With the whole scene comp. 3 Regn. xiii. 6.

ἀπεκατεστάθη ἡ χεὶρ] Mt. adds ὑγίης ὥς ἡ ἄλλη. For this use of ἀπεκ. cf. Mc. viii. 25. The verb is frequent in the later Gk. and in the LXX; in the N.T. (exc. Heb. xiii. 19) its use is always more or less distinctly Messianic, and based perhaps on Mal. iv. 5 (see on Mc. ix. 12). Each miracle of healing was an earnest in an individual case of the ἀποκατάστασις πάντων (Acts iii. 21). For the double augment see WH., *Notes*, p. 162, and Blass, *Gr.*, p. 39.

6. καὶ ἐξελθόντες οἱ Φ. εὐθὺς] The Pharisees left the synagogue mad with rage (ἐκλήσθησαν ἀνοίας, Lc.) and lost no time (εὐθὺς, Mc. only) in plotting revenge. Lc. speaks only of an informal discussion (διεἰλάουν πρὸς ἀλλήλους), Mc., Mt. of a council or consultation (συμβούλιον—in Prov. xv. 22 it is Th.'s word for תִּבְלָה, LXX. συνέδριον). Συμβ. διδόναι occurs here only in the N.T.; the usual phrases

are σ. λαμβάνειν (Mt.⁶) or ποιεῖν (Mc. xv. 1, with a variant ἐτοιμάζειν). Ἐδίδουν (ἐποιούουν) perhaps implies that the consultation held that day was but one of many; the last is described in xv. 1. Ὅπως αὐτὸν ἀπολέσωσιν represents the purpose and ultimate issue of their counsels (cf. Burton, § 207)—not however without reference to the means to be employed. Lc. gives the immediate subject of debate—τί ἂν ποιήσαιεν τῷ Ἰησοῦ, and Mc.'s form implies the question Πῶς αὐτὸν ἀπολέσωμεν; (WM., p. 374).

μετὰ τῶν Ἑρῳδιανῶν] Mc. only. Tindale, "with them that belonged to Herode." The Ἑρῳδιανοὶ appear again in the same company c. xii. 13=Mt. xxii. 16, and some understanding between the two parties is implied also in Mc. viii. 15. Josephus (*ant.* xiv. 15. 10) speaks of τοὺς τὰ Ἑρῳδου φρονούντας, but the term Ἑρῳδιανός occurs only in Mt., Mc. Adjectives in -ανός denote partisanship (Blass on Acts xi. 26). An Herodian party, so far as it found a place in Jewish life, would be actuated by mixed motives; some would join it from sympathy with the Hellenising policy of the Herod family, others because they "saw in the power" of that family "the pledge of the preservation of their national existence" (Westcott in Smith's *B.D.*³, s.v.). The latter would have certain interests in common with the Pharisees, and

7 ἸΚαὶ ὁ Ἰησοῦς μετὰ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ ἀνεχώ-
ρησεν πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ πολὺ πλῆθος ἀπὸ τῆς
8 Γαλιλαίας ἠκολούθησεν καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰουδαίας ⁸ καὶ

7 Ἰησοῦς] + γοῦς 1071 | πρὸς] eis DHP min^{ssm} παρα 13 28 69 124 1071 | πολὺ
πλῆθος] πολὺς οχλὸς D latt | ἠκολούθησεν] om D 28 124 a (b) eff i q syri^{ss} post Ιουδ.
transp MBD 238 1071 f vg + αὐτῶ φ

might have readily joined them in an effort to suppress a teacher who threatened the *status quo*; although, as Bengel quaintly suggests, "for-tasse non magnopere curabant Sabbathum." The Pharisees on their part, without any great affection for the Herods, could acquiesce in their rule as the less of two evils. H. the Great had made bids for their support (Schürer i. i. pp. 419, 444 f.), and Lc. shews (xiii. 31 f., xxiii. 10) that they were not unwilling to use Antipas as an ally against Jesus, or even to act as emissaries of the Tetrarch.

7—12. SECOND GREAT CONCOURSE BY THE SEA (Mt. xii. 15—21, Lc. vi. 17—19).

7. καὶ ὁ Ἰησοῦς...ἀνεχώρησεν] Ἀναχωρεῖν is used, esp. by Mt., of withdrawal from danger, Mt. ii. 12 ff., iv. 12, xiv. 13; in the present context Mt. makes this meaning clear by adding γοῦς. Jesus withdrew from the town to the seaside because He was aware of the plot. He and His would be safer on the open beach, surrounded by crowds of followers, than in the narrow streets of Capernaum. His friends would prevent an arrest; in case of danger, a boat was at hand. Εἰς is the usual preposition after ἀναχωρεῖν (Mt. ii. 14, &c.): πρὸς gives the direction or locality of the retreat (cf. ii. 2). On the policy of this retreat see Bede: "neque adhuc venerat hora passionis eius, neque extra Ierusalem fuit locus passionis."

καὶ πολὺ πλῆθος κτλ.] Cf. i. 28, 37, 45; ii. 13. Πλῆθος is frequent in Lc.;

for πολὺ πλ. cf. Lc. xxiii. 27, Acts xiv. 1, xvii. 4. On the prominence given to the adj. see WM., p. 657; the normal order occurs when the words are repeated in v. 8. The punctuation of this paragraph is open to some doubt; we may either keep ἠκολούθησεν for the Galileans, assigning the other factors in the crowd to ἦλθον (v. 8), or we may begin a new sentence at πλῆθος πολὺ, or at ἀκούοντες. WH. and R.V. adopt the former view, but the repeated ἀπὸ seems to point to the continuity of the words from καὶ πολὺ τοῖς Ἰουδαίαις, and probably to Σιδῶνα: comp. Lc. πλῆθος πολὺ...οἱ ἦλθον.

7—8. καὶ ἀπὸ τ. Ἰουδαίας κτλ.] The Galilean following is now supplemented by others from south, east, and north. Judaea had already sent Pharisees and Scribes (Lc. v. 17), and now, perhaps as a result of the synagogue preaching mentioned in Lc. iv. 45, adds its contribution to the Lord's willing hearers. Jerusalem is named separately, as in Isa. i. 1, Jer. iv. 3, Joel iii. 20; cf. i. 5. Ἡ Ἰδουμαία, named here only in the N.T. = Ἰδῶνα in the LXX. (Isa. xxxiv. 5, 6, &c.). The victories of Judas Maccabaeus (1 Macc. v. 3) and John Hyrcanus (Joseph. ant. xiii. 9. 1) had gone far to remove the barrier between Edom and Israel, and the Edomite extraction of the Herods brought the two peoples nearer: "in our Lord's time Idumaea was practically a part of Judaea with a Jewish [circumcised] population" (G. A. Smith, *Hist. Geogr.* p. 240; cf. Joseph. ant. xiii. 9. 1). Moreover in Roman times Idumaea was

ἀπὸ Ἱεροσολύμων καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰδουμαίας καὶ πέραν
τοῦ Ἰορδάνου καὶ περὶ Τύρον καὶ Σιδῶνα, πλήθος
πολύ, ἀκούοντες ὅσα ποιεῖ, ἦλθον πρὸς αὐτόν. ⁹ καὶ ὁ
εἶπεν τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ ἵνα πλοιάριον προσκαρτερῇ

8 om και απο της Ιδουμ. N* 1 118 131 209 258 off syri^{ac} arm | περαν] pr oi
D f | περι] pr oi ADPΓΠΣΦ tell a vg syri^{ac} go arm | Σιδωνα] pr oi περι D | om
πληθ. πολυ a b c syri^{ac} | ακουοντες NBD 1 13 69 al latt (exc a) me go aeth] ακουσωντες
ACDLPTΠΣΦ al | οσα] a CD min² a ir vg me | ποιει BL syri^{ac} | εποιει NACDPTΓΑΠΣΦ
al latt me | ηλθαν D ηλθεν U 9 πλοιαρια B

used loosely for the south border-
land of Judaea; cf. Joseph. *c. Ap.*
ii. 9 ἡ μὲν Ἰδουμαία τῆς ἡμετέρας χάρας
ἐστὶν ὁμορος κατὰ Γάζαν καίμην; *ant.*
v. 1. 22 ἡ μὲν Ἰούδα λαχούσα πᾶσαν
αἰρεῖται τὴν καθύπερθεν Ἰδουμαίαν παρα-
τείουσαν μὲν ἄχρι τῶν Ἱεροσολύμων,
τὸ δ' ἔδρος ἕως τῆς Σοδομίτιδος λίμνης
καθίκουσιν. Thus Judaea and Idu-
maea together represent the South.
The East too sent its contribution
from Peraea (πέραν τοῦ Ἰορδάνου, i.e.
ἀπὸ τοῦ πέραν τ. 'I.). Ἡ Περαια
(Joseph. *B. J.* iii. 3. 3) is both in
LXX and N.T. simply ἡ πέραν τοῦ
Ἰορδάνου = יַרְדֵּן, cf. Isa. ix. 1
(viii. 23), Mt. iv. 25, Mc. x. 1. Accord-
ing to Josephus *l.c.* Peraea extended
on the East of Jordan from Machaerus
to Pella, i.e. it lay chiefly between the
Jabbok and the Arnon; but, like
Idumaea, the name seems to have
been somewhat loosely applied (G. A.
Smith, p. 539); Mt. in a similar list
(iv. 25) substitutes Decapolis for
Peraea: see note on Mc. v. 20. From
the North-West came inhabitants of
the Phœnician sea-coast (περὶ Τύρον
καὶ Σιδῶνα = τῆς παραλίου Τύρον καὶ
Σιδῶνος, Lc.); the district is called
Φωνικία in Acts xi. 19, xv. 3, xxi. 2,
and in the LXX. (1 Esdr. ii. 16 ff.,
2 Macc. iii. 5, &c.), but not in the
Gospels, where it is simply τὰ μέρη
or τὰ ὅρια Τύρον κ. Σιδῶνος (Mt. xv.
21, Mc. vii. 24). The network of
roads which covered Galilee facilitated

such gatherings; see G. A. Smith,
p. 425 ff.

πλήθος πολύ κτλ.] Cf. πολλὸ πλῆθος
v. 7, note; the emphasis is no longer
on the magnitude of the concourse,
but on its cause. The fame of the
miracles (cf. i. 28, 45) had brought
them together, and also, as Lc. adds,
the fame of the teaching (ἦλθον ἀκούσαι
αὐτοῦ καὶ λαθῆναι). Ἀκούοντες ὅσα
ποιεῖ, ἦλθον: for ἀκούοντες we expect
ἀκούσαντες (see vv. 11.), but the pres.
part. may denote that the rumour on
the strength of which they started
continued and increased in strength
(WM., p. 429; Burton § 59, who calls
it "the present of past action still in
progress"); in ποιεῖ we hear the re-
port as it is passed from one to another
in the crowd. Ὅσα, 'how many things'
rather than 'how great,' = 'all that';
cf. Mc. iii. 28, v. 19, vi. 30, x. 21;
Lc. viii. 39; Acts xiv. 27, xv. 4, 12.

9. καὶ εἶπεν... ἵνα κτλ.] On εἰπεῖν
ἵνα see WM., p. 422. Πλοιάριον, Vg.
navicula, probably here a light boat
in contrast with a fishing smack
(πλοῖον), as in Jo. vi. 22, 24, xxi. 8
(cf. Westcott). Προσκαρτερεῖν (Acts⁸,
Paul², here only in the Gospels) is
rendered in the Vg. by *perseverare*,
perdurare, *instare*, *adhaerere*, *pa-
rere*, *servire*, and here by *deservire*:
in Mc. the English versions from
Tindale have had the happy rendering
'wait on.' The boat was to keep
close to the shore, moving when He

10 αὐτῷ διὰ τὸν ὄχλον, ἵνα μὴ θλίβωσιν αὐτόν ¹⁰ πολ-
 λούς γὰρ ἐθεράπευσεν, ὥστε ἐπιπίπτειν αὐτῷ ἵνα
 τ^W 11 αὐτοῦ ἄψωνται ὅσοι εἶχον μᾶστιγας. ¹¹ καὶ τὰ
 πνεύματα τὰ ἀκάθαρτα, ὅταν αὐτὸν ἐθεώρουν, προσέ-
 § 1 πιπτον αὐτῷ καὶ ἔκραζον λέγοντα ὅτι Κύ εἶ ὁ υἱὸς

9 αὐτον] + πολλοι D a ff + α οχλοι 13 28 69 124 346 10 εθεραπευεν KΠ κιν²
 lat¹⁰ vg me | αὐτω] pr en D latt 11 καὶ πν. ακαθ. D | οταν] + ου D | εθεωρουν
 (NB CDGLΔΣ 13 33 69 1071 al)] εθεωρει APTΠΦ | προσεπιπταν B προσεπιπτεν EHSUV
 al | εκραζεν EHMSUV al | λεγοντες BDK min^{pass} | συ ει] + ο χριστος CMPΦ 16 121 syz^{hcl}

moved, so as to be ready at any moment to receive Him; comp. Lc. v. 3. On the present occasion He does not seem to have used it; the work of healing kept Him on the land as long as it was possible to remain there. There was no shrinking from contact with the crowd, but only a provision against a real danger—ἵνα μὴ θλίβωσιν αὐτόν. For the literal sense of θλίβω cf. Mt. vii. 14 τεθλιμμένη ἡ ὁδός: both in LXX and N.T. it is used with few exceptions metaphorically.

10. πολλούς γὰρ ἐθεράπευσεν κτλ.] On θεραπεύειν see note on i. 34. For πολλούς, Mt. has πάντας: see note on i. 34: all were healed who touched Him or on whom He laid hands.

ὥστε ἐπιπίπτειν αὐτῷ] The enthusiasm grew till it became dangerous: the sufferers threw themselves on Him in their eagerness, or impelled by the crowd. For ἐπιπίπτειν τινί (more usually ἐπὶ τινα or τινι) see 2 Regn. xvii. 9, Job vi. 16, Judith xv. 6. The action is not always hostile (cf. Acts xx. 10), but it implies suddenness, and usually some degree of passion; Field (*Notes*, p. 25) adduces Thuc. vii. 84, ἐπίπτοντες τε ἀλλήλοις καὶ κατεπά-
 ρουν. In the present case it was natural enough, yet perilous. ἵνα αὐτοῦ ἄψωνται: contact was thought to be a condition, since it was often the concomitant, of healing (Mc. i. 41, v. 27 ff., vi. 56, viii. 22; cf. Lc. ἐξήρουν ἀπεσθαι αὐτοῦ, ὅτι δύναμις παρ' αὐτοῦ ἐξήρχετο καὶ ἔλαιν πάντας).

ὅσοι εἶχον μᾶστιγας] For this use of μᾶστιγες see Mc. v. 29, 34, Lc. vii. 21 νόσων καὶ μαστίγων. Μᾶστιξ represents disease or suffering as a Divine scourge used for chastisement; comp. Prov. iii. 12, cited in Heb. xii. 6; the idea is frequent in the O.T. and 'Apocrypha,' cf. e.g. Ps. lxxiii. 4, 5, Jer. v. 3, Tob. xiii. 14 (18), 2 Macc. iii. 34, ix. 11, Ps. Sol. x. 1, but the noun does not appear in the LXX. as interchangeable with νόσος: possibly even in the N.T. it carries with it the thought of greater suffering, as well as of a more direct visitation of God.

11. καὶ τὰ πνεύματα τὰ ἀκάθ. κτλ.] For πνεῦμα ἀκάθαρτον = δαίμόνιον see i. 23 note. ὅταν αὐτὸν ἐθεώρουν = the class. ὅτε or ὅποτε θεωροῖεν (Madv. § 134 d); see Burton, §§ 290, 315, and cf. WM., p. 388, Blass, *Gr.* p. 207: 'whenever, as often as, they caught sight of Him.' Προσεπίπτον—an act of homage (Acts xvi. 29) akin to adoration (cf. Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 6, προσκυνήσωμεν καὶ προσέσωμεν αὐτῷ), now, as it seems, for the first time offered to Jesus since the commencement of His ministry; subsequently such prostrations were frequent (Mc. v. 6, 33, vii. 25). The contrast between ἐπιπίπτειν (v. 10) and προσπίπτειν is striking and perhaps not accidental.

καὶ ἔκραζον κτλ.] Κράζω is used of the wild cry of the demoniacs also in i. 23, v. 5, 7, ix. 26. The words of the cry go beyond the confession of

τοῦ θεοῦ. ¹² καὶ πολλὰ ἐπέτιμα αὐτοῖς ἵνα μὴ αὐτὸν ¹² φανερόν ποιήσωσιν.

¹³ Καὶ ἀναβαίνει εἰς τὸ ὄρος καὶ προσκαλεῖται οὓς ¹³

¹² ποιήσωσιν] ποιῶσιν B²DKLΠ* ¹³ 69 al¹⁸⁸⁰ + ὅτι ἤδεισαν τὸν χριστὸν αὐτὸν εἶναι
C⁵ 2 pe¹⁰⁰⁰ w¹⁰⁰⁰ a + ὅτι ἡδ. αὐτὸν b ff g q t

i. 24, for ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, however interpreted, is more definite than ὁ ἅγιος. Comp. Mt. iv. 6, ὁ διάβολος λέγει αὐτῷ Εἰ υἱὸς εἶ τοῦ θεοῦ κτλ. The earliest confession of the Sonship seems to have come from evil spirits, who knew Jesus better than he was known by His own disciples—τὰ δαμόνια πιστεύουσιν (James ii. 19).

12. καὶ πολλὰ ἐπέτιμα αὐτοῖς κτλ.] Cf. i. 25, 43. The purpose of the censure was to prevent a premature divulgence of His true character: cf. Phil. ii. 6, οὐχ ἄρπαγμόν ἡγήσατο τὸ εἶναι ἴσα τῷ θεῷ. Mt. reminds his readers of Isa. xlii. 1—4, which he sees fulfilled in our Lord's freedom from personal ambition. Πολλὰ ἐπέτιμα, Vg. *vehementer comminabatur*: πολλά as an adverb is characteristic of Mc., cf. v. 10, 23, 43, ix. 26. Mt. has the less vivid ἐπετίμησεν αὐτοῖς: Lc. omits the circumstance. φανερόν ποιεῖν = φανεροῦν occurs only here and in Mt.'s parallel. The φανέρισις was postponed only; cf. iv. 22, Rom. xvi. 26; it was not yet the time for a general manifestation (Jo. vii. 6 f., xvii. 6), and the δαμόνια were possibly aware that their revelations could only work mischief at this stage. "Nec tempus erat, neque hi praecones" (Bengel). Bede compares Pa. xlix. (1.) 16.

13—19 a. SECOND WITHDRAWAL FROM CAPERNAUM, AND CHOICE OF THE TWELVE (Mt. x. 1—4, Lc. vi. 12—16).

13. καὶ ἀναβαίνει κτλ.] Lc. ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ταύταις ἐξελθεῖν, again implying an interval where Mc.'s narrative seems to be continuous (comp. Mc. iii. 1); in Mt. the order

is entirely different. Ἀναβαίνει, the historical present, frequent in Mc. (e.g. i. 21, 40, ii. 15, 18, iii. 4, 8; cf. Hawkins, p. 113 ff.); τὸ ὄρος as in vi. 46—the hills above the Lake (τὰ ὄρη, v. 5), cf. ἡ θάλασσα (ii. 13, iii. 7): any other mountain is specified, e.g. ix. 2, xi. 1. Similarly in Gen. xix. 17 τὸ ὄρος (ἣ) is the heights above the Jordan valley, and in Jud. i. 19, the hill country of Judah (ἡ ὄρειά, Lc. i. 39, 65). With the phrase ἀναβαίνειν εἰς τὸ ὄ. compare Mt. v. 1, xiv. 23, xv. 29.

The purpose of this retreat to the hills is stated by Lc.: ἐγένετο...ἐξελθεῖν αὐτὸν...προσεύξασθαι, καὶ ἦν διανυκτερεύων ἐν τῇ προσευχῇ τοῦ θεοῦ. A crisis had been reached, for which special preparation must be made. "A way was prepared in that night of prayer upon the hills whereby an organic life was imparted to the little community...Our Lord takes counsel of the Father alone,...when the morning comes [Lc. δὲ ἐγένετο ἡμέρα] His resolve is distinct, and it is forthwith carried out" (Latham, *Pastor parvorum*, p. 238). It was the first Ember night; Victor: τοὺς ἡγουμένους διδάσκων τῆς ἐκκλησίας πρὸ τῶν γνωμένων ὑπ' αὐτῶν χειροτομιῶν διανυκτερεύειν ἐν προσευχῇ.

καὶ προσκαλεῖται οὓς ἤθελεν αὐτός κτλ.] The King chooses His ministers: the selection is His act and not theirs: Jo. vi. 70, xv. 16, Acts i. 2. For other instances of the exercise of our Lord's human will, see i. 41, vii. 24, ix. 30, Jo. xvii. 24, xxi. 22; and for its renunciation, xiv. 36, Jo. v. 30. Bengel: "volēbat, ex voluntate Patria." Two steps (Mc., Lc.; the point is not noticed by

14 ἤθελεν αὐτός, καὶ ἀπήλθον πρὸς αὐτόν. ¹⁴καὶ ἐποίησεν δώδεκα, [οὓς καὶ ἀποστόλους ὠνόμασεν,] ἵνα ὦσιν μετ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἵνα ἀποστέλλῃ αὐτοὺς κηρύσσειν

14 δώδεκα post να ωσω Daei vg | ους και απ. ωνομασεν NBC*^{vid} Δ 13 28 69 124 238 346 sy^hbol (mss) me (aeth)] om AC^oDLPZ(Φ) min^{pl} latt syrr^{ab} pesh^{bol} (124) go arm | om να 2^o B | αποστειλει Φ | κηρυσσειν] rg και αποστολους ωνομασεν του Φ + το ευαγγελιον D beff^giq

Mt.) appear in this ἐκλογή: (1) the summoning of an inner circle of disciples; (2) the appointment of twelve of their number to a special office. Προσκαλεῖσθαι (*vocare ad se*, Vg.), first in Gen. xxviii. 1, is from this time forth frequently used of the summons of Christ whether to the μαθηταί or the ὄχλος (Mc.⁸). Those who were summoned in this instance ἀπήλθον πρὸς αὐτόν—more perhaps than *venērunt* (Vg.): in coming they finally parted with the surroundings of their previous life.

14. καὶ ἐποίησεν δώδεκα] Out of those who answered His summons He again selected twelve: Lc. ἐκλεξάμενος ἀπ' αὐτῶν δώδεκα; Victor: ἦσαν γὰρ πλείους οἱ παρόντες. These He appointed (ἐποίησεν, Mc.). For ποιεῖν in this sense see 1 Regn. xii. 6 (ὁ ποιήσας τὸν Μωυσήν καὶ τ. Ἀαρών), Acts ii. 36, Heb. iii. 2 (Westcott), Apoc. v. 10; the Vg. *fecit ut essent*, &c. presupposes the Western reading ἐποίησεν ἵνα ὦσιν ἅβ μετ' αὐτοῦ. The number (1) seems to have reference to the tribes of Israel, to whom the Twelve were originally sent (Mt. x. 6, 23); (2) it suggests their relation to the larger Israel as patriarchs and princes of the new Kingdom (Mt. xix. 28, Lc. xxii. 30, Apoc. xxi. 12, 14). Cf. Barn. 8. 3, οἷς ἔδωκεν τοῦ εὐαγγελίου τὴν ἐξουσίαν, οὕσιν δεκαδύο εἰς μαρτύριον τῶν φυλῶν.

οὓς καὶ ἀποστόλους ὠνόμασεν] See vv. 11: the words look like an interpolation from Lc., and it has been suggested that their omission by D and other 'Western' authorities is an

instance of 'Western non-interpolation'; but the external evidence is too strong in their favour to permit their ejection from the text of Mc., even if Mc. vi. 30 does not presuppose their presence here. The name was not perhaps given at the time, but it was given by the Lord; He not only created the office but also (καὶ) imposed the title. Ἀπόστολος is used by the LXX. only in 3 Regn. xiv. 6 (Δ), where it = $\Pi\lambda\psi$, cf. Isa. xviii. 2 Symm. ἀποστέλλων ἀποστόλους (= $\Delta\psi\tau\psi$, Aq. *presbiteras*). For the history and N.T. use of the word see Lightfoot, *Galatians*, p. 92 ff.; Hort, *Eccelesia*, p. 22 ff.

ἵνα ὦσιν μετ' αὐτοῦ κτλ.] Two immediate purposes of the creation of an Apostolate: (1) such closer association with the Master as was impossible for the general body of μαθηταί, (2) a mission based on the special training thus imparted. Association with Christ was at once the training of the Twelve, and if they were faithful, their reward (Jo. xvii. 24). For its effects see Acts iv. 13. On ποιεῖν ἵνα cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 226.

14—15. ἵνα ἀποστέλλῃ κτλ.] Hence the name of their office. On ἀποστέλλω as distinguished from πέμπω see Westcott on Jo. xx. 21 (add. note); for κηρύσσω cf. i. 4, 14, and vv. 11 here; the substance of the original Apostolic κήρυγμα was (Mt. x. 7), Ἐγγικεν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν. A second part of their commission was to exorcise and to heal; Mc. mentions only exorcism, but cf. Mt. (x. 1). For this work au-

¹⁵καὶ ἔχειν ἐξουσίαν ⁸ἐκβάλλειν τὰ δαιμόνια. ¹⁶καὶ ¹⁵₁₆ § W^h
ἐποίησεν τοὺς δώδεκα· καὶ ἐπέθηκεν ὄνομα τῷ Σίμωνι
Πέτρον, ¹⁷καὶ Ἰάκωβον τὸν τοῦ Ζεβεδαίου καὶ Ἰω- 17

15 εχειν] εδωκεν αυτοις D b offit v g aeth | εξουσιαν]+θεραπευειν τας νοσους και
AC²DPΓΠΣΦ min¹²⁰⁰ om¹²⁰⁰ latt syrr arm go 16 και εποιησεν τ. δωδ. KBC²ΔΦ
aeth²] om AC²DLΓΠΣ min¹² latt syrr arm me go aeth²dd πρωτον Σιμωνα 13 69
124 346 | επεθηκεν αυτοις ονοματα 1071 | τω Σ. ονομα APTΠΣΦ al min¹²⁰⁰ Σ. ονομα D

thority was necessary (ἔχειν ἐξουσίαν ἐκβάλλειν, cf. Mt. ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν κτλ.); authority delegated from Christ was to be the note of their ministry, as authority delegated from the Father had been the note of the Master's (see i. 22, ii. 10). Their mission was identical in its purposes with His, but secondary, and dependent on His gifts.

16. καὶ ἐποίησεν τοὺς δώδεκα] The thread of v. 14 is picked up after the parenthesis ἵνα δύνῃ...τὰ δαιμόνια—"and so He created the Twelve." Δώδεκα now has the article, cf. iv. 10, vi. 7, &c.: so Lc. x. 1 ἀνέδειξεν...ἐβδομήκοντα δύο, ib. 17 οἱ ἐβδομήκοντα δύο, Acts vi. 3 ἄνδρας...ἑπτὰ, xxi. 8 ὄντος ἐκ τῶν ἑπτὰ. For ποιῶν cf. v. 14, note.

καὶ ἐπέθηκεν ὄνομα τῷ Σίμωνι Πέτρον] For ἐπιθεῖναι ὄνομα cf. 4 Regn. xxiv. 17, and on the practice of imposing characteristic names on scholars, see Schöttgen, *ad l.*; Bengel: "domini nota est dare cognomen." The construction thus begun is broken off by the intervention of another train of thought. Mc. is (as it seems) about to continue καὶ τῷ Ἰακώβῳ...καὶ Ἰωάνη ἐπέθηκεν ὄνομα Βοανηργέε, when it occurs to him that a list of the twelve will naturally follow ἐποίησεν τοὺς δώδεκα. Hence he proceeds as if he had written Σιμωνα ὃ ἐπέθηκεν ὄνομα Πέτρον. WH. regard καὶ...Σίμωνι as a parenthesis, but a parenthesis in such a context is almost intolerable. Such added names are common in the N.T., cf. Acts i. 23 Βαρσαββᾶν ὃς ἐπεκλήθη Ἰούστος, iv. 36 Ἰωσήφ ὃ ἐπικληθεὶς Βαρνάβας,

xii. 12 Ἰωάνου τοῦ ἐπικαλουμένου Μάρκον: in Acts a similar formula is used in Simon's case (x. 5, 18, 32, xi. 13), but only when that Apostle is mentioned by or to persons outside the Church; elsewhere in the Acts and in the Gospels he is henceforth Πέτρος or Σίμων Πέτρος, the latter especially in St John. Πέτρος = Κηφᾶς (Jo. i. 42), i.e. Κηφ'α (cf. D¹Θ², Job xxx. 6, Jer. iv. 29), Syr. 𐐪𐐤𐐪, a rock, or usually a detached piece of rock, a stone (cf. Hort, *First Epistle of St Peter*, p. 152). "The title appears to mark not so much the natural character of the Apostle as the spiritual office to which he was called" (Westcott): cf. Victor, *ἵνα προλάβῃ τὸ ἔργον ἢ κλήσις προφητικῶς*. The name was actually given at the first call of Simon (Jo. i. c.), but apparently not appropriated till he became an Apostle. Mc.'s ἐπέθηκεν leaves the time undetermined, so that Augustine (*de cons.* 109) may be right: "hoc recolendo dixit, non quod tum factum sit." Justin appears to refer to this verse, *dial.* 106: μετωνομακῆσαι αὐτὸν Πέτρον ἕνα τῶν ἀποστόλων, καὶ γεγραῖσθαι ἐν τοῖς ἀπομνημονεύμασιν αὐτοῦ γεγεννημένον καὶ τοῦτο (cf. *Intr.* p. xxx).

17. καὶ Ἰάκωβον...καὶ Ἰωάνη] Sc. ἐποίησεν. For these Apostles see note on i. 19. They follow next after Peter (πρῶτος Σίμων, Mt.), either because they shared with him the prerogative of a title imposed by the Lord, or because with him they were afterwards singled out for special

τΡ ἀνὴν τὸν ἀδελφὸν τοῦ Ἰακώβου[†]—καὶ ἐπέθηκεν
αὐτοῖς ὄνομα *Βοανηργές*, ὃ ἐστὶν Υἱοὶ βροντῆς—
18¹⁸ καὶ Ἀνδρέαν καὶ Φίλιππον καὶ Βαρθολομαῖον καὶ

17 του Ιακωβου] αυτου Ιακ. ΑΦΞ αλ αυτου G min^{ms} syr^{ms} om του CKSA | ονομα
BD min^s syr^{ms} | ονοματα ΝΑΚΛΓΑΠΞΦ αλ min^{ms} latt syr^{ms} arm me go aeth | βοανη-
ργες ΝΑΒΟΚΛΜΑ^Π 1 33 69 al^{ms} | βοανηργης D βοανηργες ΕFGHUVΠΙ²Φ min^{ms}
βοανηργες Δ* βαηρηργες 604 βαηρηργες 2^{ms} | om ο εστιν υιοι βρ. syr^{ms}

privileges (Mc. v. 37, ix. 2, xiv. 32; Acts i. 13, where the titles are not mentioned, has the same order).

καὶ ἐπέθηκεν αὐτοῖς ὄνομα Βοανηργές κτλ.] Dalman, *Gr.* pp. 112 n., 158 n., suggested that Βοανηργές is a corruption of Βαηρηργές (ܒܐܝܪܝܪܓܝܬ), and similar forms occur in two important cursives (see vv. 11.), and in the Syriac versions, which have the meaningless ܒܐܝܪܝܪܓܝܬ, and the Armenian (*Bano- reges*). More recently (*Worte Jesu*, p. 39, n. 4) he has proposed to regard either o or a as an intrusion into the text. Others have justified the prevalent form by such partial analogies as Σόδομα = סֹדֹמָה, 'Ρουβὼθ = רוּבִּינָה. The second factor in Βοανηργές is hardly less perplexing. The Syriac root ܒܐܝܪܝܪܓܝܬ is never used of thunder, and the ordinary Heb. for thunder is ܒܐܝܪܝܪܓܝܬ (Syr. ܒܐܝܪܝܪܓܝܬ). Jerome (on Dan. i. 7) proposed *Benerem* or *Baneraem* (ܒܢܪܝܐܝܡ), but without Greek authority. In Job xxxvii. 2 ܒܢܪܝܐܝܡ appears to be used for the rumbling of the storm, and this seems to point to the quarter where a solution may be found. The υἱοὶ βροντῆς (=οὐ βροντῶντες, Euth.) were probably so called not merely from the impetuosity of their natural character (cf. e.g. Mc. ix. 38, Lc. ix. 54), but, as Simon was called Peter, from their place in the new order. In the case of James nothing remains to justify the title beyond the fact of his early martyrdom, probably due to the force of his

denunciations (Acts xii. 2): John's κοιτὴ βροντῆς (Orig. *Philos.* xv. 18) is heard in Gospel, Epistles, and Apocalypse; see esp. Trench, *Studies*, p. 144 f., Westcott, *St John*, p. xxiii; and for the patristic explanations cf. Suicer s. v. βροντῆς. Victor: διὰ τὸ μέγα καὶ διαπρύσιον ἤχησαι τῇ οἰκουμένῃ τῆς θεολογίας τὰ δόγματα.

18. καὶ Ἀνδρέαν καὶ Φίλιππον] As Simon Peter's brother, Andrew follows the first three, although πρὸς τοὺς τρεῖς οὐκ ἦλθεν (2 Regn. xxiii. 23); cf. Mc. xiii. 3, Acts i. 13; Mt. and Lc. place him second. He appears again in connexion with Philip in Jo. xii. 22. Both Ἀνδρέας and Φίλιππος are purely Greek names, whilst Σίμων is Συμεὼν Hellenised (note on i. 16): the three men came from the same town, Bethsaida (Jo. i. 44), where Hellenising influences were at work; see note on viii. 22.

καὶ Βαρθολομαῖον] Βαρθολομαῖος (only in the Apostolic lists) = ܒܪܬܘܠܡܝܐ, Syr. ^{sin. pers.} ܒܪܬܘܠܡܝܐ, the son of Talmai or Tolomai: cf. Βαριμαί Mt. xvi. 17 = [υἱὸς] Ἰωάννου Jo. xxi. 15, Βαριμαῖος = ὁ υἱὸς Τιμαίου (Mc. x. 46). The name ܒܪܬܘܠܡܝܐ (M.T. ܒܪܬܘܠܡܝܐ) occurs in Num. xiii. 22, Josh. xv. 14, Judg. i. 10, 2 Sam. iii. 3, xiii. 37, 1 Chron. iii. 2, and among its Greek equivalents in codd. BA are Θαλαμεί, Θαλμαί, Θαλμεί, Θαλαμαί; Josephus has Θαλομαῖος (ant. xx. i. 1). Only the patronymic of this Apostle appears in the lists, but he is probably identical with the Ναθαναὴλ of Jo. i. 46 ff., xxi. 2 (see

Ματθαῖον[†] καὶ Θωμᾶν καὶ Ἰάκωβον τὸν τοῦ Ἀλφαίου^{††}

18 Ματθαῖον B*D] Ματθαῖον N (sed alibi plerumque Μαθθ.) AB²CLΓΔΠΞΦ al min^{some} v¹² + τὸν τελωνῆν 13 69 124 209 604 1071 syr^{bol} (mss) arm

Westcott *ad ll.*). If so, he was from Cana, and his introduction to the Lord was due to Philip, whom he follows in the lists of Mt. Mc. Lc. Tradition (Eus. *H. E.* v. 10) gave him India as his field of Apostolic work.

καὶ Ματθαῖον καὶ Θωμᾶν] The two names are associated, in varying order (M. κ. Θ., Mc. Lc.; Θ. κ. M., Mt.), by the three Synoptists; in Acts they are separated by Bartholomew. Mt. adds ὁ τελωνῆς to his own name. Ματθαῖος, Syrr.^{sta. cu. pesh.} ܡܬܬܝܐ, is

either like Μαθθίας an abbreviated form of ܡܬܬܝܐ (1 Chron. xxv. 21 Μαθθίας, A)—so Dalman, *Gr.* p. 142, *Worte J.*, p. 40 f.—or connected with ܡܬܬܝܐ, *vir.* That Matthew is identical with Levi seems to follow from Mt. ix. 9 ff. compared with the parallels in Mc., Lc. But some expositors ancient as well as modern have distinguished the two, e.g. Heracleon (ap. Clem. *Al. Strom.* iv. 9, ἐξ ὧν Ματθαῖος, Φίλιππος, Θωμᾶς, Λεβίς, καὶ ἄλλοι), and perhaps Origen (*Cels.* i. 62). No difficulty need be felt as to the double name, of which the Apostolic list has already yielded examples. Θωμᾶς = ܡܬܬܝܐ (= ܡܬܬܝܐ Gen. xxxviii. 27), cf. Dalman, p. 112, is interpreted by Jo. xi. 16, xx. 24, xxi. 2 (ὁ λεγόμενος Δίδυμος, the twin). According to the *Acta Thomae* (cf. Eus. *H. E.* i. 13) his personal name was Judas (Ἰλαχεν ἢ Ἰνδία Ἰούδα Θωμᾶ τῷ καὶ Διδύμῳ). In Jo. xiv. 22 Syr.^{cu.} has 'Judas Thomas' and Syrr.^{sta.} 'Thomas' for Ἰούδας οὐχ ὁ Ἰσκαριώτης: see Lightfoot, *Galatians*, p. 263 n. If there were three Apostles of the name of Judas, the substitution of a secondary name in the case of one of them was natural enough.

καὶ Ἰάκωβον τὸν τοῦ Ἀλφαίου] So Mt.: Lc.^{ev. act.} Ἰάκωβος Ἀλφαίου: so called no doubt to distinguish him from Ἰάκωβος ὁ τοῦ Ζεβεδαίου. Ἀλφαῖος (= ܐܠܦܝܐ, cf. *Χαλφεί*, 1 Macc. xi. 70) is perhaps identical with Κλωπᾶς, Jo. xix. 25: if he is the Κλεόπας = Κλεόπατρος of Lc. xxiv. 18, the latter name must be simply a Greek substitute for the Aramaic name (cf. Lightfoot, *Galatians*, p. 267 n., Dalman, p. 142 n.). If the identification of Ἀλφαῖος with Κλωπᾶς is correct, this James was also known in the Apostolic Church as ὁ μικρός: his mother was a Mary, and he had a brother Joses (= Joseph); cf. Mc. xv. 40. There is no reason for regarding him as a brother of Levi, or as one of the 'brothers' of the Lord (see notes on ii. 14, vi. 3).

Θαδδαῖον] Aram. ܬܕܕܝܐ, ܬܕܝܐ (Dalman, *Gr.*, p. 143; *Worte J.*, p. 41). Both in Mt. and Mc. the Western text gives Λεββαῖος (WH., *Notes*, pp. 11, 24), either an attempt to identify this Apostle with Levi (H.), or another rendering of his name (from ܬܕܝܐ, *cor.*, as Θαδδαῖος is from ܬܕܝܐ, Syrr. ܬܕܝܐ *mamma*). In Lc.^{ev. act.} his name is given as Ἰούδας Ἰακώβου: cf. Orig. *prae f. ad Rom.*: "eundem quem... Marcus Thaddaeum dixit, Lucas Iudam Iacobi scripsit... quia moris erat binis vel ternis nominibus uti Hebraeos." This Judas is apparently referred to in Jo. xiv. 22 as οὐχ ὁ Ἰσκαριώτης. For fuller particulars see Nestle, in Hastings, *D. B.* iv. p. 741 f.

Σίμωνα τὸν Καναναῖον] So Mt.; Lc.^{ev.} Σίμωνα τὸν καλούμενον ζηλωτήν, Lc.^{act.} Σίμων ὁ ζηλωτής. Καναναῖος like Θαδδαῖος is a descriptive name, not a native of

καὶ Θαδδαῖον καὶ Σίμωνα τὸν Καναναῖον ¹⁹ καὶ Ἰούδαν ¹⁹
Ἰσκαριώθ, ὃς καὶ παρέδωκεν αὐτόν.

18 Θαδδαῖον] Δεββαῖον D a b f i q | Καναναῖον NBCDLΔ 33 565 latt syrr^{sin} peesh vid
arm me aeth] Κανανίτην ΑΓΠΣΦ al min fore omz syrb^{al} go 19 Ἰσκαριώθ NBCDLΔ
33 2^{pe} al²] Σκαριώθ D a^{vid} b f i q vg Ἰσκαριώτην ΑΓΠΣΦ al min^{plur} (syrr^{sin} peesh arm)
syrb^{al} me go

Cana (Καναῖος), nor a Canaanite (Χανα-
ναῖος, חַנְאִי), but, as Lc. interprets it, a
zealot (זֵּאֵל, Syr.^{sin} peesh. ܙܝܠܐ),
cf. Exod. xx. 5, Deut. iv. 24 זֵּאֵל זָר, ^{lxx.}
θεὸς ζηλωτής, and in reference to
devout Israelites 1 Esdr. viii. 69, A,
2 Macc. iv. 2; the model of a true
ζηλωτής was Phinehas, 4 Macc. xviii.
12. The later Zealots were a fanatical
party originating among the Pharisees
(Schürer I. ii. 80 n., 229 f.). This
Simon cannot have belonged to the
more advanced Zealots who were
associated with sedition and outrage
(cf. Joseph. *ant.* xviii. 1, *B. J.* iv.
3. 9, &c.), but he may have been
before (Gal. i. 14) and even after
(Acts xxi. 20) his call a scrupulous
adherent to the forms of the Law.
Yet it is difficult to suppose this of
one who belonged to the inner circle
of our Lord's disciples, and the analogy
of other secondary names in the list
leads us to regard the name as descrip-
tive of personal character only. As
the first Simon was 'rocklike,' so the
second was characterized by jealousy
for what he conceived to be right or
true. Possibly he was a man who
under other teaching might have de-
veloped into the fanatic or bigot, but
who learnt from the Master to cherish
only the 'fire of love.'

19. Ἰούδαν Ἰσκαριώθ] So xiv. 10,
Lc. vi. 16; elsewhere ὁ Ἰσκαριώτης
(Mt. x. 4, xxvi. 14, Lc. xxii. 3 (ὁ
καλούμενος), Jo. xii. 4, xiii. 2, 26, xiv.
22). Ἰσκαριώθ appears to = חִיזְרָאִי:
for the form Ἰσκαριώτης comp. Joseph.
ant. vii. 6. 1, Ἰστοβος = חִיזְרָאִי.
There is some difficulty in identifying

Kerioth; in Josh. xv. 25, to which
reference is usually made, the word is
but part of the name Kerioth-Hezron;
in Jer. xlviii. 24, 41 Kerioth (לְחִי,
Καριώθ) is a town of Moab distinct
apparently from Kiriathaim, one or
the other of which Tristram (*Land of
Moab*, p. 275) is disposed to identify
with Kureiyat, S.E. of Ataroth on the
east side of the Dead Sea. In Jo. vi.
71 the name of the town is given as
Καριώτος by N* and some good cur-
sives (ἀπὸ Καριώτου), and the same
reading appears in D at Jo. xii. 4,
xiv. 22; cf. Lightfoot, *Bibl. Essays*,
p. 143 f. If this Judas came from a
town east of the Dead Sea, he was
possibly one of the newly arrived dis-
ciples (Mc. iii. 8)—a circumstance
which would perhaps account for his
position at the end of the list. His
father Simon (Ἰούδας Σίμωνος Jo.⁴) was
also of the same town (Jo. vi. 71, Ἰού-
δαν Σίμωνος Ἰσκαριώτου, N*BCGL).
See Zahn, *Einl.* ii. p. 561, and the artt.
in Hastings and *Encycl. Bibl.*

ὃς καὶ παρέδωκεν αὐτόν] Mt. ὁ καὶ
παράδοις αὐτόν, Lc. ὃς ἐγένετο προδότης
(cf. Acts i. 16, τοῦ γενομένου ὁδηγοῦ
τοῖς συλλαβούσιν Ἰησοῦν), Jo. xii. 4 ὁ
μέλλων αὐτὸν παραδιδόναι, xviii. 2, 5 ὁ
παραδιδούς αὐτόν. In one form or an-
other the terrible indictment is rarely
absent where the name of this Apostle
is mentioned. For παραδιδόναι comp.
note on i. 14, and on the use of the
aor., Blass, *Gr.* p. 198. Καί calls
attention to the identity of the
traitor with the Apostle, and con-
trasts the treachery of Judas with the
choice of Christ.

20 Καὶ ἔρχεται εἰς οἶκον· ²⁰ καὶ συνέρχεται πάλιν
ὁ ὄχλος ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι αὐτοὺς μηδὲ ἄρτον φαγεῖν.
21 ²¹ καὶ ἀκούσαντες οἱ παρ' αὐτοῦ ἐξῆλθον κρατῆσαι

19 *erchetai* N^oBΓ al^{ms} b e i f f syriⁱⁿ] *erchontai* N^oa-CLANZΦ al min^{ms} e q vg
syri^{psmh} hec arm go: *euserchontai* D [οἶκον] pr τὸν 2^o 20 *synerchetai*] *erchetai* M o
syriⁱⁿ arm *synerchontai* II* min^{ms} syri^{psmh} | ο ὄχλος (N^oa-ABDL^{corr} min^{ms}) om o
N^o-CEFGKL*THZΦ al^{ms} | om αὐτοὺς D go | μηδε ABKLUΔII* min^{ms}] *μητε*
N^oCDEFGZΦ al^{ms} | αἱ τοὺς D 21 *akousantes oi par autou* (ak. oi adelphoi autou
syriⁱⁿ)] *ote hekousan peri autou oi grammateis kai oi loipoi* D latⁱⁿ go

19b—30. QUESTION OF THE SOURCE
OF THE LORD'S POWER TO EXPEL
δαίμόνια (Mt. xii. 22—32, Lc. xi. 14
—26; cf. Mt. ix. 32—34, Lc. xii. 10).

19. *kai erchetai eis oikon*] Compared with v. 13 the words imply an interval during which the Lord descends from the mountain and returns to Capernaum (Lc. vii. 1). Lc. introduces here the discourse ἐπὶ τόπου πεδινῷ which corresponds on the whole to Mt.'s 'Sermon on the Mount,' and the harmonists from Tatian onwards place it—rightly as it seems—in this position. Mc., to whom the Sermon is unknown, passes without notice to his next fact, and the English reader's sense of the relation of the sequel to what has gone before is further confused by the verse division. The house entered is probably Simon's (i. 29); for the omission of the article cf. ii. 1.

20. *kai synerchetai palin* κτλ.] Apparently in the house and at the house-door; cf. i. 32, ii. 2. For *palin* see note on ii. 1. "ὥστε μὴ...μηδέ, Vg. *ita ut non possent neque panem manducare*, 'so that they could not even,' &c.; the reading ὥστε μὴ...μήτε could only="ita ut n. p. neque panem manducarent" (WM., p. 614, Blass, *Gr.* p. 265). "Ἄρτον φαγεῖν, to take food (of any kind)=*אכל*, as in Gen. iii. 19, xliii. 16, Exod. ii. 20, &c. The difficulty must often have arisen during the height of the Lord's popularity; for another in-

stance see Mc. vi. 31. Bede exclaims, "Quam beata frequentia turbæ confluentis, cui tantum studii ad audiendum verbum Dei."

21. *kai akousantes oi par' autou* κτλ.] Cf. Prov. xxix. 39 (xxxi. 21) *oi par' autēs*=*אביו*. In Sus. 33 (cf. 30) *oi par' autēs* are Susanna's parents, children, and other relatives (Th.), or her parents and dependents (LXX.); in 1 Macc. ix. 44 (N^oV, but *tois adelphois*, A), xi. 73, xii. 27, xiii. 52, xv. 15, xvi. 16, 2 Macc. xi. 20, the phrase is used in a wider sense of adherents, followers, &c., cf. Joseph. *ant.* i. 11, *peritemnetai kai pantes oi par' autou*. Thus the Syr.ⁱⁿ 'His brethren' or the Vg. *sui* fairly represents its general sense; "his kynnemen" (Wycliffe), or "kynesfolkes" (Geneva) is too definite; the context, however, shews that this is practically what is meant. Clearly *oi par' autou* cannot be the Scribes and Pharisees, as D, which substitutes *oi grammateis kai oi loipoi*, and Victor: *νομίζω...περὶ τῶν Φαρισαίων καὶ γραμματέων λέγειν τὸν εὐαγγελιστὴν*. Either disciples or relatives are intended, and as the former were on the spot, *akousantes ἐξῆλθον* could hardly apply to them. We are thus led to think of His family at Nazareth, whose coming is announced in v. 31. The incident of v. 22—30 fills the interval between their departure and arrival. For *kratein* in this sense, cf. xii. 12, xiv. 1, 46.

22 αὐτόν, ἔλεγον γὰρ ὅτι Ἐξέστη. ²² καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς οἱ ἀπὸ Ἱεροσολύμων καταβάντες ἔλεγον ὅτι Βεελζεβούλ ἔχει, καὶ ὅτι Ἐν τῷ ἄρχοντι τῶν δαιμονίων

21 εξεσταται αυτους D* (εξεσται D^a) exentiat eos ab dffiq εξεσταται 13 69 εξισταται 346 εξεστι min^{pas} 22 α απο I.] pr και H al^{pas} a | Βεεζεβουλ B

ἔλεγον γὰρ ὅτι Ἐξέστη] On the aor. see Burton, § 47; as to the meaning cf. Ruth., παρεφρόνησε, and the Vg. here, "in furorem versus est." The same charge was brought against St Paul, Acts xxvi. 24, cf. 2 Cor. v. 13, εἴτε γὰρ ἐξέστημεν, θεῷ. For ἐξέστην in this sense see Isa. xxviii. 7, Hos. ix. 7. The family of Jesus were doubtless inspired by a desire for His safety, but their interpretation of His enthusiasm implied want of faith in Him, cf. Jo. vii. 5; the Mother perhaps was overpersuaded by the brethren. Tatian strangely places this verse in connexion with the narrative of Mc. ii. 23—28 (Hill, *Diatess.*, p. 71; see above, p. 50).

22. καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς κτλ.] Mt. οἱ Φαρισαῖοι, Lc. τινὲς ἐξ αὐτῶν. The Pharisaic Scribes from Jerusalem had been from the first the instigators of the opposition (Lc. v. 17; cf. Mc. ii. 6, vii. 1). The present attack arose out of the healing of a possessed man who recovered sight and speech (Mt. Lc.); voices were heard in the crowd asking Μῆτι οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς Δαυὶδ; (Mt. xii. 23), and the Jerusalem Scribes were thus tempted to suggest another explanation. For καταβῆναι ἀπὸ Ἱερ. cf. Lc. ii. 51, x. 30 f., Acts viii. 26.

Βεελζεβούλ ἔχει] The form *Beelzebub*, which occurs in Syrr.^{sin. on. pesh.} and in most mss. of the Vulg., but in no Greek ms., comes from 2 Kings i. 2, 6 בְּעֶזְבֵּל הָיָה לְעֶזְבֵּל, where the LXX. render ἐν τῷ (τῇ) βάαλ μύτιαν θεὸν Ἀκκαρῶν, but Symm. had παρὰ τοῦ Βεελζεβούβ θεοῦ Ἑκράν. The derivation of Βεελζεβούλ is obscure: some connect the second factor of the name with

בְּזַי, whence בְּזַי, a Talmudic word for dung (so Dalman, p. 105 n.), others with בְּזַי, habitation: cf. Kautzsch, p. 9, Dalman, *l.c.* Neubauer (*Stud. bibl.* i. p. 39) suggests that בְּזַי is a dialectic form of בְּזַי, a bee, so that Βεελζεβούλ = Βεελζεβούβ: but the conjecture has not much to recommend it. We have then to choose between 'Lord of dung' and 'Lord of the habitation'; to the latter the apparent play upon בְּזַי in Mt. x. 25 (τὸν οἰκοδεσπότην B. ἐπεκάλεσαν) lends some support; if the former is adopted, 'dung' is used as an opprobrious name for idols (J. Lightfoot on Mt. xii. 24), and the application of the word to the prince of the unclean spirits points to the old belief in the connexion of idols with δαιμόνια: see note on Mc. i. 34. The form Βεελζεβούλ, given by B here and by MB in Mt. x. 25, xii. 24, Lc. xi. 15, 18, 19, is admitted by WH. into the text (*Notes*, p. 166); but it is difficult to regard it as anything but a phonetic corruption, perhaps a softening of the original word. With Βεελζ. ἔχει cf. Jo. vii. 20, where a similar charge comes from the ὄχλος at Jerusalem. Even of the Baptist some had said Δαιμόνιον ἔχει (Mt. xi. 18). The charge brought against our Lord was perhaps equivalent to that of using magic: see Hastings, iii. p. 211 a.

ἐν τῷ ἄρχοντι κτλ.] In the power and name of the chief of the unclean spirits: cf. Mt. xii. 28 ἐν πνεύματι θεοῦ, Lc. xi. 20 ἐν δακτύλῳ θεοῦ. With ὁ ἄρχων τῶν δ. cf. ὁ τοῦ κόσμου ἄρχων (Jo. xiv. 30), ὁ ἄρχων τοῦ κόσμου

ἐκβάλλει τὰ δαιμόνια. ²³καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος αὐτοὺς ²³ ἐν παραβολαῖς ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς Πῶς δύναται Κατανᾶς Κατανᾶν ἐκβάλλειν; ²⁴καὶ ἐὰν βασιλεία ἐφ' ἐαυτὴν ²⁴

23 αυτοῖς] + ο κυριος Ιησους D a f f g r + ο Ιησους U 1071 b c (al)

τούτου (Jo. xvi. 11), ὁ ἄρχων τῆς ἐξουσίας τοῦ αἵματος (Eph. ii. 2). The authority is not denied, but limited to its proper sphere: ἐν ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἔχει οὐδέν (Jo. xiv. 30).

23. καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος αὐτοὺς] See on iii. 13. The remark of the Scribes, if made openly, was not audible to Jesus, but He knew their thoughts (Mt. Lc.): cf. ii. 8. He beckoned them to Him, and they came, little suspecting His purpose.

ἐν παραβολαῖς ἔλεγεν: in half-veiled, proverb-like teaching. Παραβολή, which occurs here for the first time, is the usual LXX. rendering of ^למָשָׁל, cf. Num. xxiii. 7 ff. (ἀναλαβεῖν παραβολήν), 3 Regn. iv. 28 = v. 12 (ἐλάλησεν Σαλωμών τρισχιλίαις παραβολάς), Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 2 (ἀνοίξω ἐν παραβολαῖς τὸ στόμα μου, cited in Mt. xiii. 35); the other rendering being παροιμία, which gives its Greek title to the Book ^למִשְׁלֵי. The Synoptists use the former in reference to the teaching of Jesus, St John (x. 6, xvi. 25, 29) the latter. A παραβολή is properly a comparison (Mc. iv. 30), and a kind of παράδειγμα (Arist. *Rhet.* ii. 20), an illustration drawn from life or nature. This meaning prevails in the Gospels, but the sense suggested by the Hebrew equivalent, a gnomic saying (cf. Prov. i. 6), shews itself occasionally, e.g. Lc. iv. 23; the present instance may be regarded as intermediate. A distinction between παροιμία and παραβολή appears perhaps first in Sir. xlvii. 17, ἐν φθᾶϊς καὶ παροιμαῖς καὶ παραβολαῖς (Heb. ^למִשְׁלֵי וְ^לפָּרָבִלִים וְ^לפָּתְוִלִים, cf. Prov. i. 6). 'Parable' comes to us through the 'European'

O.L. and Vg., and appears in Wycliffe: Tindale substituted 'similitude' (cf. *similitudo* of the 'African' O.L.), but the familiar word re-appears in Cranmer and A.V.

πῶς δύναται Κατανᾶς κτλ.] The Lord does not use Βεελζεβούλ, but the ordinary name for the Chief of the evil spirits; the occasion was too grave for banter. Only Mc. reports this saying, which goes to the heart of the matter. The Scribes' explanation was morally impossible: the δαιμόνια could not be expelled through collusion with their Chief. For Κατανᾶς cf. note on i. 13. Κατανᾶν, i.e. τὰ δαιμόνια regarded as Satan's representatives and instruments. The identification is instructive as throwing light on the manifoldness of Satanic agency. For the form of the question cf. Mt. xii. 29, 34, Lc. vi. 42, Jo. vi. 52.

24—25. καὶ ἐὰν βασιλεία κτλ.] The first καὶ seems to be merely a connecting link with v. 23: the two that follow (vv. 25, 26) coordinate the three cases of the divided kingdom, the divided house, and the divided Satan (WM., pp. 543, 547). For ἐφ' ἐαυτήν, 'in relation to itself,' Mt. substitutes the explanatory καθ' ἐαυτῆς, returning however to ἐπὶ just afterwards (ἐφ' ἐαυτῶν). Οὐ δύναται σταθῆναι = ἐρημοῦνται, Mt., Lc.; similarly for οὐ δυνησεται στήναι Lc. has πίπτει—both probably interpretations: cf. Burton, §§ 260, 262. For the phrase which Mc. uses cf. Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 39, xxxv. (xxxvi.) 13: the corresponding Heb. is עָרַב לָךְ. If the difference between σταθῆναι and στήναι is to be pressed in this

25 μερισθῇ, οὐ δύναται σταθῆναι ἡ βασιλεία ἐκείνη· ²⁵ καὶ
 εἰς οἰκία ἐφ' ἑαυτὴν μερισθῇ, οὐ δυνήσεται ἡ οἰκία
 26 ἐκείνη στήναι. ²⁶ καὶ εἰ ὁ σατανᾶς ἀνέστη ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν
 καὶ ἐμερίσθη, οὐ δύναται στήναι ἀλλὰ τέλος ἔχει.
 § 7¹⁰ 27 ²⁷ ἀλλ' οὐ δύναται οὐδεὶς εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ ἰσχυροῦ
 εἰσελθὼν τὰ σκεύη αὐτοῦ διαρπάσαι εἰ μὴ πρῶτον

25 δύνησεται NBCLΔ 1071 a i vg] δύναται ADΓΠΣΦ al b c e f f i q syrr | στήναι
 BKLΠ] εἰσέλθαι D σταθῆναι KAEFGHMSUVΓΔΣΦ al 26 εἰ] εἰς D | ἀνέστη ἐφ'
 αὐτοῦ] σατανᾶν ἐκβαλεῖ D a b c e f f i q r | καὶ ἐμερίσθη οὐ K²BL] καὶ μεμερίσται
 οὐ ACΓΠΣΦ al syrr¹⁴ arm me go al ἐμερίσθη καὶ οὐ K²C²Δ¹⁴ f vg μεμερίσται (-θαί D*)
 ἐφ' αὐτοῦ οὐ D | στήναι NBCL] σταθῆναι ADΓΔΠΦ al min¹⁴ + η βασιλεία αὐτοῦ
 D a b g i q r | τέλος] pr to D 27 ἀλλ' καὶ C²Δ¹⁴ om ADΓΠΣΦ al latt¹⁴ syrr
 go | οὐ δυν. οὐδεὶς NBC²Δ] οὐδεὶς δύναται ADLΓΠΣΦ al latt syrr arm go | εἰς τὴν οἰκ.
 του ισχ. εἰσελθ. τα σκ. (K)BCLΔ 33 1071 syrr¹⁴ me aeth] τα σκ. του ισχ. εἰσελθ.
 eis τ. οἰκ. ADΓΠΣΦ⁷ al latt syrr¹⁴ arm go τα σκ. του ισχ. G

place, it must lie in the fact that the body politic takes up and keeps a position (cf. Lc. xviii. 11, 40, xix. 8) whilst the building stands as an inert mass; but the use of στήναι in the third clause is against this distinction. Jerome: "quomodo concordia parvae res crescunt, ita discordia maximae dilabuntur."

26. καὶ εἰ ὁ σατανᾶς ἀνέστη...ἐμερίσθη] This clause might have run on the same lines as the other two (καὶ εἰς ὁ Σ. ἀναστῇ...καὶ μερισθῇ κτλ.), i.e., as involving a supposition which will probably be fulfilled (Burton, p. 250, cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 214); but the three Synoptists agree in representing the action of Satan as a matter of fact: 'suppose Satan to have actually risen against himself...then he is at this moment in an unstable condition, his end has come.' 'Ἐμερίσθη, i.e. Satan in his corporate capacity, as representing the Kingdom of evil; cf. 1 Cor. i. 12, μεμερίσται ὁ χριστός.

ἀλλὰ τέλος ἔχει] Cf. Lc. xxii. 37. A phrase frequent in class. Gk. (cf. e.g. Plat. *Legg.* 717 E, τῶν ἤδη τέλος ἔχόντων = τῶν νεκρῶν). Mt., Lc. add here in almost identical words εἰ [δε]

ἐγὼ ἐν Βεελ(εβούλ)...ἀρα ἔφθασεν ἐφ' ὑμᾶς ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ.

27. ἀλλ' οὐ δύναται οὐδεὶς κτλ.] Another παραβολή. Mt. gives it in a form almost exactly the same as this; Lc. resets the picture. The connexion of thought is: 'so far from being in league with Satan, I am his conqueror, for he is too strong an οἰκοδεσπότης to witness with equanimity the spoiling of his goods.' 'Ὁ ἰσχυρός possibly hints at the claims of Satan as a usurper of Divine authority (cf. e.g. Mt. iv. 9, 2 Cor. iv. 4), since ἰσχυρός or ὁ ἰσχ. in the LXX. frequently represents לִּיְהוָה or לִּיְהוָה . The parable itself is based on Isa. xlix. 24, 25.

τὰ σκεύη αὐτοῦ] Lc. τὰ ὑπάρχοντα αὐτοῦ. Cf. Gen. xxxi. 37 (πάντα τὰ σκεύη τοῦ οἴκου μου), Lc. xvii. 31 (τὰ σκ. αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ), 2 Tim. ii. 20f.; how inclusive the word can be is seen from Acts x. 11, σκευὸς τι εἰς ὄψιν. For διαρπάσαι...διαρπάσει Mt. has ἀρπάσαι...διαρπάσει, as if the result were to be even more thorough than could have been anticipated; for διαρπάσειν cf. Gen. xxiv. 27. Lc., who describes the Strong One as armed to

τὸν ἰσχυρὸν δῆση, καὶ τότε τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ διαρ-
πάσει. ²⁸ ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι πάντα ἀφεθήσεται ²⁸
τοῖς υἱοῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, τὰ ἀμαρτήματα καὶ αἱ
βλασφημίαι ὅσα ἐὰν βλασφημήσωσιν. ²⁹ ὃς δ' ἂν 29 ¶ 1

27 τηρ οικ. 2^ο τα σκευη επι^{ει}νιδ | διαρπασει] διαρπαζει D διαρπαση AEF GKUV
ΠΠ² 27 28 αι βλασφ.] om αι DKMSUVΠΠ al | οσα KBDE*GHΔΠ* al] οσας
ACE¹FKLMSUVΓΠΠ² 28^ο | om οσ. αν βλασφ. a b c e f f g i q r Cyr^o Ambtrr

the teeth (καθωπλισμένος), and keep-
ing guard, mentions his πανοπλία and
σκύλα among his goods (τὰ ὑπάρχοντα
αὐτοῦ): the picture seems to be ampli-
fied from Isa. Lc. (LXX.). In this
fuller form of the parable three stages
can be distinguished in the vanquish-
ing of Satan: (1) a personal victory
(δῆση Mc., νικήση Lc., cf. Jo. xvi. 33,
Apoc. iii. 21), (2) the disarming of the
defeated οἰκοδεσπότης, (3) the spoiling
(διαρπάσει) and distribution (διαδίδω-
σκω) of his ill-gotten gains (σκύλα).
Cf. Victor: ἐπειδὴ σκευὴ τῶν δαιμόνων
γεγόνασιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι... ἀδύνατον ἦν
ἀφαιρεθῆναι τοὺς δαίμονας τὴν οἰκίαν
κτίσιν ἀλλ' ἢ πρότερον αὐτῶν ἡττη-
θέντων. The initial victory was won
at the Temptation.

Both Mt. and Lc. add here ὁ μὲν
μετ' ἐμοῦ, κτλ.; see the complementary
canon in Mc. ix. 40.

28. ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν occurs here for
the first time in Mc. (Mt.²⁰ Mc.¹²
Lc.⁹ Jo.²⁵); in Jo. ἀμὴν is constantly
doubled, cf. Num. v. 22 (Heb.), 1
Esdr. ix. 47 (B), 2 Esdr. xviii. 6 (Heb.).
The adv. ἵνα is rendered by γένοιτο
in Deut. xxvii. 15 ff.: the transliteration
ἀμὴν appears first in 1 Chron.
xvi. 36. On the different uses of
Amen in the O. and N. T., see an
article in J. Q. R., Oct. 1896. The
Amen of the Gospels is what the
writer in J. Q. R. calls "introduc-
tory" i.e. it opens a sentence, as in
1 Kings i. 36, Jer. xi. 5, xxviii. 6
(Heb.); but it is sharply distinguished
from the O. T. exx. inasmuch as it
affirms what is to follow, not what

has just been said. The form ἀμὴν
λέγω ὑμῖν is characteristic of Him
who is ὁ Ἀμὴν (Apoc. iii. 14). Here
Mt. has merely λέγω ὑμῖν, but the
occasion suits the graver style. The
logical victory is followed by the most
solemn of His warnings.

πάντα ἀφεθήσεται κτλ.] See ii. 5 ff.
There is one exception to the ἐξουσία
of the Son of Man in the forgiveness
of sins, which He proceeds to state.
Τοῖς υἱοῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων = Mt. τοῖς
ἀνθρώποις: for the phrase (= 𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤍𐤕𐤁)
see Dan. ii. 38 Th. (cf. LXX.), Eph. iii.
5; Log. 3; cf. Hawkins, *Hor. Syn.*
p. 56. Τὰ ἀμαρτήματα, Mt. πᾶσα
ἁμαρτία: ἁμαρτήματα, which is fairly
common in the LXX., is limited in the
N. T. to this context and Paul¹ (Rom.
iii. 25, 1 Cor. vi. 18); as distinguished
from ἁμαρτία it is 'an act of sin,'
whilst ἁμαρτία is strictly the principle
(SH., *Romans*, p. 90); but the dis-
tinction is in the case of ἁμαρτία
repeatedly overlooked. See note on
next verse.

καὶ αἱ βλασφημίαι] They had charg-
ed Him with blasphemy (ii. 7), and
were themselves grievous offenders
in this way. But blasphemies against
the Son of Man (Mt., Lc. xii. 10)
formed no exception to His mission
of forgiveness. Ὅσα ἐὰν βλασφημή-
σωσιν—a *constructio ad sensum*
(= ὅσας κτλ.); cf. Deut. iv. 2, v. 28
(WM., p. 176 n.); on ἐὰν = ἂν see
Burton, § 304.

29. ὃς δ' ἂν βλασφημήσῃ κτλ.]
Mt. ἡ δὲ τοῦ πνεύματος βλασφημία,
Lc. τῷ δὲ εἰς τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα βλασ-

τὸ βλασφημίῃ εἰς τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον^τ, οὐκ ἔχει ἄφεσιν
εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, ἀλλὰ ἔνοχος ἐστὶν αἰωνίου ἁμαρτή-
30 ματος. ³⁰ ὅτι ἔλεγον Πνεῦμα ἀκάθαρτον ἔχει.

29 om eis τῶ αἰῶνα D min^{ms} a b e f f q v g Cyr^a | εἰσι ABCΓΠΦ⁷ al i 69 al^{ms} b
syrr me go Ath Cyr¹ | εἰσι RDLΔΣ 33 al^{ms} a e f f q v g arm Cyr^{ms} | ἁμαρτηματος
NBLA 28 33 565 (ἁμαρτίας C^{ms} d D 13 69 346 Ath) latt^{ms} syrr^{ms} me go Cyr¹ | κρισεως
AC⁷ΠΙΣΦ⁷ al f tol syr^{ms} hol aeth 30 εχει] pr αυτον C εχει D abce f f i g q

φημίσατι. For πνεῦμα ἅγιον see Mc. i. 8, and for τὸ πνεῦμα, i. 10, 12; τὸ πν. τὸ ἅγιον occurs again in Mc. xiii. 11, Lc. ii. 26, iii. 22, Jo. xiv. 26, Acts i. 16, v. 32, &c., and in the LXX. Ps. l. (li.) 13, Isa. lxiii. 11 (ἁγ⁷ῳ⁷ ἁγ⁷ῳ⁷). The repeated article brings the holiness of the Spirit into prominence (cf. Eph. iv. 30, 1 Thess. iv. 8, where see Lightfoot), contrasting it with the ἀκαθαρσία of the evil spirits. The charge Βεελζεβοὺλ ἔχει was directed in fact against the πνεῦμα Ἰησοῦ (Acts xvi. 7)—not the human spirit of the Son of Man, but the πνεῦμα θεοῦ (Mt. iii. 16) which pervaded and controlled it. For an early extension of this saying cf. *Didache* 11.

οὐκ ἔχει ἄφεσιν κτλ.] To identify the Source of good with the impersonation of evil implies a moral disease for which the Incarnation itself provides no remedy; ἄφεσις avails only where the possibility of life remains. Εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα in the LXX. = עוֹלָם, 'in perpetuity' (Exod. xxi. 6, xl. 13), or with a negative, 'never more' (2 Regn. xii. 10, Prov. vi. 33); in the N. T. it gains a wider meaning in view of the eternal relations which the Gospel reveals. 'Ο αἰὼν is indeed the present world (= ὁ αἰὼν οὗτος, ὁ ἐνεστώς) in Mc. iv. 19, the future life being distinguished from it as αἰὼν ὁ ἐρχόμενος (Mc. x. 30); and εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα in Mc. xi. 14 is used in the narrower sense. In this place however it is interpreted by Mt. as inclusive of both αἰῶνες (οὔτε ἐν

τούτῳ τῷ αἰῶνι οὔτε ἐν τῷ μέλλοντι), and this interpretation is supported by the context in Mc.

ἀλλὰ ἔνοχος ἐστὶν αἰωνίου ἁμαρτηματος] 'But lies under the consequences of an act of sin which belongs to the sphere of the world to come': Vg. *reus erit aeterni delicti* (Wycliffe, "gilti of euerlastynge trespas"). Ἐνοχος is used in the N. T. with a dative of the person or body to whom one is responsible (τῇ κρίσει, τῷ συνεδρίῳ, Mt. v. 22), and a genitive of the penalty (e.g. θανάτου Mc. xiv. 64, δουλείας Heb. ii. 15), or of the offence (cf. 2 Macc. xiii. 6, τὸν ἱεροσυλίας ἔνοχον), or of that against which the offence is committed (τοῦ σώματος κ. τοῦ αἵματος τοῦ κυρίου, 1 Cor. xi. 27). The man is in the grasp of his sin, which will not let him go without a Divine ἄφεσις, and to this sin, since it belongs to the eternal order, the power exercised by the Son of Man on earth does not apply. Αἰώνιος in the N. T. seems never to be limited to the present order, as it often is in the LXX. (cf. e.g. Gen. ix. 12, Lev. vi. 18 (11)), always reaching forward into the life beyond (as in the frequent phrase ζωὴ αἰώνιος) or running back into a measureless past (Rom. xvi. 25, 2 Tim. i. 9). On the αἰώνιον ἁμαρτήμα see the interesting remarks of Origen, *de oral.* 27, in Jo. t. xix. 14, and comp. Heb. vi. 4 ff., 1 Jo. v. 16, with Bp Westcott's notes. Bengel: "peccata humana sunt, sed blasphemia in Spiritum sanctum est peccatum satanicum."

30. ὅτι ἔλεγον κτλ.] I.e., it was this suggestion which called forth the

31 Καὶ ἔρχονται ἡ μήτηρ αὐτοῦ καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί 31 αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἔξω στήκοντες ἀπέστειλαν πρὸς αὐτὸν καλοῦντες αὐτόν. 32 καὶ ἐκάθητο περὶ αὐτόν[†] ὄχλος, 32 ¶ W καὶ λέγουσιν αὐτῷ Ἴδου ἡ μήτηρ σου καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί σου ἔξω ζητοῦσίν σε. 33 καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς αὐτοῖς λέγει 33 Τίς ἐστὶν ἡ μήτηρ μου καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί; 34 καὶ περι- 34

31 και ερχ. NBCDGLΔ ι ι3 69 ιο7ι al^{ms} latt sy^{rs} me go aeth] ερχ. ουν ΑΓΠΣΦ7 al sy^{ch} (ερχεται NDG lat¹⁶) | οι αδ. (αυτ.) και η μητηρ αυτου ΑΓΠ al min¹⁶ sy^{ch} arm | στηκοντες BC*Δ 28] σταντες N εστηκotes C^{ss}GL min¹⁶ εστωτες ΑΔΓΠΣΦ7 al | καλουντες NBCL ι ι3 28 69 al] φωνουντες ΔΓΠΣΦ7 al ζητουντες Α 32 περι αυτ. οχλος] προς αυτ. ο. N* προς τον οχλον D | οχλος]+ πολυς ιο7ι και λεγουσιν] ειπον δε ΑΓΠΣΦ7 al sy^{ch} go | σου 2°] + και αι αδελφαι σου ADEFHMSUVT min¹⁶ a b of ff q sy^{ch} (ms) go (om NBCGKLAΠ ι ι3 33 69 al^{ms} e vg sy^{rs} me aeth) 33 απεκριθη...λεγων ΑΔΓΠΣΦ al | και 2°] η Α(Δ)ΕΦΗΚΜΣΓΠΣΦ7 cef q r sy^{ch} arm 34 om και 1° B

Lord's utterance on the Eternal Sin. Mc. only; perhaps an editorial note. Jerome: "[Marcus] caussas tantae irae manifestus expressit."

31—35. THE ERRAND OF THE BROTHERS AND THE MOTHER OF JESUS, AND THE TEACHING BASED UPON IT (Mt. xii. 46—50, Lc. viii. 19—21).

31. καὶ ἔρχονται ἡ μήτηρ κτλ.] See note on v. 21. Mt. explicitly connects this incident with the foregoing (ἔτι αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος). The mother of Jesus does not appear again in Mc., but is mentioned in vi. 3 (ὁ υἱὸς τῆς Μαρίας) in company with the brothers; see notes on vi. 3 and comp. Acts i. 14.

ἔξω στήκοντες] On στήκω see WH., Notes, p. 169. Mt. ἰσθήκεισαν ἔξω. They were crowded out, as in the case of the paralytic, ii. 4; cf. Lc. οὐκ ἠδύναντο συνιπεῖν αὐτῷ διὰ τὸν ὄχλον. Naturally they were unwilling to disclose their errand (iii. 21), and therefore contented themselves with asking for an interview. Καλοῦντες: on the reading see Nestle, T. C., p. 263.

32. καὶ ἐκάθητο περὶ αὐτὸν ὄχλος] The scene is similar to that in c. ii. 1 ff., but the Scribes seem to have left, and the Lord is surrounded by a

crowd of friends (not ὁ ὄχλος), amongst whom the Apostles and other μαθηταὶ form an inner circle (v. 34). The message is passed from one to another till it reaches Jesus.

ἰδοὺ ἡ μήτηρ κτλ.] The addition καὶ αἱ ἀδελφαὶ σου is "Western and probably Syrian" (WH., Notes, p. 24). The sisters of Jesus are mentioned in vi. 3 as living at Nazareth (Ἰδε πρὸς ἡμᾶς). But they would scarcely have taken part in a mission of this nature, and the addition was probably suggested by vi. 3 or by ἀδελφὴ in v. 35.

33. καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς αὐτοῖς λέγει] Not to His relatives who are still without, but τῷ λέγοντι αὐτῷ (Mt.), and through His informant to the audience. The interruption affords, as so often, an opportunity for fresh teaching; it is instruction and not censure which is the purpose of the Lord's answer. Ἀποκριθεὶς is the later Gk. for ἀποκρινάμενος (Blass, Gr., pp. 44, 177); so LXX. and N. T.; ἀπεκρίνατο appears however in Mc. xiv. 61, and a few other passages. The phrase ἀποκριθεὶς λέγει or εἶπεν is a LXX. equivalent for וַיֹּאמֶר (Gen. xviii. 27, &c.).

τίς ἐστὶν ἡ μήτηρ μου κτλ.] This

¶ βλεψάμενος τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν κύκλῳ[†] καθημένους λέγει
 35 Ἴδε ἡ μήτηρ μου καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί μου. ³⁵ ὃς ἂν ποιήσῃ
 τὸ θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ, οὗτος ἀδελφός μου καὶ ἀδελφή
 καὶ μήτηρ ἐστίν.

34 περιβλ. κυκλω τ. π. αὐτῶν ΑΓΠΣΦ† al¹⁸ syr^h (arm) go περιβλ. τοὺς κυκλω D :
 om κυκλω 16 61 syr^g ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² 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¹ Καὶ πάλιν ἤρξατο διδάσκειν παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν. ¹ IV. καὶ συνάγεται πρὸς αὐτὸν ὄχλος πλείστος, ὥστε αὐτὸν εἰς πλοῖον ἐμβάντα καθῆσθαι ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, καὶ πᾶς ὁ ὄχλος πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἦσαν. ² καὶ ἐδίδασκεν αὐτοὺς ἐν παραβολαῖς πολλά, ² καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς ἐν τῇ διδαχῇ αὐτοῦ ³ Ἀκούετε. ³

IV 1 παρα] προς D | συναγεται NBCLΔ 13 28 69 124 604] συνηχθη DΠΣΦ⁷ al min¹² latt syri^{ant}hol συνηχθησαν Δ 2^{pe} al^{int} mu syr^{peah} go arm aeth | οχλος] ο λαος D | πλειστος NBCLΔ] πολυς ADΠΣΦ⁷ min^{forte}omn | πλοιον NB*CKLMΠΣΦ⁷ 1 33 al go] πρ το AB²DA al min¹² me | εν τη θαλ.] περαν της θαλασσης D παρα την θαλ. 131 circa mare d circa litus (maris), ad L, a b c proxime L o ff | προς την θαλασσαν] περαν της θαλασσης D | om επι της γης D lat¹² syri^{ant} | ην επι της γης 1071 2 πολλαις D 3 ακουσατε C 2^{pe} al^{pass}

"respondit...quicumque voluntati paternae obsecutus est, eum esse et patrem et sororem et matrem...propinquitatum omnium ius atque nomen iam non de conditione nascendi sed de ecclesiae communione retinendum." He justly adds: "ceterum non fastidiose de matre sua sensisse existimandus est, cui in passione positus maximae sollicitudinis tribuerit affectum."

IV. 1—9. TEACHING BY PARABLES. THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER. (Mt. xiii. 1—9, Lc. viii. 4—8.)

1. καὶ πάλιν κτλ.] Πάλιν (see on ii. 1) looks back to ii. 13, iii. 7. Mt. places this new teaching by the sea immediately after the indoor scene of iii. 31—35 (xiii. 1, ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ ἐξελθὼν ὁ Ἰ. τῆς οἰκίας); in Lc. this order is inverted. For παρὰ τὴν θάλ. see ii. 13.

καὶ συνάγεται] The pres. (Burton, § 14) places the scene before us, the crowds flocking together as the Lord begins to speak. The gathering was even greater than on former occasions—ὄχλος πλείστος: cf. πολὺ πλῆθος iii. 7, 8. Mt. and Lc. are less precise (ὄχλοι πολλοί, ὄχλου πολλοῦ), but Lc. adds καὶ τῶν κατὰ πόλιν ἐπιπορευομένων, i.e. the audience came from the other towns as well as from Capernaum.

ὥστε αὐτὸν κτλ.] He was seated at first on the beach (Mt. xiii. 1), but when He saw the crowd hurrying down, He took refuge in a boat (cf. iii. 9)—possibly Simon's (Lc. v. 3), but if so, no stress is laid upon the fact, for πλοῖον is anarthrous in the best text of Mc. and Mt. "The whole multitude" (all were by this time assembled) stood (ἦσαν = ἰστήκει, Mt.) on the land facing (πρὸς, WM., p. 504) the sea, the sloping beach (Mc.) forming a theatre from which He could be seen and heard by all. Thpht. ἵνα κατὰ πρόσωπον ἔχων πάντας ἐν ἐπηκόῳ πάντων λέγοι. Cf. Victor: κάθεται ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ ἀλιεύων καὶ σαγηνεύων τοὺς ἐν τῇ γῇ.

2. καὶ ἐδίδασκεν κτλ.] He began a series of parables; ἐν παραβολαῖς πολλά, i.e. as D rightly interprets, παραβολαῖς πολλαῖς. Mt.'s aor. (ἐλάλησεν) is less exact, while Lc., who limits himself here to the Parable of the Sower, has nothing to mark the commencement of a new course of teaching (εἶπεν διὰ παραβολῆς). On παραβολή see iii. 23 note. Ἐν τῇ διδ. αὐτοῦ, in the course of His teaching, = ἐν τῷ διδάσκειν αὐτόν (cf. xii. 38).

3. ἀκούετε] A characteristic summons to attend—"ad sedandum populi strepitum" (Bengel); cf. Mt. xv. 10, xxi. 33, Mc. vii. 14. It finds its

- § i 4 ἰδοὺ ἐξῆλθεν ὁ σπείρων σπείραι· ⁸⁴ καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ
 'τ 7¹⁰ σπείρειν¹ ὃ μὲν ἔπεσεν παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν, καὶ ἦλθεν τὰ
 § o 5 πετεινὰ καὶ κατέφαγεν αὐτό. ⁸⁵ καὶ ἄλλο ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ
 τὸ πετρῶδες [καὶ] ὅπου οὐκ εἶχεν γῆν πολλήν, καὶ

3 σπείραι K^aB⁷ seminare a b o d e f g] pr του K^aACLΔΠΣΦ ad seminandum f vg
 + του σπορον αυτου F min¹⁰⁰⁰ go om σπείραι D 4 om ἐγενετο DF min¹⁰⁰⁰ latt
 (exc a) syri¹⁰⁰⁰ | σπείραι D | τα πετεινα] + του ουρανου DGM min¹⁰⁰⁰ a i q 5 αλλα
 D 33 2¹⁰ al¹⁰⁰⁰ | τα πετρῶδη K^a (το πετρῶδες K^a) D 1 33 2¹⁰ al¹⁰⁰⁰ latt¹⁰⁰⁰ | και σπου
 B a¹⁰⁰⁰] και οτι D b o f σπου rell

prototype in the famous וְזָרַע of Deut. vi. 4 (Mc. xii. 29): but see also Gen. xxiii. 5, 13, Jud. v. 3, 1 Regn. xxii. 7, 12, &c. Mt., Lc., omit it here; Lc. omits also the ἰδοὺ which follows and strengthens the call (cf. iii. 32).

ἐξῆλθεν ὁ σπείρων σπείραι] 'Ο σπ. (so also Mt., Lc.), the sower (see on i. 4), i.e. the particular sower contemplated in the parable, the representative of his class (WM., p. 132). Σπείραι = τοῦ σπείρειν (Mt.), τοῦ σπείραι (Lc.), the inf. of purpose which may be used with or without the article (Burton, §§ 366, 397): both uses occur together in Lc. ii. 23, 24: παραστήσαι...καὶ τοῦ δοῦναι.

4. καὶ ἐγένετο κτλ.] The pleonastic καὶ ἐγέν. (cf. i. 9) is abandoned by Mt., Lc. Ἐν τῷ σπείρειν, in the process of sowing: the article points back to σπείραι, whilst the change of tense brings into view the succession of acts which constitutes the sowing. In σπείραι the whole is gathered up in a single purpose; it is ἐν τῷ σπείρειν, as the sower carries out his purpose, that the things happen which are about to be related. This delicate train of thought is lost in Mt.

4 ff. ὃ μὲν...καὶ ἄλλο...καὶ ἄλλο...καὶ ἄλλα] Mt. ἃ μὲν...ἄλλα δέ...ἄλλα δέ...ἄλλα δέ: Lc. ὃ μὲν...καὶ ἕτερον...καὶ ἕτερον...καὶ ἕτερον. Cf. WM., p. 130. Some part of the seed (ὃ μὲν), i.e. some seeds (ἃ μὲν), fell by the side of the road (παρά, Mt. Mc. Lc.; WM.,

p. 502); not of course that the sower deliberately sowed the pathway, but that he partly missed his aim, as in such rapid work must needs happen; or he had not time to distinguish nicely between the pathway and the rest of the field. Cf. Victor: οὐκ εἶπεν ὅτι αὐτὸς ἔρριψεν, ἀλλ' ὅτι ἔπεσεν.

καὶ ἦλθεν κτλ.] Lc. καὶ κατεπατήθη καὶ...κατέφαγον αὐτό. But in the interpretation he adds nothing to correspond to this new feature, which has possibly been suggested by the mention of ὁδός. The birds would be on the spot immediately and leave little for the passers by to spoil; moreover the point of the illustration is that the seed, if unable to penetrate the soil, will presently be stolen away. For καταφαγεῖν, comedere, used in reference to the clean sweep which birds make of food, see Gen. xl. 17, 3 Regn. xii. 24, xiv. 11 (cod. A), xvi. 4, xx. 24 (cod. A).

5. 'And another (portion) fell upon the rocky (part of the field)': τὸ πετρῶδες = Mt. τὰ πετρῶδη, Lc. (less precisely) τὴν πέτραν. Πετρῶδης does not occur in the LXX, or in the N.T. except in this context (Mt., Mc.), but it is used in good Greek (Soph., Plat., Arist.); the word implies not a stone-strewn surface, as the English versions except R. V. suggest, but rock thinly coated with soil and here and there cropping up through the earth—a characteristic feature in the cornlands

εὐθὺς ἐξανέτειλεν διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν βάθος γῆς· καὶ ὅτε ἀνέτειλεν ὁ ἥλιος ἐκαυματίσθη, καὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν ρίζαν ἐξηράνθη. καὶ ἄλλο ἔπεσεν εἰς τὰς ἀκάνθας, καὶ ἀνέβησαν αἱ ἀκανθαι καὶ συνέπνιξαν

5 ἐξανέτειλεν] ἐξεβλάστησεν I 13 28 118 124 346 604 | γῆς] τῆς γῆς B τῇ γῇ D
6 καὶ ὅτε ἀνέτ. ο ἥλιος KBCDLΔ 1071 ff 1 q vg me | ἡλίου δε ἀνατελειαντος ΔΠΣΦ al
min^{forte omnia} a o f | ἐκαυματίσθη KACLDΠΣΦ] ἐκαυματίσθησαν BD a e | ἐξηράνθησαν
D (604) e 7 ἄλλος K* ἄλλα K^{ca} 28 33 al^{pass} e | εἰς KABLΔΠΣΦ al min^l lat^l]
eti CDM² 33 604 2^o al^{omnia} b me | ἀπέπνιξαν 33 604 al^{omnia}

of Galilee, still to be noted by the traveller among the hills which slope down to the Lake. Καὶ θρον κτλ. Καὶ if genuine is probably exexegetic (WM., p. 545 f.); Mt. omits it without detriment to the sense. The πετρώδης was that part of the ground where the earth was shallow.

καὶ εὐθὺς ἐξανέτειλεν κτλ.] Mt. here agrees with Mc. almost *verbatim*; Lc. compresses greatly (καὶ φύν). Ἐξανέτελλος in the LXX. is trans., see Gen. ii. 9, Pa. cxlvi. (cxlvii.) 8, but ἀνατέλλω is used intransitively of vegetable growth (Gen. iii. 18, cf. Ia. lxi. 11). Nearness to the warm surface induced rapid growth, but it also led to the shortening of the young plant's life. Βάθος γῆς: Syr.^{ms} adds 'below its root.' The reading of D, 'because the earth had no depth,' does not suit the context so well; both in οὐκ εἶχεν (v. 5) and διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν (2^o, v. 6) it is the seed which is the subject of the verb.

6. καὶ ὅτε ἀνέτειλεν κτλ.] In Mc.'s simpler style καὶ merely adds a fresh particular, without regard to the logical connexion. Here there is in fact a contrast (cf. Mt. ἡλίου δε ἀνατελειαντος). The plant grew rapidly in the warm Eastern night (comp. Jon. iv. 10, ἐγενήθη ὑπὸ νύκτα), but as soon as the sun grew hot it languished and withered. Ἐκαυματίσθη is a word of the later Greek (Plutarch, &c.), not used in the LXX., but occurring again in Apoc. xvi. 8, 9:

'it felt the burning heat' (καύμα), was scorched; Lat., *aestuavit*, *aestuavit*. The same illustration occurs in James i. 11, ἀνέτειλεν γὰρ ὁ ἥλιος σὺν τῇ καύσει καὶ ἐξήρανε τὸν χόρτον. See also Mc. xi. 20, 21, Jo. xv. 6, 1 Pet. i. 24 (Isa. xl. 7). In this case the withering is due to the very cause which led to rapid growth—the shallowness of the soil which did not permit the plant to develop its roots. For διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν ρίζαν Lc. has the remarkable variant διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔ. ἰκμάδα. Cf. Jer. xvii. 8, ἐπὶ ἰκμάδα βαλεῖ ρίζαν αὐτοῦ· οὐ φοβηθήσεται ὅταν ἔλθῃ καύμα—a passage which may have suggested the Lucan gloss, if it be such.

7. καὶ ἄλλο ἔπεσεν εἰς τὰς ἀκάνθας] 'And another (portion) fell into the thorns.' Mt. ἐπὶ τὰς ἀκ., Lc. ἐν μέσῳ τῶν ἀκανθῶν: when the clause is repeated in the interpretation (Mt. xiii. 22, Lc. viii. 14), both agree with Mc. Cf. Lc. x. 36, τοῦ ἐμπιπόντος εἰς τοὺς ληστάς (30, ληστοῖς περιέπεσεν).

ἀνέβησαν αἱ ἀκανθαι] Lc. συνφύεσαι. Mc.'s word, retained by Mt., is more fully descriptive of the process: the thorns not only grew with the wheat, but grew faster and higher. For ἀναβαίνειν (= ἵστην) 'to mount up,' used of vegetation, see Gen. xli. 5, Deut. xxix. 23 (22), especially Isa. v. 6, xxxii. 13.

συνέπνιξαν] Mt., Lc. ἀπέπνιξαν: in the interpretation all have *συνπνίγειν*; the Latin versions use *suffocare* with-

76 8 αὐτό, καὶ καρπὸν οὐκ ἔδωκεν. ⁸ καὶ ἄλλα ἔπεσεν[†] εἰς τὴν γῆν τὴν καλὴν, καὶ ἐδίδου καρπὸν, ἀναβαίνοντα καὶ αὐξανόμενα· καὶ ἔφερεν εἰς τριάκοντα καὶ εἰς

8 αλλα N^{ab} BCL 28 33 124 e] αλλο N^{ab} ADAPΣΔ al min^l latt^l | eis 1^o epī CZ 1 28 118 124 a b | αυξανόμενα NB 1071] αυξανόμενον ACDLΔ 238 αυξανοντα ΠΣΦ al min^l | φερεῖ D 124 604 2^o | eis 2^o, 3^o, 4^o NC^o Δ 28 604 2^o al^l | eis...εν...εν BL (eis, ἐν bis L) eis...και...και ἐν 1071 εν ter AC^o DEFGHKMUUVΠΣΦ min^l εν ter latt^l syr^l vid

out distinction. Συμπν. suits Mc.'s context best, for he adds καὶ καρπὸν οὐκ ἔδωκεν, which Mt., Lc. omit. The thorns, crowding round the wheat and keeping off light and air, effectively prevented the yielding of fruit, and ultimately (but this is not the point on which Mc. dwells) killed it off. For the distinction between ἀσπν., συμπν., comp. Lc. viii. 33, 42; and for the use of συμπν. in reference to plants, Theophrast. *plant.* vi. 11. 6, δένδρα συμπατιγόμενα. Καρπὸν οὐκ ἔδωκεν: καρπὸν φέρειν, ποιεῖν are more usual phrases; but cf. Mt. xiii. 8, and see next note.

8. καὶ ἄλλα ἔπεσεν εἰς τὴν γῆν τὴν καλὴν] 'And other (seeds) fell into the good soil.' Wycliffe, "in to good lond." Mt. ἐπὶ τ. γ. τ. καλὴν, Lc. εἰς τ. γ. τ. ἀγαθὴν. Καλὴν calls attention to that which met the eye; ἀγαθὴν to the nature and condition of the soil. The repetition of the article (τὴν γ. τὴν κ., not τὴν κ. γ.) gives prominence to the adjective: the seeds now in view not merely fell into the ground (in contrast with those which fell εἰς ἀκάνθας or ἐπὶ τὸ πετρῶδες), but into ground specifically good: cf. Jo. x. 11, 14, ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλός. Blass, *Gr.* p. 158. Ἐδίδου... ἔφερεν, a continuous process, contrasted with ἔπεσεν. Διδόναι καρπὸν (יָרָה לְבָרָה, Ps. i. 3) includes the formation of the wheat ear, which under the circumstances would be concurrent with the growth of the young wheat (ἀναβαίνοντα καὶ αὐξανόμενα). For ἀνα-

βαίνειν, now applied to the wheat, see on v. 7 and reff. there; the Vg., following the reading αὐξανόμενον, wrongly interprets it of the ear (*fructum ascendentem et crescentem*) and so the English versions except R.V. With αὐξανόμενα compare Col. i. 6, 10, and for φέρειν (καρπὸν) see Jo. xii. 24, xv. 2 ff.

εἰς τριάκοντα κτλ.] The text here is embarrassing. Of the possible readings (eis...eis...eis: ἐν...ἐν...ἐν: ἐν...ἐν...ἐν: eis...ἐν...ἐν) the last is perhaps the best supported, and has been adopted by WH.; but the change of preposition is meaningless and intolerably harsh, and it has the appearance of being due to a partial assimilation of v. 8 to v. 20. Eis (ἐν) answers to 'at the rate of,' cf. BDB., p. 90; Harcl. represents it by —. If we read ἐν ter, there is something to be said for printing it ἐν: the triple eis occurs in 1 Regn. x. 3, and elsewhere, and ἐν will accord here with Mt.'s ὁ μὲν, ὁ δέ...ὁ δέ. The Vg. has *unum* both here and in v. 20; hence Wycliffe, "oon thritty fold," &c.

τριάκοντα...ἑξήκοντα...ἐκατόν] Even the highest rate of increase named here is not extravagant: cf. Gen. xxvi. 12, εὗρεν...ἐκατοστέουσιν κριθὴν, and see Wetstein and J. Lightfoot *ad l.* The fertility of Esdraelon and of the volcanic soil of the Hauran was prodigious, and there were rich cornfields about the Lake which may have justified these figures: cf. G. A. Smith, *H. G.* pp. 83, 439 ff., 612; Merrill, *Galilee*, p. 20 ff.

ἐξήκοντα καὶ εἰς ἑκατόν. ⁹καὶ ἔλεγεν "Ὁς ἔχει ὦτα ὁ
ἀκούειν ἀκούετω.

¹⁰ Καὶ ὅτε ἐγένετο κατὰ μόνας, ἡρώτων αὐτὸν οἱ 10
περὶ αὐτὸν σὺν τοῖς δώδεκα τὰς παραβολάς. ¹¹ καὶ 11
ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς Ὑμῖν τὸ μυστήριον δέδοται τῆς βασι-

9 os exei NBC⁹DA] o exwn N⁹AC⁹LIIΣΦ al min^{huc}omn | akouetw] + kai o swiwn
swiwtw D a b ff i syr^{hel}(me) 10 ηρωτων (vel -τουν) NABCLΔΦ 33] ηρωτησαν ΠΣ
al min⁹ off vg επηρωτων D επηρωτησαν 604 | οι π. α. σ. τ. δωδεκα] οι μαθηται
αυτου D 13 28 69 124 346 2⁹ a b c f f i q syr^{huc} Or^{huc} | τας παραβολας] την παρα-
βολην ΑΠΣ al min⁹ syr^{huc} go aeth τις η παραβολη αυτη D 13 28 69 124 346 2⁹
a b c f f i l q Or^{huc} φρασον ημιν την παραβολην Φ 11 το μυστηριον δεδοται
NBC⁹vidL] δεδ. το μ. ΑΠΠ al min^{huc} (syr^{huc}) δ. γνωαι το μ. C⁹DA al min⁹ latt⁹ huc
syr^{huc} huc aeth δ. γρ. τα μυστηρια GΣΦ min^{huc}omn syr^{huc} al m

9. ὁς ἔχει ὦτα κτλ.] The parable ends as it began with a solemn call to attention; the picture might easily be regarded as a pleasant picture and no more. With one exception (Apoc. xiii. 9) the present formula is found only in contexts ascribed to our Lord (Mt. xi. 15, xiii. 9 [= Mc. iv. 9], 43, Mc. iv. 23, Lc. xiv. 35, Apoc. ii. 7, 11, 17, 29, iii. 6, 13, 22). The forms vary slightly; besides that which is given in the text we have εἰ τις ἔχει ὦτα ἀκούειν ἀκούετω (Mc. iv. 23), ὁ ἔχων ὦτα ἀκούετω (Mt.), ὁ ἔχων ὦτα ἀκούειν ἀκούετω (Lc.), ὁ ἔχων οὖς ἀκουσάτω (Apoc. ii., iii.) and εἰ τις ἔχει οὖς ἀκουσάτω (Apoc. xiii. 9). For the inf. after ἔχει see Blass, *Gr.*, p. 226. For the idea cf. Deut. xxix. 3 (LXX., 4), Isa. vi. 10, Ezek. iii. 27. Wetstein (on Mt. xi. 15) quotes from Philo the phrase ἀκοῶς (or ὦτα) ἔχειν ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ. Cf. Euth., ὦτα νοητά. Some Gnostic sects saw in these words an encouragement to find in the Parable of the Sower mysteries which the Church did not recognise; cf. Hippol. *haer.* v. 8, τούτέστι, φησίν, οὐδεὶς τούτων τῶν μυστηρίων ἀκροατῆς γέγονεν εἰ μὴ μόνοι οἱ γνωστικοὶ τέλειοι. Cf. viii. 9, διὰ τοῦτο εἰρηκε... Ὁ ἔχων κτλ., ὅτι ταῦτα οὐκ ἔστι πάντων ἀκούσ-
ματα.

10—12. REASONS FOR THE USE OF PARABLES (Mt. xiii. 10—15, Lc. viii. 9—10).

10. ὅτε ἐγένετο κατὰ μόνας] Probably when the public teaching of the day was over. Κατὰ μόνας (frequently used in LXX. for ἑξῆς), Vg. *singularis*, is relative only: He was apart from the multitude, but the Twelve and other disciples (οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν σὺν τοῖς δ.) shared His solitude; cf. Lc. ix. 18, ἐν τῷ εἶναι αὐτὸν προσευχόμενον κατὰ μόνας συνῆσαν αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταί. The succinct ἡρώτων αὐτὸν... τὰς παραβολάς (WM., p. 284) is expanded by Mt. (διὰ τί ἐν παραβολαῖς λαλεῖς αὐτοῖς;) and Lc. (τίς αὕτη εἴη ἡ παραβολή); the latter narrows the enquiry to the particular parable, but, as the answer shews, it raised the whole question of parabolic teaching.

11. ὑμῖν τὸ μυστήριον δέδοται] The variations in the other Synoptists are instructive (ὑμῖν δ. γινώσκειν τὰ μυστήρια Mt. Lc.). Γινώσκειν interprets δέδοται, but like other interpretations of Christ's words, does not exhaust its sense. The mystery was given to the disciples, and the knowledge of it followed in due time; but the gift was more than knowledge, and even independent of it. Μυστήριον occurs here only in the Gospels; its later use in

λείας τοῦ θεοῦ, ἐκείνοις δὲ τοῖς ἔξω ἐν παραβολαῖς
 12 τὰ πάντα γίνεται· ¹²ἵνα βλέποντες βλέπωσι καὶ μὴ
 ἴδωσιν, καὶ ἀκούοντες ἀκούωσι καὶ μὴ συνίωσιν, μὴ
 ποτε ἐπιστρέψωσιν καὶ ἀφεθῇ αὐτοῖς.

11 τ. ἐξωθεν B | τα πάντα] om τα NDKH 28 124 2^{mo} al^{pmo} | γίνεται] λεγεται DΣ
 28 64 124 2^{mo} ab cff g i q 12 βλέπωσιν (βλεψ. 1071) | pr μη E*FGHΔ min^{pmo}
 syr^{sin} Or | om μη ἴδωσιν Δ syr^{sin} Or^{hls} | ακουωσιν (-σωσιν CM 33 69 124 al^{pmo}) | pr
 μη Δ | συνωσιν D*L al min^{pmo} Or^{cod hls} | επιστραψωσι 604 | αφεθῇ NBCDLΔΣΦ al
 min^{pl} Or^l | αφεθησεται AKH min^{pmo} αφεθησομαι D* αφησω Db (dimittam d (f) g i q r)
 αυτοις]+τα αμαρτηματα (αυτων) AD(Δ)ΠΦ (604) latt^{tr} v^{tr} me (syr^{sin} amb) +τα παρα-
 πτωματα Σ min^{pmo}

the N.T. is limited to Paul⁽²¹⁾ and Apoc.⁽⁴⁾. The LXX. employ it in Daniel⁽⁹⁾ (for ר', a secret of state), Tob.⁽¹⁾, Judith⁽¹⁾, Sap.⁽⁴⁾, Sir.⁽⁴⁾, 2 Macc.⁽¹⁾; in Daniel ii. 28 ff., 47, Sap. ii. 22 the word passes into the theological sense which it exclusively has in the N.T.; see Hatch, *Essays*, p. 58. 'The mystery of the Kingdom of God' is the content of the Gospel (τὸ μ. τοῦ χριστοῦ, Eph. iii. 4, Col. iv. 3, τοῦ θεοῦ, Col. ii. 2, τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, Eph. vi. 19, τῆς πίστεως, 1 Tim. iii. 9, τῆς εὐσεβείας, 1 Tim. iii. 16), i.e. Christ Himself as revealing the Father, and fulfilling His counsels. As given to the Apostles it was still a secret, not yet to be divulged, nor even except in a small degree intelligible to themselves. On the Pauline sense of μυστήριον see Lightfoot on Col. i. 26. Τὸ μυστήριον (Mt. Lc.) loses sight of the unity of the gift, and belongs to a somewhat later form of the common tradition.

ἐκείνοις δὲ τοῖς ἔξω] Vg. "illis autem qui foris sunt"; 'but to those, the men who are outside,' i.e. the ὄχλος as contrasted with the μαθηταί, cf. xii. 7, Lc. xii. 38. Lc. τοῖς δὲ λοιποῖς, Mt. simply ἐκείνοις δέ. The words must not be understood as a reproach; they merely state the fact. Οἱ ἔξω are 'non-disciples,' who are as yet outside the pale—a Rabbinical phrase (ד'ר'י'ן) for Gentiles or unorthodox

Jews (see J. Lightfoot *ad* h. l., Bp Lightfoot on Col. iv. 5); οἱ ἐκτός is similarly used in Sir. *prol.* l. 4: οἱ ἔξωθεν, which has some support here, is used by St Paul (1 Tim. iii. 7). To such, while they remained outside, the mystery was not committed in our Lord's lifetime; nevertheless, they received what they could. On exoteric teaching among Greek philosophers cf. A. Gellius *N. A.* xx. 4, and for the practical application of the principle by the later Church see Cyril Hier. *catech.* vi. 29.

ἐν παραβολαῖς τὰ πάντα γίνεται] Vg. *in parabolis omnia fiunt*: 'the whole is transacted in parables,' i.e. the mystery takes the form of a series of illustrative similitudes. Euth.: τὰ π. γ., τὰ τῆς διδασκαλίας δηλονότι.

12. ἵνα βλέποντες κτλ.] An adaptation of Isa. vi. 9, 10, LXX., ἀκοῇ ἀκούσετε καὶ οὐ μὴ συνήτε καὶ βλέποντες βλέψετε καὶ οὐ μὴ ἴδητε... μὴ ποτε... ἐπιστρέψωσιν καὶ ἰάσωμαι αὐτούς: the whole passage is quoted by Mt. with the preface ἀναπληροῦνται αὐτοῖς ἡ προφητεία Ἡσαίου ἡ λέγουσα: cf. John xii. 39 f., Acts xxviii. 25 ff. Ἴνα, which is not part of the quotation, explains the purpose of the parabolic teaching in regard to those who, after long attendance on Christ's Ministry, were still 'without'; it was intended to fulfil the sentence of judicial blindness pronounced on those who will not see.

²³ Καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς Οὐκ οἶδατε τὴν παραβολὴν 13
ταύτην, καὶ πῶς πάσας τὰς παραβολὰς γνώσεσθε;
¹⁴ ὁ σπείρων τὸν λόγον σπείρει. ¹⁵ οὗτοι δὲ εἰσιν οἱ 14
15

14 σπείρει &

Bengel: "iam ante non videbant; nunc accedit iudicium divinum." Mt. substitutes ὅτι for ἵνα, 'I speak in parables, because they cannot see—the sentence is already working itself out in their incapacity to understand.' The result, however, is due to themselves: cf. Thpht. βλέποντες· τοῦτο τοῦ θεοῦ· μὴ βλέπωσι· τοῦτο τῆς κακίας αὐτῶν. Cf. Iren. iv. 29. 1: "unus et idem Deus his quidem qui non credunt...infert caecitatem, quemadmodum sol in his qui propter aliquam infirmitatem oculorum non possunt contemplari lumen eius."

The distinction between βλέπειν and ἰδεῖν corresponds here to that between ἀκούειν and συνίεν. The Syriac versions and the Vg. (*ut videntes videant et non videant*) fail to notice this. Καὶ ἀφ' ἑθῆ αὐτοῖς (impera.) is preferred by Mc. to καὶ λάσσομαι αὐτοὺς which Mt., Jo. and Acts borrow from the LXX; in form at least it is nearer to the original (𐤀𐤔𐤍𐤁𐤏): see Delitzsch *ad l.*; for ἀφ. impera. cf. Mt. xii. 31, 32, Lc. xii. 10, James v. 15. On the reading ἀφ' ἑθῆσσομαι see WM., p. 630 f.

13—20. INTERPRETATION OF THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER (Mt. xiii. 18—23, Lc. viii. 11—15).

13 ff. The disciples' question had implied that they needed to have the parable of the Sower explained to them. To this point the Lord now addresses Himself. Mc. alone prefaces the interpretation with a rebuke—οὐκ οἶδατε κτλ. 'Ye know not (or, "Know ye not?")—so all the English versions) what this first parable means: how then will you come to understand the parables which are to follow?' Οἶδα is used in reference to a know-

ledge which comes from intuition or insight, γινώσκω of that which is gained by experience or acquaintance (see Lightfoot on 1 Cor. ii. 11). An initial want of spiritual insight boded ill for their prospect of becoming apt interpreters of parabolic teaching. Cf. Sir. iii. 29, καρδία συνετοῦ διανοηθήσεται παραβολὴν. Καὶ πῶς; 'how then?' cf. Lc. xx. 44, Jo. xii. 34. Πάσας τὰς παραβολὰς, not 'parables in general' (πάσας παραβολὰς), but 'all the parables which you are to hear from Me.'

14. ὁ σπείρων τὸν λόγον σπείρει.] That which the sower sows is the word. Lc. more explicitly, ὁ σπόρος ἐστὶν ὁ λόγος. 'The sower' is not interpreted. Theophylact's view (τίς οὖν ἐστὶν ὁ σπείρων; αὐτὸς ὁ χριστός) is correct (cf. Mt. xiii. 37), if it be borne in mind that Christ acts through His Spirit in the Church. For the sense of ὁ λόγος see note on ii. 2. Mt. adds τῆς βασιλείας, Lc. τοῦ θεοῦ; in the phraseology of Mc. it is usually unqualified (ii. 2, iv. 14—20, 33, viii. 32 [xvi. 20]). For the comparison of teaching to sowing see Philo, *de agr.* 2, ὁ νοῦς...τὰς ἀπὸ τῶν σπαρέντων καὶ φυτευθέντων ὠφελείας εἴωθε καρποῦσθαι...ἐν διανοίᾳ καρποὺς ὠφελιμωτάτους οἶσει [sc. τὰ σπαρέντα] καλὰς καὶ ἐπαινετὰς πράξεις. 'Ο σπείρων here is not simply, as in v. 2, the sower, whoever he may be, but the sower to whom the parable refers; the same remark applies to τὴν ὁδόν (v. 15), τὰ πετρώδη (v. 16), τὰς ἀκάνθας (v. 18), τὴν γῆν (v. 20).

15. οὗτοι δὲ κτλ.] A compressed note which it is difficult to disentangle. Lc. gives the general sense, οἱ δὲ παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν εἰσιν οἱ ἀκούσαντες. As the words stand in Mc. we must either

παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ὅπου σπείρεται ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὅταν
ἀκούσωσιν εὐθὺς ἔρχεται ὁ σατανᾶς καὶ αἶρει τὸν
16 λόγον τὸν ἐσπαρμένον εἰς αὐτούς. ¹⁶ καὶ οὗτοί εἰσιν
ὁμοίως οἱ ἐπὶ τὰ πετρώδη σπειρόμενοι, οἱ ὅταν ἀκού-
σωσιν τὸν λόγον εὐθὺς μετὰ χαρᾶς λαμβάνουσιν

15 οπου] εις D 60² ff g syr^{pal} | σπ. σπειρ. ο λόγος] qui neglegenter verbum suscipiunt
a b (c) p q r α ακουοντες τον λογον syr^{pal} vid | και οταν] οι στ. B | om ευθις ι ι18 syr^{pal}
arm | αρει] αφερει D αρπαζει NCA | εις αυτους B ι ι3 28 69 al^{pmo} | εν αυτοις NCLΔ
c me^{add} syr^{pal} (mc) εν ταις καρδιας αυτων DΠΣΦ al min^{pl} latt^v m^v syr^{pal} pesh^{hel} (m^v)
g o arm απο της καρδιας αυτων A laeth 16 om ομοιως D ι ι3 28 69 al^{pmo}
a b c ff g i q | σπειρομενοι + λογοι M | οι οταν] om α B* (hab B³⁷) | om ευθις D ι 28
al^{pmo} c ff i q syr^{pal} | λαμβανουσιν] δεχονται ι ι31 209 al^{pmo}

translate "these are they by the wayside where," &c., leaving the construction incomplete, or "these are they by the wayside, (namely those who are) where," &c. The analogy of v. 10 points rather to the former rendering; the Evangelist has written καὶ ὅταν for οἱ ὅταν, forgetting that a relative clause ought to follow οὗτοι. Οἱ παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν, sc. πεσόντες or (as in Mt.) σπαράντες: the hearers are identified with the seed, and not, as we might expect, with the soil. Since this identification is common to Mt., Mc., Lc., it probably belongs to the essence of Christ's teaching, and represents a "truth both of nature and of grace; the seed sown...becomes the plant and bears the fruit, or fails of bearing it; it is therefore the representative, when sown, of the individuals of whom the discourse is" (Alford, on Mt. xiii. 19).

ὅταν ἀκούσωσιν] On each occasion, as soon as their hearing of the message, or of any part of it, is complete.

εὐθὺς ἔρχεται ὁ σατανᾶς κτλ.] Mt. ἔρχεται ὁ πονηρός (cf. Mt. v. 37, vi. 13, xiii. 38, 1 Jo. ii. 13, &c.). Lc. εἴτα ἔρχεται ὁ διάβολος. For ὁ σ. see note on Mc. i. 13. Εὐθὺς retains its proper sense; the birds lose no time, nor does Satan. With this interpretation

of τὰ πετεινά comp. Eph. ii. 2, vi. 12. Τὸν ἐσπαρμένον εἰς αὐτούς leaves the region to which the word had penetrated undetermined; Mt.'s ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ (cf. Lc.) represents it as having entered the intellectual life, which is less in accord with this part of the parable. Lc. adds Satan's purpose, ἵνα μὴ πιστεύσαντες σωθῶσιν: cf. 'Mc.' xvi. 16. The perf. part. ἐσπαρμένον (Mt. Mc.) indicates that the sowing was completed, and the seed not yet disturbed when Satan arrived (Burton, § 154).

16. καὶ οὗτοι εἰσιν κτλ.] 'On the same principle of interpretation (ὁμοίως) those who are sown on the rocky places are,' &c. Οἱ σπειρόμενοι, qui seminantur, the class of persons to whom belongs τὸ σπείρεσθαι ἐπὶ τὰ π. Cf. Burton, § 123, and contrast οἱ σπαράντες in v. 20, where the notion of time comes in. In one sense 'the word is sown,' in another the hearers are the seed; see above on v. 15.

εὐθὺς μετὰ χαρᾶς λαμβάνουσιν αὐτόν] Cf. v. 5, εὐθὺς ἐξαντίθειεν. The joy of the enthusiastic hearer corresponds to the bursting through the soil of the fresh green blade—a visible response to the sower's work. Lc. substitutes for λαμβ. the warmer δέχονται (cf. Acts xi. 1, xvii. 11, 1 Thess. i. 6, ii. 13, James i. 21).

αὐτόν, ¹⁷καὶ οὐκ ἔχουσιν ρίζαν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ἀλλὰ πρόσ- 17
καιροί εἰσιν· εἴτα γενομένης θλίψεως ἢ διωγμοῦ[†] διὰ[†]
τὸν λόγον[†] εὐθὺς σκανδαλίζονται. ¹⁸καὶ ἄλλοι εἰσιν 18[†] ^{syriac}

17 ρίζαν] ὑδωρ V | προκαιροί F | η] και D c f f i q vg | σκανδαλισθησονται D
18 ἄλλοι] οὗτοι AC²ΠΣΦ al 33 min⁸ f q go aeth om ἄλλ. εἰσιν I 13 28 124 604 al^{mn}
syriac arm

17. οὐκ ἔχουσιν ρίζαν] The seed of the word has not driven its way into the soil. With this use of ρίζα cf. 4 Regn. xix. 30, Job xix. 28, Sap. iii. 15, iv. 3, Sir. i. 6, 20, Isa. xl. 24; and contrast Deut. xxix. 18 (Heb. xii. 15), 1 Macc. i. 10.

ἐν ἑαυτοῖς] So Mt.; Lc. omits the words. The hearer of the Gospel is at once plant (δ σπειρόμενος or σπαράξ) and soil; the roots which the seed under normal conditions throws out are within, in his heart, the seat of the personal life. In the case now contemplated the heart is πετρώδης; there has been a πάρωσις within (iii. 5) which stops the development of the roots.

ἀλλὰ πρόσκαιροί εἰσιν] Vg. *sed temporales sunt*: 'but (so far from being well rooted) they are short-lived'; Lc. *πρὸς καιρὸν πιστεύουσιν*. Nearly all the English versions paraphrase πρόσκ. εἰσιν, e.g. Wycliffe, "thei ben temporal, that is lasten a lytil tyme"; Tindale, Cranmer, Geneva, A. V. "endure but a time" or "for a time": "for a season" (Heb. xi. 25) has perhaps been avoided as ambiguous in this connexion. Πρόσκαιρος, though common in the later Gk., is rare in the Greek of the Bible, occurring only in 4 Macc. xv. 2, 2 Cor. iv. 18, Heb. i. c., besides the present context.

εἴτα γενομένης κτλ.] Εἴτα, 'then,' as the next step consequent upon the non-development of the roots; cf. εἴτεν (v. 28). Θλίψις ἢ διωγμοῦ (Lc. πειρασμοῦ), crushing sorrow of any kind, or in the particular form of

persecution. Θλίψις (on the accentuation see WM., p. 56 n.), though rarely used in non-Biblical Greek and only in its literal sense, is common both in LXX. and N.T.; in the former it is usually an equivalent of ῥῥ or one of its cognates. It is coupled with ἄλγος (4 Regn. xix. 3), στενοχωρία (Esth. A 7 (xi. 8), Isa. viii. 22, Rom. ii. 9, viii. 35), ὀδύνη (Pa. cxiv. (cxvi.) 3), ἀνάγκη (Pa. cxviii. (cxix.) 143, Zeph. i. 15, 2 Cor. vi. 4, 1 Th. iii. 7), ὀνειδισμός (Isa. xxxvii. 3), διωγμός (2 Thesa. i. 4); its opposites are πλατυσμός (cf. Pa. iv. 1), ἀνάπασις (cf. Hab. iii. 16), εἰρήνη (Zach. viii. 10), ἀνέσις (2 Th. i. 7). See Lightfoot on 1 Th. iii. 7, 2 Th. i. 7. For διωγμός, another too familiar word in Apostolic times, see x. 30, 2 Macc. xii. 23, Acts viii. 1, xiii. 50. The two words correspond here to the fierce heat which withers the rootless plant (v. 6): cf. Pa. cxx. (cxxi.) 6, Isa. xxv. 4, xlix. 10, Jer. xvii. 8. Διὰ τὸν λόγον is a new point, which is not represented in the parable: cf. xiii. 13, διὰ τὸ ὄνομά μου.

σκανδαλίζονται] Σκανδαλίζειν occurs in Dan. xi. 41, LXX. (= 𐤌𐤍𐤕𐤌), Sir. ix. 5, xxiii. 8, xxxv. 15, Psa. Sol. xvi. 7, and in Aq., Symm., but perhaps not elsewhere except in the N.T. and Church writers; and whereas σκάνδαλον is used occasionally in its literal sense (Judith v. 1, Isa. viii. 14, Aq., 1 Pet. ii. 8), the verb seems to be limited to the sphere of ethica. Lc. interprets it here of apostasy (ἀπίστανται), but there may be moral stumbling which falls short of that: see Mc. xiv. 27.

18. καὶ ἄλλοι εἰσιν κτλ.] Another

οἱ εἰς τὰς ἀκάνθας σπειρόμενοι· οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ τὸν
 § 19 λόγον ἀκούσαντες, ¹⁹ καὶ αἱ ⁸ μέριμναι τοῦ αἰῶνος καὶ ἡ
 ἀπάτη τοῦ πλούτου καὶ αἱ περὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ἐπιθυμίαι
 εἰσπορευόμεναι συνπνίγουσιν τὸν λόγον, καὶ ἄκαρπος
 20 γίνεται. ²⁰ καὶ ἐκεῖνοί εἰσιν οἱ ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν τὴν καλὴν
 σπαρέντες, οἵτινες ἀκούουσιν τὸν λόγον καὶ παρα-

18 eis ABDLΠΞΦ al min^{forte} om] ἐπὶ ΝCΔ me | om οὗτοι εἰσιν AC³ΠΞ (non Φ)
 al 33 al¹ f q go aeth ακουσαντες (N)BCDLΔ 13 69 124 346 1071 al^{pass} me] ακουοντες
 ΑΠΞΦ al min¹ latt syr^h go aeth 19 αιωνος] βιον D 604 latt¹ + τουτου ΑΠΞΦ al
 min¹ f syr^h arm me go aeth | η απατη (αγαπη Δ) του πλουτου] απата του κοσμου
 D (b) gi q ηδοναι του κοσμου c eff | om και αι π. τ. λ. επιθυμιαi D 1 28 604 a b c e f f i q
 arm | ακαρποι γινονται D 124 b c e f f i q 20 εκεινοι NBCLΔ] οντοι ΑΔΠΞΦ al
 min^{forte} om latt syr^h go aeth Or

class consists of those who are sown upon the thorns: cf. v. 16, οὗτοι δὲ εἰσιν οἱ κτλ. The construction is broken after ἀκούσαντες (Mt. Mc.); we expect, what Lc. gives, καὶ...συνπνίγονται.

19. αἱ μέριμναι κτλ.] The thorns of the spiritual soil. Αἱ μ. τοῦ αἰῶνος: the cares of the age (usually ὁ αἰὼν οὗτος), the present course of events—wider than Lc.'s μέριμναι τοῦ βίου (or βιωτικαὶ Lc. xxi. 34). For other N.T. warnings against worldly care see Mt. vi. 25 ff. (= Lc. xii. 22 ff.), Lc. x. 41, xxi. 34; Phil. iv. 6, 1 Pet. v. 7. With ἀπάτη τοῦ πλούτου comp. ἀπάτη ἀδικίας (2 Th. ii. 10), τῆς ἀμαρτίας (Heb. iii. 13); the confusion of ἀπάτη with ἀγάτη in some mss. finds an interesting parallel in 2 Pet. ii. 13. Αἱ περὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ἐπιθυμίαι is peculiar to Mc.; Lc.'s equivalent is ἡδοναὶ τοῦ βίου, but Mc. is again more comprehensive; cf. Euth.: συμπεριλαβὼν πᾶσαν βλαβερὰν ἐπιθυμίαν, where however βλαβ. narrows the reference unduly if it suggests only such desires as are vicious in themselves (see 1 Jo. ii. 15 ff. with Westcott's notes). On this interpretation of the ἀκανθαί see Herm. sim. ix. 20; for the phrase αἱ περὶ κτλ., see WM., p. 240.

εἰσπορευόμεναι συνπ. τ. λόγον] The ἐπιθυμίαι enter the heart together with the λόγος and in greater strength, gathering round it (for συνπν. see v. 7) and excluding from it the action of the understanding and the affections which are as light and warmth to the spiritual plant.

ἄκαρπος γίνεται] = καρπὸν οὐκ ἔθηκεν (v. 7): Lc. οὐ τελεσφοροῦσιν. The fruit does not mature itself, and so the word proves in their case fruitless. For the metaphorical use of ἄκαρπος see Sap. xv. 4, σκιαγράφον πάνος ἄκαρπος: Eph. v. 11, Tit. iii. 14, 2 Pet. i. 8.

20. ἐκεῖνοι...οἵτινες] 'Those who are such as,' &c. Ἐκεῖνοι contrasts this last class with οὗτοι (vv. 15, 16) and ἄλλοι (v. 18): cf. Jo. ix. 9, ἄλλοι...ἄλλοι...ἐκεῖνος. For ὅστις as distinguished from ὅς see Lightfoot on Gal. iv. 24 and 2 Th. i. 9. The timeless σπειρόμενοι (vv. 16, 18) is now exchanged for σπαρέντες—'those who in the parable were represented as sown,' &c.: those of this type (1) hear the word (Lc. adds ἐν καρδίᾳ καλῇ καὶ ἀγαθῇ), (2) accept it, (3) yield fruit. Παραδέχονται (Exod. xxiii. 1, 3 Macc. vii. 12, Acts xvi. 21, xxii. 18, Heb. xii. 6) goes beyond λαμβάνουσιν (v. 16),

δέχονται καὶ καρποφοροῦσιν ἐν τριάκοντα καὶ ἐν
ἐξήκοντα καὶ ἐν ἑκατόν.

²¹ Καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς ὅτι Μήτι ἔρχεται ὁ λύχνος 21

20 *ο...ο...ο* NDEFGHKMU^{VI} (for latt me go arm) om *ο* 2° BC¹⁴ et 3° B
min¹⁴ 21 *οτι* BL] om NACDΔHΞΘ al min¹⁴ | *ερχεται*] *απταται* D 13 69 124
al e e f g i r *adfertur* b (aeth)

cf. Mt. *συνιείς* (probably in contrast to the *δύνανται* of Isa. vi. 10), Lc. *κατέχουσιν*.

καὶ καρποφοροῦσιν κτλ.] For *καρποφορεῖν* (Xen., Theophr. &c.) see Hab. iii. 17 (=Πῖθ), Sap. x. 7, Mc. iv. 28; and in the metaphorical sense Rom. vii. 4, 5, Col. i. 6 (middle, see Lightfoot), 10. Lc. adds *ἐν ὑπομονῇ*, "the opposite of *ἀφίστανται*, v. 13" (Plummer). For *ἐν...ἐν...ἐν* Blass (*Gr.* p. 146) would write *ἐν...ἐν...ἐν*, cf. Mt. δ μὲν... δ δὲ... δ δέ: but *ἐν* is probably the equivalent of *ἄ*, 'at the rate of'; see note on v. 8. The employment of this detail in the interpretation by Mt., Mc. is remarkable. Lc. omits it, but it clearly asserts a principle which is as true in the kingdom of God as in nature. Cf. Victor: *τέταρτον οὖν μέρος ἐσώθη καὶ οὐδὲ τοῦτο ἐπ' ἰσῆς καρποφορεῖ*. The comment of Theophylact serves to throw light upon the estimate of Christian perfection formed by a later age: *οἱ μὲν εἰσι παρθένοι καὶ ἔρημικοί, ἄλλοι μυγάδες καὶ ἐν κουνοβίῳ, ἕτεροι λαϊκοὶ καὶ ἐν γάμῳ*. (Cf. Jerome on Mt. xiii.)

21—25. PARABOLIC WARNINGS AS TO THE RESPONSIBILITY OF HEARING THE WORD (Lc. viii. 16—18; cf. Mt. v. 15, x. 26, vii. 2, xiii. 12, xxv. 29; Lc. xi. 33, xii. 2, vi. 38, xix. 26).

21. καὶ ἔλεγεν occurs with remarkable frequency in this chapter (vv. 9, 11, 13 (λέγει), 21, 24, 26, 30, 35 (λέγει)). Possibly its repetition indicates that the editor had before him here a number of detached sayings of uncertain order, which he has thus strung together without note of time. Several of these sayings are given by Mt. in other contexts (see last note),

or occur in a slightly different form which suggests a double rendering of the same Aramaic words: cf. Lc. viii. 16 with xi. 33, viii. 17 with xii. 2, viii. 18 with xix. 26 (A. Wright *ad l.*). These phenomena at first sight throw doubt upon the Marcan sequence in this place, and it is worthy of notice that Tatian passes from v. 20 to v. 29; but the inner coherence of the sayings with the preceding context supports Mc., and, unless they were repeated on other occasions, it is probably Mt.'s order which is at fault.

μήτι ἔρχεται ὁ λύχνος] Vg. *numquid venit lucerna?* Μήτι expects a negative answer, cf. e.g. Pilate's question (Jo. xviii. 35) *μήτι ἐγὼ Ἰουδαῖός εἰμι*; and see on Mc. xiv. 19. With *ἔρχεται* the commentators compare Liban. *op.* 358 ἡ δὲ (ἐπιστολή) ἔρχεται. The reading of D (*ἀπταται* for *ἔρχεται*: cf. Lc. ἀψας) is a harmonising gloss, unless, as has been ingeniously suggested, we may see in it a retranslation of *accēditur* (*accenditur*), Harris, *Cod. Beza*, p. 89. 'Ο λύχνος "a lanterne" (Wycliffe); rather, the lamp (on the article see v. 3), as contrasted with the *λαμπάς* or torch: see exx. in Trench, *syn.* § xlvi, and cf. *Lamp, Lantern*, in Hastings, *D.B.* iii. The *λύχνος* when at rest is placed on a stand—*λυχνία*—a later form of *λυχνιον* or *λυχνεῖον*=*λυχνόυχος*—used in the LXX. for the Πῖθ of the Tabernacle (Exod. xxv. 31, &c., esp. xl. 4, *εἰσοίσσεις τὴν λυχνίαν καὶ ἐπιθήσεις τοὺς λύχνους*). In the present context the *λύχνος* is the word, the *λυχνία* the hearer or body of hearers (cf. Apoc. i. 20); in Lc. xi. 34, Apoc. xxi. 23 the metaphor is applied somewhat

ἵνα ὑπὸ τὸν μόδιον τεθῇ ἢ ὑπὸ τὴν κλίνην, οὐχ ἵνα
 22 ἐπὶ τὴν λυχνίαν τεθῇ; ²² οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν κρυπτόν ἐὰν
 μὴ ἵνα φανερωθῇ, οὐδὲ ἐγένετο ἀπόκρυφον ἀλλ' ἵνα
 23 ἔλθῃ εἰς φανερόν. ²³ εἴ τις ἔχει ὧτα ἀκούειν ἀκουέτω.

21 ὡς υ. τ. μ. τεθῇ] υ. τ. μ. τεθῆναι κ* [επὶ] ὑπο κΒ*Σ 13 33 69 1071 | τεθῇ 2*]
 επιτεθῇ ΔΠ α1² 22 εστιν] + τι κACEFGLSVΔΠΣΣΦ min^{ms} o f vg syrs^{ms} arm
 go (om τι BDHKMUΠ* min^{ms} b e ff i q aeth) | εαν μη ὡς κΒΔ (1 13 28 69 604
 al^{ms} syrs^{ms}) | εαν μη ACKLΠΣ 33 209 al^{ms} αλλ ὡς D 49 b ff i q o εαν μη
 EFGHMSUVΦ | ελθῃ εἰς φανερόν] φανερωθῇ B (syrs^{ms}) aeth

differently. When the word has been proclaimed, its purpose is defeated if it be concealed by the hearers; when the lamp comes in, who would put it under the *modius* or the couch of the *triclinium*? *Módios* (Mt. v. 15, Lc. xi. 33,—in viii. 16 Lc. has *σκεῦος*) = 16 sextarii, a sixth of a *médi-mnos* (= πῆξ), a peck rather than a bushel (so all the English versions), is a Latinism common, as the *reff.* shew, to the three Synoptists; the word had doubtless been adopted into colloquial Greek. The reading ὑπὸ τὴν λυχνίαν is rightly called by Holtzmann "ein Beispiel ältesten Textverderbs"; cf. WH., *Notes*, p. 24.

This saying brings before us the commonest furniture of a Galilean home, and the details add to its picturesqueness—ὁ λύχνος, ἡ λυχνία, ὁ μόδιος, ἡ κλίνη.

22. οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν κρυπτόν κτλ.] Vg. *non enim est aliquid*, &c., cf. Mt. οὐδὲν γάρ κτλ. and vv. 11. here; 'for there is not [anything] hidden (Mt. *κεκαλυμμένον*, Lc. xii. 2 *συγκεκαλυμμένον*) except with a view to its future manifestation, neither did it become a secret [to remain a secret], but on the contrary (ἀλλά) that it might pass into the light of day.' The interpretation of the parable takes the form of a parallelism after the manner of Proverbs and Sirach. While asserting a great principle of the Divine government, our Lord corrects a false impression which might have arisen from the mention

of a *μυστήριον* (v. 11). If the Gospel was for the moment treated as a secret, this was so only because temporary secrecy was essential to its successful proclamation after the Ascension. Those to whom the secret was now confided were charged with the responsibility of publishing it then. The *λυχνία* must be ready to receive and exhibit the *λύχνος* as soon as the appropriate time had come.

Κρυπτός and *ἀπόκρυφος* are both O. T. words: cf. esp. Dan. ii. 22, Th. αὐτὸς ἀποκαλύπτει βαθεῖα καὶ ἀπόκρυφα (κηρῆρρ); ib. 47, lxx., ὁ ἐκφαίνων μυστήρια κρυπτά. On ἀπόκρυφος cf. Lightfoot on Col. ii. 3. 'Εὰν μὴ ἵνα φ., 'except for the purpose of being revealed'; for ἐὰν μὴ without a verb see Blass, *Gr.* p. 216. 'Ἀλλ' ἵνα answers to ἐὰν μὴ ἵνα (Blass, *Gr.* p. 269), but (ag. Blass) there is a perceptible difference of meaning: see the paraphrase attempted above. Similarly ἔστιν and ἐγένετο, though relating to the same set of facts, present them in different lights; what 'is' now hidden from us 'became' so through the will of God working its way through darkness to the perfect light. Thphῆ. τί γὰρ ἦν κρυφιώτερον θεοῦ; ἀλλ' ὅμως καὶ οὗτος ἐφανερώθη ἐν σαρκί. Bengel: "id axioma valet de rebus naturae, de sensibus et actionibus hominum malis et bonis in statu naturali et spirituali, de mysteriis divinis."

23. εἴ τις ἔχει ὧτα κτλ.] See on

²⁴ Καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς Βλέπετε τί ἀκούετε· ἐν ᾧ ²⁴ μέτρῳ μετρεῖτε μετρηθήσεται ὑμῖν καὶ ³προσθεθή- ³⁰ σεται ὑμῖν. ²⁵ ὃς γὰρ ἔχει, δοθήσεται αὐτῷ· καὶ ὃς ²⁵ οὐκ ἔχει, καὶ ὃ ἔχει ἀρθήσεται ἀπ' αὐτοῦ.

²⁶ Καὶ ἔλεγεν Οὕτως ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ, ²⁶

²⁴ ακουετε] + και προστεθησεται υμιν τοις ακουουσιν 13 69 346 556 ατμ | αντιμετρη-
θησεται 1071 | και προστεθ. υμιν] om DG 114 2^{re} b e g + τοις ακουουσιν ΑΘ^βΠΞΦ α1
1 33 69 α1^q q sytt ατμ 25 εχει] pr an DE*FHKΘ^β an εχη ΑΕ²G(M)SUVII |
δοθησεται] προστεθησεται D 271

v. 9. The warning is needed for the Apostles as for the rest.

²⁴. βλέπετε τί ἀκούετε] Lc. βλ. οὖν πῶς ἀκούετε. In Mc.'s form of the saying βλέπειν is to consider: 'look well what it is that ye hear,' i.e. weigh its meaning; be not as those who βλέποντες οὐ βλέπουσιν (Mt. xiii. 13). Thpht. πρὸς νηφαλιότητα διεγείρει τοὺς μαθητάς...μηδὲν ὑμᾶς τῶν λεγομένων παρ' ἐμοῦ διαφηνέτω. Cf. Heb. ii. 1 f.

ἐν ᾧ μέτρῳ κτλ.] 'You shall be paid back (Lc. ἀντιμετρηθήσεται) in your own measure.' The proverb occurs in several contexts (Mt. vii. 2, Lc. vi. 38) with different applications: here the sense is: 'your attention to the teaching will be the measure of the profit you will receive from it.' Euth. ἐν ᾧ μέτρῳ μετρεῖτε τὴν προσοχήν, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ μετρηθήσεται ὑμῖν ἡ γνώσις. The μέτρον however is not intellectual merely, but spiritual; its capacity depends on the moral condition of the hearer. Bengel: "est cor cum sua capacitate, cupiditate, studio impetientiendi alia, obsequio." Nor is the return limited by it: καὶ προστεθήσεται ὑμῖν (Mt. περισσευθήσεται), i.e. the λόγος when received by one who is not an ἀκροατὴς ἐπιλησμονῆς exceeds his immediate power of assimilation; he is rich beyond his measure, richer than he knows.

²⁵. ὃς γὰρ ἔχει κτλ.] Another proverbial saying, found also in other connexions (Mt. xiii. 12, xxv. 29, Lc.

xix. 26). Here the sense is: 'for the appropriation of any measure of Divine truth implies a capacity for receiving more; and each gift, if assimilated, is the forerunner of another'; Bede: "qui amorem habet verbi dabitur illi etiam sensus intellegendi quod amat." But the converse is also true: 'incapacity for receiving truth leads to a loss of truth already in some sense possessed.' The paradoxical form of the original tradition is removed by Lc. who writes ὁ δοκεῖ ἔχειν ἀρθήσεται. But the paradox is characteristic of Christ's sayings (cf. e.g. viii. 35, x. 31), and it is true: the man both 'has' and 'has not': cf. Rom. ii. 20, 2 Tim. iii. 5. With ἀρθήσεται ἀπ' αὐτοῦ cf. Mt. xxi. 43, xxv. 28, 29. On the readings ὃς ἔχει, ὃς ἀν ἔχει (ἔχῃ) see Blass, *Gr.*, p. 217.

²⁶—29. PARABLE OF THE AUTOMATIC ACTION OF THE SOIL (Mc. only).

²⁶. καὶ ἔλεγεν κτλ.] The record of the public teaching seems to begin again here; the unexplained parable belongs to the ὄχλος, not to the μαθηταί (see below v. 33 f.). The parable which follows is peculiar to Mc., unless we accept the improbable theory of Weiss and Holtzmann that it forms one side of the picture of which the other is preserved in the Parable of the Tares (Mt. xiii. 24 ff.). There are verbal coincidences, e.g. καθεύδῃ (cf. Mt., v. 25), χόρτον...σίτον (cf. Mt., vv. 26, 30), θερισμός (cf. Mt., v. 30); but both the purpose and the story differ

τ 27 ὡς ἄνθρωπος βάλη^τ τὸν σπόρον ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς 27 καὶ
καθεύδῃ καὶ ἐγείρῃται νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν, καὶ ὁ
σπόρος βλαστᾷ καὶ μηκύνεται, ὡς οὐκ οἶδεν αὐτός.
28 28 αὐτομάτῃ ἡ γῆ καρποφορεῖ, πρῶτον χόρτον, εἶτεν

26 ὡς NBDLA 13 28 33 69 al^{ms} me] ὡς εἰν (αν, σταν) ACΘ³ΠΣΦ al min^{tr} latt^{tr} m^{tr}
go al | βαλλῃ F βαλλει min^{msc} | om τον D 2^o 27 καθευδει EFHU 33 69
al^{ms} | ἐγείρεται KEFGHLM 69 al^{ms} ἐγερθῃ D | βλαστα BC³DLA 2^o al^{ms}] βλαστανῇ
KAC³GKMSUVΘ³ΠΣΦ min^{tr} βλασταται EFH 33 al^{ms} | μηκύνεται BDHΣ min^{msc}]
μηκύνεται KACLDΠ al^{tr} 28 αὐτοματῇ]+γὰρ ΔΠΣΦ al latt^{tr} m^{tr} go pr σι D
2^o arm | εἰτεν bis B³(L)Δ (cf. N)] εἰτα bis AB³CDΠ al min^{forte} om

widely. Tatian places Mc.'s parable immediately before the Tares, an order which has much to recommend it.

ὁτως...ὡς ἄνθρωπος βάλη] The regular construction would have been ὡς ἂν ἄνθρ. βάλῃ (cf. 1 Th. ii. 8), or ὡς ἄνθρ. βαλέιν (cf. 1 Cor. ix. 26, Jas. ii. 12) or ὅς ἂν βάλῃ. There is a partial parallel to the anomalous ὡς...βάλῃ in xiii. 34, ὡς ἄνθρωπος...ἐντεταλατο. Τὸν σπόρον: as in Lc. viii. 5, τὸν σπ. αὐτοῦ, or perhaps generic, seed of any kind. In the series βάλῃ...καθεύδῃ...ἐγείρῃται, &c., the first verb alone stands in the aor., the act of sowing being "single and transient" (Madvig, § 128); for the conjunction of aor. and pres. cf. Jo. iii. 16, 1 Pet. iv. 6. Σπόρος, sowing or seed time, is used in the later Biblical Gk. as nearly = σπέρμα, where the reference is to the seed as used by the sower, not to the particular grain; cf. Deut. xi. 10, Lc. viii. 5, 11, 2 Cor. ix. 10 (contrast σπέρμα in Mc. iv. 31, 1 Cor. xv. 38).

27. καὶ καθεύδῃ καὶ ἐγείρῃται] Cf. Ps. iii. 6, ἐγὼ ἐκοιμήθην καὶ ὑπνωσα· ἐξηγέρθην. The process goes on νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν, not merely νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας (v. 5), but occupying the νυχθήμερον: cf. Lc. ii. 37, where the point is that Anna's whole life was given to devotion; Jo. iv. 52 (Westcott's note). The order ν. καὶ ἡ. is usual (cf. Gen. i. 5, &c.), and appropriate in this context where καθεύδῃ precedes.

Βλαστᾷ = βλαστάνει. Βλαστᾷ occurs also in Eccl. ii. 6, *Hermas Sim.* iv. 1, δένδρα τὰ μὲν βλαστῶντα τὰ δὲ ξηρά: cf. WSchm. p. 125. Μηκύνεσθαι is an ἀπ. λεγ. in the N. T., but cf. Isa. xlv. 14, ξύλον...ὅτε οὐκ ἐμικύνεν (לָקַח). The middle emphasises the activity of growth internal to the plant. Into this mystery of growth however the sower cannot penetrate: it takes place ὡς οὐκ οἶδεν αὐτός, after a manner which baffles his understanding. Vg. "dum nescit ille," Wycliffe, "while he wote not," and similarly the other English versions before 1611, regarding ὡς as an adverb of time; A.V., R.V. "he knoweth not how."

28. αὐτομάτῃ ἡ γῆ καρποφορεῖ] Vg. *ultra enim terra fructificat*. Αὐτόματος is used of the spontaneous produce of uncultivated land (Lev. xiv. 5, 11, 4 Regn. xix. 29, = ἤθεψ): cf. Plat. *polit.* 272 A, καρποὺς οὐχ ὑπὸ γεωργίας φερόμενους ἀλλ' αὐτομάτης ἀναδιδούσης τῆς γῆς. Bengel's remark is true and weighty: "non excluditur agricultura et caelestis pluvia solesque." Here however the thought is that when man has done his part, the actual process of growth is beyond his reach or comprehension; he must leave it to the apparently spontaneous action of the soil. In the N. T. the word occurs again but once (Acts xii. 10). Cf. Philo, *de incorr. mund.* 944, ἀπα-

ἑστάχυν, εἶπεν πλήρη σῖτον ἐν τῷ στάχυι. ²⁹ ὅταν 29 § 2
δὲ παραδοῖ ὁ καρπός, εὐθὺς ἀποστέλλει τὸ δρέπανον,
ὅτι παρέστηκεν ὁ θερισμός.

³⁰ Καὶ ἔλεγεν Πῶς ὁμοιώσωμεν[†] τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ 30 ¶ 2

28 σταχυ[†]] σταχυας D | πληρη σιτον KAC[†] LΔΠΦ al min²] πληρης σιτος B πληρης
ο σιτος D πληρης σιτον C² v¹² Σ πληρης σιτον min² πληροι σιτον min² pass me² add
29 παραδοι K² BDA 2²] παραδω K² ABLΘ² ΠΣΦ al min² pass on | εξαποστέλλει 13 69 346
30 πως NBCLΔ min² pass hesy² hel me] τινα ADΠΣΦ al min² offiq vg syrt² both hel (lat)
arm me go aeth Or | ομοιωσωμεν C 1 604 al² pass latt ομοιωσω K 28 69 al² pass arm² add

τοματίζουσα ἡ τοῦ ἔτους ὥρα παρέχεται.
On καρποφορεῖν see v. 20: here it is
loosely used in reference to the inci-
pient stages of the fruitbearing plant.

πρῶτον χόρτον κτλ.] Vg. *primum
herbam, deinde ericam, deinde ple-
num frumentum*. With πρῶτον...εἶπεν
...εἶπεν Cf. πρῶτον...ἔπειτα (1 Cor. xv.
46, 1 Th. iv. 16), πρῶτον...εἶπα (1 Tim.
iii. 10): εἶπεν (Blass, *Gr.* p. 20) is a
very rare, originally Ionic, form of
εἶπα, for which see note on v. 17.
Χόρτος is properly herbage suitable
for pasture (see e.g. vi. 39, Jo. vi. 10);
here it is the green blade of corn, as
in Mt. xiii. 26. The next stage is
that of the στάχυς (ii. 23, cf. Gen.
xli. 6 ff. = חֲבֵצֶת), to which succeeds
the πλήρης σῖτος (Job v. 26, σῖτος
ῥιμμος κατὰ καιρὸν θεριζόμενος). Not
improbably Mc. or his early copyists
wrote πλήρης σῖτον: see WH., *Notes*,
p. 24, and *J. Th. St.* i., p. 121.

29. ὅταν δὲ παραδοῖ ὁ καρπός] Vg.
cum se produxerit fructus. Cf. Mt.
xiii. 26, ὅτε δὲ ἐβλάστησεν ὁ χόρτος
καὶ καρπὸν ἐδίδου. Παραδοῖ (conj. aor.
= παραδῶ, see WH., *Notes*, p. 175,
WSchm., p. 121, Blass, *Gr.* p. 49)
is either 'permits,' 'allows,' a sense
supported by such writers as Herod.,
Xen., Polyb. (e.g. Polyb. xxii. 24. 9,
τῆς ὥρας παραδιδούσης), or rather per-
haps, 'yields [itself]' for which Joa.
xi. 19 (AF) is quoted (οὐκ ἦν πόλις
ἣτις οὐκ ἐπαρῶκεν τοῖς υἱοῖς Ἰσραὴλ
= (B) ἦν οὐκ ἔλαβεν 'L); cf. 1 Pet.
ii. 23 δε...παρεδίδου 'gave Himself

up,' 'yielded,' 'surrendered.' Com-
pare the Complutensian text of Hab.
iii. 17 (LXX.), which for σικὴ οὐ καρπο-
φορήσει reads ἡ σ. οὐ μὴ παραδῶ τὸν
καρπὸν αὐτῆς.

ἀποστέλλει τὸ δρέπανον] Sc. ὁ ἄνθρω-
πος (v. 26); the time has again come
for the intervention of the agricul-
turalist. The phrase is borrowed from
Joel iii. (iv.) 13: ἐξαποστείλατε (יִשְׁלְחוּ,
cf. Field, *Notes*, p. 26) δρέπανα ὅτι
παρέστηκεν τρυγητός: cf. Apoc. xiv. 15,
πέμψον τὸ δρέπανόν σου...ὅτι ἐξηράνθη
ὁ θερισμός τῆς γῆς. Δρέπανον is the
later form of the Attic δρεπάνη (cf.
δρεπανηφόρος in 2 Macc. xiii. 2), used
in LXX.⁽¹²⁾ and N.T.⁽¹³⁾ Παρέστηκεν,
not 'is at hand,' Vg. *adest*, or 'stands
by,' as in the phrase οἱ παρεστηκότες
(xiv. 47, &c.), but 'is ready' for the
reaper, as the O.T. shews: cf. Joel i.c.
where it = יָצַף and Exod. ix. 32, ἡ γὰρ
κριθὴ παρεστηκυῖα (= יָצַף).

Of the interpretation of this inter-
esting parable only a few leading
points can be stated here. The func-
tions of the sower end with the sow-
ing, those of the reaper begin with the
harvest; all that lies between is left
to the mysterious laws of growth co-
operating with the soil, the sunshine,
and the rain. Christ came to sow,
and will come to reap: the rest be-
longs to the invisible working of His
Spirit in the Church and in the soul.

30—32. PARABLE OF THE MUSTARD
SEED (Mt. xiii. 31—32, Lc. xiii. 18—19).

30. πῶς ὁμοιώσωμεν...θῶμεν; (delib.

31 θεοῦ, ἥ ἐν τίνι αὐτὴν παραβολῇ θῶμεν; ³¹ὥς κόκκῳ
σινάπεως, ὃς ὅταν σπαρῇ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, μικρότερον ὂν
32 πάντων τῶν σπερμάτων τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς—³²καὶ ὅταν

30 τινι NBC*LA min^{non} Or] τοια AC'DΘ^ΠΣΦ min^π | θῶμεν NBC*LA 28 63 al^{non}
b (e) syr^{bol} me Or] παραβαλόμεν AC'DΘ^ΠΣΦ al min^π latt^π syr^{bol} bol (not) arm
31 ὥς] ὁμοία ἐστὶν D o^{vid} me^{vid} | κόκκῳ NBDΔΠ*ΣΦ min^{non} | κόκκῳ ACLΘ^Π al
min^{non} latt^π | om os N* (hab N^{ca}) | μικροτέρων NBD*LMΔ 13* 28 33 131 179 235
258 1071 al^{non} | μικροτερος ACD^ΘΠΣΦ al min^π go | ὅν] ἐστὶν (A)C(D)MΘ^ΠΣΦ al
min^π latt^π arm go | τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς] om C 271 b e a εἰς τ. γ. D

conj., WM., p. 356, Blass, *Gr.*, p. 210). Lc. (who has placed this parable and the parable which follows it in Mt. in quite another context) retains the double question which Mt. has lost; for the form cf. Isa. xl. 18. 'How are we to depict the kingdom of God? in what new light can we place it?' The Lord, as a wise teacher, seems to take His audience into His counsels, and to seek their help (cf. Blass, *Gr.*, p. 166). But the parable is ready, and follows without a break.

31. *ὥς κόκκῳ σινάπεως*] Wycliffe, "as a corn of seneueye." Answer to *πῶς ὁμοιάσωμεν* κτλ.; two constructions seem to be combined—*ὥς κόκκῳ* [θήσομεν] and *κόκκῳ* [ὁμοιάσομεν]. *Κόκκος* is here a grain or seed, as in κ. σίτου Jo. xii. 24, 1 Cor. xv. 37; in the LXX. *κόκκος* is the scarlet dye (Lam. iv. 5, Heb. זָרְזֵף, Sir. xlv. 11, Heb. זָרְזֵף), more usually τὸ κόκκινον (cf. Mt. xxvii. 28, &c.), produced from the berry-like grub which feeds on the *ilex coactifera*. The *σινάπι* is probably *sinapis nigra*, which, though but a herb (λάχανον Mt. xiii. 32), grows to a great height in the warm valley of the Jordan, forming branches and assuming the appearance of a small tree (Lc. xiii. 19, ἐγένετο εἰς δένδρον). The point of the parable lies in the contrast between the relatively small seed and the size to which the plant attains; cf. Mt. xvii. 20 = Lc. xvii. 6. The disproportion seems to have been proverbial. Pa-

tristic writers refer also to the properties of the mustard seed e.g. Hilary (in Mt.): "grano sinapis seipsum Dominus comparavit acri maxime ...acrius virtus et potestas tribulationibus et pressuris accenditur." But this, if designed, is quite in the background of the thought.

ὅταν σπαρῇ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς] Mt. and Lc. particularise: the mustard is sown not in the open plain like the wheat, but ἐν τῇ ἀγρῇ, εἰς κῆπον (3 Regn. xi. [xxi.] 2); it is a garden herb. Μικρότερον ὂν πάντων τῶν σπερμάτων: the construction is again involved: we expect ὁ (sc. σπέρμα) μικρ. ὂν...γῆς, ὅταν σπαρῇ κτλ., or as in Mt. ὁ μικρ. μὲν ἐστὶν...ὅταν δέ κτλ. The verse reads like a rough note translated without any attempt to remove grammatical difficulties. On the use of the comp. when the superlative seems to be required see WM., p. 303. The seed is relatively the least of seeds, i.e. in proportion to the plant. For one of several possible applications cf. Jerome in Mt. xiii.: "praedicatio evangelii minima est omnibus disciplinis...hominem Deum, Deum mortuum, scandalum crucis praedicans. Confer huiuscemodi doctrinam dogmatibus philosophorum...sed illa cum creverit, nihil mordax, nihil vividum, nihil vitale demonstrat."

32. καὶ ὅταν σπαρῇ takes up the thread of *ὅς ὅταν σπ.*, broken by the intruded participial clause. For *ἀνβαίνει, ascendit*, see above, v. 7. Mt. and Lc. exaggerate the growth (γίγναι

σπαρῇ, ἀναβαίνει καὶ γίνεται μεῖζον πάντων τῶν λαχάνων καὶ ποιεῖ κλάδους μεγάλους, ὥστε δύνασθαι ὑπὸ τὴν σκιὰν αὐτοῦ τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κατασκηνοῖν.

³³ Καὶ τοιαύταις παραβολαῖς πολλαῖς ἐλάλει ³³ αὐτοῖς τὸν λόγον, καθὼς ἠδύναντο ἀκούειν· ³⁴ χωρὶς ³⁴ δὲ παραβολῆς οὐκ ἐλάλει αὐτοῖς, κατ' ἰδίαν δὲ τοῖς ἰδίοις μαθηταῖς ἐπέλυεν πάντα.

³² μεῖζον DFGHKMSUAΠΣΦ min^{pl} | κατασκηνοῦ B* (-ρουν) KAB²CDL al] κατα- σκηνοῦ[αι] Δ^{vid} ³³ om πολλὰς C²vid LΔ 1 28 33 131 604 al^{om} b e e sy²ac² agm me²ac² aeth | om καθὼς ἦδυν. ακουειν Φ ³⁴ χωρὶς δε] και χωρὶς BΦ 604 me sy²ac² | καθ ἰδιαν B*DA | τοις ἰδίοις μαθ. NBCLΔ 1071 Or] τ. μαθ. αντου ADG^bΠΣΦ al min²ero omn | απελυνεν Θ^b

δένδρον, ἐγένετο eis δ.), whilst Mc. adheres to the fact: it becomes the tallest of garden herbs—a δένδρολάχανον, as Theophrastus calls such towering succulent plants (*hist. plant.* i. 3, 4). For λάχανον see Gen. ix. 3, Prov. xv. 17, Lc. xi. 42, Rom. xiv. 2; for ποιεῖν κλάδους cf. Ezech. xvii. 8 τοῦ ποιεῖν βλαστοῖς.

καὶ ποιεῖ κτλ. refers to Dan. iv. 9 (12), Th., ἐν τοῖς κλάδοις αὐτοῦ κατέκυν (v. 18 κατεσκήνουν) τὰ ὄρνεα (LXX. τὰ πετεινὰ) τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κτλ.: cf. Ps. ciii. (civ.) 12, Ezech. xvii. 23. Κατασκηνοῖν: see WH., *Notes*, p. 173; WSchm., p. 116 n., Blass, *Gr.* p. 48.

The parable supplied the followers of the Gnostic Marcus with materials for one of their mystic formulas: Iren. i. 13. 2, ἡ ἀνεκλήτως καὶ ἀρρητος χάρις... πληθύνει ἐν σοι τὴν γνώσιν αὐτῆς, ἐγκατασπείρουσα τὸν κόκκον τοῦ συνάπτειν εἰς τὴν ἀγαθὴν γῆν.

The three parables of the Sower, the Growth, and the Seed, direct attention successively to the soil, the hidden life working in the seed, and the seed itself in its relation to the final results of the sowing. Any impression of failure derived from the first parable is corrected by the second and the third. While the first two regard the Kingdom of

Heaven in its operations upon the individual, the third represents it as an imperial power, destined to overshadow the world.

33—34. GENERAL LAW OF PARABOLIC TEACHING (Mt. xiii. 34).

³³f. τοιαύταις παραβολαῖς πολλαῖς] The parables just given are to be regarded as specimens, a few out of many. Even Mt.'s ταῦτα πάντα ἐλάλησεν ... ἐν παραβολαῖς must not be taken as limiting the parables to the seven which he relates. Ἐλάλει αὐτοῖς τὸν λόγον: the subject of the teaching was the same as at the outset (ii. 2)—the word of the Kingdom—though the method was new. Καθὼς ἠδύναντο ἀκούειν: comp. Jo. xvi. 12, 1 Cor. iii. 2, Heb. v. 12 f., xii. 20. Χωρὶς δὲ παραβολῆς κτλ., 'but apart from a parable,' except in a parabolic form, He did not speak to them (sc. τοῖς ὄχλοις, Mt.), i.e. at this stage of His ministry; with the form of the sentence comp. Jo. i. 3, Philem. 14, Heb. ix. 18. Mt. finds in this a fulfilment of Ps. lxxviii. 2 f.

κατ' ἰδίαν δὲ κτλ.] Wycliffe, "bi hem-silf," by themselves. Κατ' ἰδίαν (for the form καθ' ἰδίαν see WH., *Notes*, p. 145) = κατὰ μόναν, v. 10—when the crowd had dispersed and He was left with His immediate followers. Τοῖς

10^b 35 ³⁵Καὶ λέγει^τ αὐτοῖς ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὀψίας
36 γενομένης Διέλθωμεν εἰς τὸ πέραν. ³⁶καὶ ἀφέντες
τὸν ὄχλον παραλαμβάνουσιν αὐτὸν ὡς ἦν ἐν τῷ
37 πλοίῳ, καὶ ἄλλα πλοῖα ἦν μετ' αὐτοῦ. ³⁷καὶ γίνεται

35 om το 1071 36 καὶ ἀλλα] + δε AC²DEFGHKMSUVΠΣΦ (om δε NBC²LA min¹⁰⁰⁰) | πλοῖα KABCDEKMAΠΣ 1 13 33 69 1071 al¹⁰⁰⁰] πλοῖαμα EFGHLSUVΦ al¹ | πλ. ην (ησαν NDA) μετ' αυτ.] τα οντα μετ' αυτ. πλ. 1 28 604 2¹⁰ al¹⁰⁰⁰ am¹⁰

ιδίους μαθ., possibly suggested by κατ' ιδ., = τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ (Jo. xiii. 1), but emphasising the relation. Ἐπιλύειν is used of interpreting dreams (Gen. xl. 8, xli. 8, 12, Aq. = συγκρίνειν, διαγγέλλειν, LXX.), and of deciding a question (Acts xix. 39); ἐπίλυσις in 2 Pet. i. 20 = the exposition of Scripture. Mc. has given us our Lord's ἐπίλυσις of one of the parables (v. 14 ff.): exposition now regularly followed (ἐπέλυεν πάντα) the public teaching. Cf. Orig. c. Cels. iii. 46, ἐπέλυεν ... προσημίων παρὰ τοὺς ὄχλους τοὺς τῆς σοφίας αὐτοῦ ἐπιθυμοῦντας.

35—41. STILLING OF THE WIND AND SEA (Mt. viii. 23—27, Lc. viii. 22—25).

35. ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ links on the sequel with iv. 1 ff., and therefore with iii. 20 ff. Lc. seems to have lost this note of time, but preserves the general order (ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν μιᾷ τῶν ἡμερῶν); Mt. transfers this miracle and the next into another context.

ὀψίας γενομένης] Late in the afternoon, but probably before sunset; for the crowd had not yet left the shore; see however i. 32, Jo. vi. 16, 17. The immediate purpose of the crossing was perhaps to disperse the crowd before nightfall. Διέλθωμεν, 'let us go through'; so Lc., Mt. uses ἀπελθεῖν. Διαπερᾶν is the usual word (v. 21, vi. 53), διέρχεσθαι being more appropriate to travelling by land (Lc. ii. 15, xvii. 21, Jo. iv. 4, Acts viii. 4, &c.), or, if used of the water, meaning to wade (Pa. lxx.

(lxxi.) 12) rather than to cross. Τὸ πέραν: sc. τῆς θαλάσσης, cf. v. 1.

36. καὶ ἀφέντες τὸν ὄχλον κτλ.] See the two striking incidents which Mt. connects with this departure (viii. 18—22). The Lord was already on board (Mc. iv. 1)—a point which Mt. (ἐμβάντι αὐτῷ) and Lc. (αὐτὸς ἐνέβη) overlook,—and He now put to sea (Lc. ἀνέχθησαν) without going ashore to make preparations (ὡς ἦν, Vg. *ita ut erat*). Euth.: ὡς ἦν, ἀπὸ τοῦ ὡς ἐκάθητο ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ. For the phrase cf. 4 Regn. vii. 7 (ὡς ἔστιν = כִּי הָיָה); Fritzsche cites Lucian, *As*. 24, ἀφῆκον ὡς ἦν ἐν τῷ δεσμῷ. For παραλ. see Acts xv. 39: in the Gospels the word is commonly used of the Lord 'taking' the Twelve, e.g. ix. 2, x. 32, xiv. 33, cf. Jo. xiv. 3; but here the disciples, as owners and navigators of the boat, 'take' Him with them. Mc. alone adds that other boats started with them, either as an escort, or through eagerness to follow the Rabbi; these were probably scattered by the storm, or soon turned back again. One boat seems to have sufficed for the Twelve and the Lord, see vi. 32, 45; otherwise we might suppose the ἄλλα πλοῖα to be those of other disciples.

37. γίνεται λαίλαψ μεγάλη κτλ.] Mt. speaks only of the σεισμός μέγας on the water which resulted. Lc. on the other hand adds to the picture, possibly from his knowledge of the locality, κατέβη λ. ἀνέμου εἰς τὴν λίμνην. The cyclonic wind which arose swept down upon the lake from the hills through the ravines on the W. shore:

λαῖλαψ μεγάλη ἀνέμου, καὶ τὰ κύματα ἑπέβαλλεν § a
 εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, ὥστε ἤδη γεμίζεσθαι τὸ πλοῖον.
 38 καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν ἐν τῇ πρύμνῃ ἐπὶ τὸ προσκεφάλαιον 38
 καθεύδων· καὶ ἐγείρουσιν αὐτὸν καὶ λέγουσιν αὐτῷ
 Διδάσκαλε, οὐ μέλει σοι ὅτι ¶ ἀπολλύμεθα; 39 καὶ 39 ¶ a

37 μεγάλου C e | επεβαλλεν ABCGHKSVΔΠ²ΣΦ min^{pl} latt^{pl} επεβαλεν KEFL
 ΜΠ* min^{pl} εβαλεν D επεβαλεν (U) min^{pl} | om ωστε...το πλ. N* (hab N*) | ηδη
 γεμ το πλ.] αυτο ηδη γεμ. AEFHKMSUVΠ(Σ)Φ 13 69 124 346 syrr^{pl} hoi (tad) arm
 go | γεμίζεσθαι] βυθίζεσθαι G 1 33 al^{pl} καταποντίζεσθαι min^{pl} 38 εν
 KABCDLΔ min^{pl} επι ΠΣΦ al min^{pl} | επι προσκεφαλαιου D 131 | εγειρουσιν NB*
 C²ΔΠ min^{pl} διεγειρουσιν AB²C²LP²ΣΦ al min^{pl} διεγειραντες (om και sq) D 28 69
 604 2^{pl} εγειραντες 13 69 al^{pl}

cf. G. A. Smith, *H. G.* p. 441 f. For
 λαῖλαψ see Ps. liv. (lv.) 9, Aq. (= LXX.,
 καταγίς), Job xxi. 18, Sir. xlviii. 9
 (ἡψο), Jer. xxxii. 18 = xxv. 32
 (Ψο), 2 Pet. ii. 17.

καὶ τὰ κύματα ἐπέβαλλεν κτλ.] 'The
 waves came crowding up into the
 boat.' For various uses of ἐπιβάλλειν
 intrans. cf. Tob. vi. 11, Judith xi. 12,
 1 Macc. iv. 2, 2 Macc. iii. 3, Mc. xiv.
 72, Lc. xv. 12: of classical exx.
 Plat. *Phaedr.* 248 A comes fairly
 near to the sense of the present con-
 text: *συμπεριφέρονται πατοῦσαι ἀλλή-
 λας καὶ ἐπιβάλλουσιν*. If we follow
 these analogies *eis* is not 'against,'
 but 'so as to enter'; the point is not
 the violence of the waves, but the
 filling of the boat.

ὥστε ἤδη γεμίζεσθαι] Mt. ὥστε...
 καλύπτεσθαι, Lc. συνεπληροῦντο, add-
 ing καὶ ἐκινδύνουν (Jon. i. 4). For
 γεμίζεσθαι cf. Lc. xiv. 23, Apoc. xv. 8.

38. καὶ αὐτὸς...προσκεφάλαιον] Pec-
 uliar to Mark; the other Synoptists
 notice only that He slept (Mt. ἐκάθευden,
 Lc. ἀφύπνωσεν). Comp. Jon. i. 5, Ἰωνᾶς
 δὲ κατέβη εἰς τὴν κοίλην τοῦ πλοίου καὶ
 ἐκάθευden. Our Lord's work for the
 day was done; the navigation belonged
 to others, and He took the oppor-
 tunity of repose. He was in the stern
 (Acts xxvii. 29, 41), where He would
 not interfere with the working of the
 ship, on the head-rest—προσκεφάλαιον,

properly a pillow (πρὸς κεφαλῆς, Gen.
 xxviii. 11, 1 Regn. xxvi. 11 ff., 1 Esdr.
 iii. 8, Ezech. xiii. 18, 20), here possibly
 a rower's cushion (see Smith, *Ship-
 wreck*, p. 126 ff.); the art. indicates
 that there was but one on board, or
 in that part of the boat. According
 to the later Greek interpreters, it was
 merely a wooden head-rest (Thpht.
 ξύλινον δὲ πάντως ἦν τοῦτο), possibly
 a stage or platform; cf. Macgregor,
*Rob Roy on the Jordan*⁴, p. 321.
 See however Hesychius ad v.: τὸ
 δερμάτινον ὑπηρεσίον ἐφ' ᾧ καθίζονται
 οἱ ἐρέσσοντες. Sleep is attributed to
 our Lord in this context only; but it
 is probably implied in i. 35, and in
 passages which describe His vigils as
 if they were exceptional. The fact
 that He slept is rightly regarded by
 Leo M. (*ad Flav.*) as fatal to a
 Eutychian view of His Person: "dor-
 mire evidenter humanum est." Yet,
 as Ambrose says (*in Lc.*), "exprimatur
 securitas potestatis quod...solus in-
 trepidus quiescebat." On αὐτός see
 WM., p. 187.

διδάσκαλε] Mt. κύριε, Lc. ἐπιστάτα
 —all probably = Rabbi, cf. Mt. xvii. 4
 with Mc. ix. 5, Lc. ix. 33, and Jo. i.
 39. The touch of natural resentment
 at His seeming neglect which is seen
 in Mc.'s οὐ μέλει σοι, disappears in Mt.
 and Lc. For the phrase see Tob. x.
 5, Lc. x. 40.

διεγερθεὶς ἐπετίμησεν τῷ ἀνέμῳ καὶ εἶπεν τῇ θαλάσῃ **Ῥώπα, πεφίμωσο.** καὶ ἐκόπασεν ὁ ἄνεμος, 40 καὶ ἐγένετο γαλήνη μεγάλη. 41 καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς **Τί 41 δειλοί ἐστε; οὐπω ἔχετε πίστιν;** 42 καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν

39 *εγερθεὶς* D 28 69 604 2nd al^{ms} | *καὶ εἶπεν τῇ θαλ.*] *καὶ τῇ θαλ. καὶ εἶπεν* D 1 118 131 209 604 b c e f i q arm | *πεφίμωσο*] *καὶ φημιωθῆτι* D 40 *εστε*] + *οὕτως* ACIΣΦ al min^{ms} syrr arm go (om KBDLΔ 2nd latt me aeth) | *οὐπω* KBDLΔ min^{ms} latt^{ms} arm me aeth] *τοις* ουκ ACIΣΦ al 33 al^{ms} f syrr go

39. *διεγερθεὶς* κτλ.] They had no need to repeat their cry; it had the effect of fully arousing Him. From Wycliffe onwards the English versions follow the Vg. *exurgens*, "He rose up," or "He arose"; R.V. rightly, "He awoke." The rebuking of the wind and sea presents a striking analogy to that of the unclean spirit in i. 25. The Sea is personified (cf. Ps. cv. (cvi.) 9), or perhaps regarded as the instrument of adverse powers; but comp. xi. 14, 23, for exx. of dramatic commands to inanimate objects. Mc. alone gives the words of the rebuke: *πεφίμωσο* (Wycliffe, "wexe domb"), be still and continue so (WM., p. 395 f.), stronger than *φημιωθῆτι* (i. 25).

καὶ ἐκόπασεν κτλ.] *Κοπάειν* is used of water in repose after a storm or a flood, Gen. viii. 1 ff., Jon. i. 11, 12; of fire, Num. xi. 2; of wind again in Mc. vi. 51. The wind, as if weary of a fruitless struggle, "sank to rest," and the result was (*ἐγένετο*) a "great calm": the little lake rapidly settled down again into its normal state of repose. *Γαλήνη* in Biblical Greek occurs only in this context and in Ps. cvi. (cvii.) 29, Symm.

40. *τί δειλοί ἐστε*.] Mt. with less probability makes the rebuke precede the stilling of the storm. In classical Greek *δειλία* is the extreme opposite of *θρασύτης*, the mean being *ἀνδρεία* (see Trench, *syn.* § x.). The *δειλός* is the man who lacks physical or moral courage and therefore fails to do his duty in danger: Arist. *rhet.* i. 9, *ἀν-*

δρεία δέ, δι' ἣν πρακτικοὶ εἰσι τῶν καλῶν ἔργων ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις—*δειλία δὲ τοῦναντίον*. Jewish ethical writers connect *δειλία* with an evil conscience (Sap. iv. 20, xvii. 11). In the N. T. a new element enters into the conception; *δειλία* is connected with *ἀλεγοπιστία* (Mt. here) and *ἀπιστία* (Apoc. xxi. 8); it is excluded by *πίστις*. Thus it becomes a sin of the first rank, for which the *δύτερος θάνατος* is reserved. Hence the warning now, and again before the end (Jo. xiv. 27). The *πνεῦμα δειλίας* is not of God (2 Tim. i. 7); it is the opposite of the *πνεῦμα δυνάμεως* which was in Christ, and comes of faith.

οὐπω ἔχετε πίστιν.] Not yet, after months of discipleship. Comp. viii. 17, Jo. xiv. 9, Heb. vi. 12. Faith in its fulness (Mt. viii. 26) was still wanting to them; or as Lc. puts the matter, if they had faith, it was not ready at hand for use in time of need (*ποῦ ἡ πίστις ὑμῶν*?). This is the first of a series of censures on the Apostles for their lack of faith or understanding; see vii. 18, viii. 17, 21, 33, ix. 19, [xvi. 14], Mt. xiv. 31, xvi. 8, xvii. 20.

41. *ἐφοβήθησαν φόβον μέγαν*] An awe of the Presence of Christ generically different from the fear which sprang from want of faith in Him—indeed its direct opposite. This miracle came home to the Apostles above any that they had witnessed. It touched them personally: they had been delivered by it from imminent peril. It appealed to them as men

φόβον μέγαν, καὶ ἔλεγον πρὸς ἀλλήλους[†] Τίς ἄρα ¶ a
οὗτός ἐστιν, ὅτι καὶ ὁ ἄνεμος καὶ ἡ θάλασσα [§]ὑπα- § syt^m
κούει αὐτῷ;

² Καὶ ἦλθον εἰς τὸ πέραν τῆς θαλάσσης εἰς τὴν V.
χώραν τῶν Γερασηνῶν.[†] ³ καὶ ἐξελθόντος αὐτοῦ ἐκ 2 ¶ w^e

41 ο ανεμος] οι ανεμοι N^{ca}DE I 33 131 1071 al^{nonn} b of i q me aeth | υπακουει
αυτω N^{BL}] αυτω υπακουει N^CA I 13 28 69 al^{pass} υπακουουσιν αυτω AΠΣΦ al min^{pl}
b c d e f vg arm me go υπακουουσιν D V I ηλθεν CGLMA | θαλασση] λιμνη
604 | Γερασηνων N^BBD latt] Γαδαρηνων ACHΣΦ al min^{pl} συγγ^{peah} bol (xat) go Γεργεσηνων
N^{ca}LUA I 28 33 604 1071 al^{nonn} συγγ^{peah} bol (mg) arm aeth Or 2 εξελθοντος αυτου
NBCLD I 13 69 604 al^{pass} b f συγγ arm me aeth] εξελθοντι αυτω AΠΣΦ al min^{pl}
g i q vg go εξελθοντων αυτων D c e f

used to the navigation of the Lake. Thus it threw a new and aweful light on the Person with Whom they daily associated. For φοβέσθαι φόβον μέγαν (cogn. acc., WM., p. 281) comp. Jon. i. 10, 1 Pet. iii. 6, 14 (Isa. viii. 12).

λεγων πρὸς ἀλλήλους κτλ.] To Him they said nothing, their awe kept them silent (cf. Jo. xxi. 12). But as they worked the ship while He perhaps was resting again, the question went round τίς ἄρα οὗτός ἐστιν (Mc. Lc.)=ποταπός ἐστιν Mt. "Αρα is illative; 'in view of what we have just witnessed, what can we say of Him?' Cf. Mt. xviii. 1, xix. 25; Lc. i. 66, and see WM., p. 556. Wycliffe, "who, gessist thou, is this?" Τίς...ὅτι, cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 293 n.

καὶ ὁ ἄνεμος καὶ ἡ θάλασσα] Not only the demons (i. 27), but, what to these sea-going men was a greater marvel, the wind and the sea. For a promise of the further extension of this power of Christ over the creation see 1 Cor. xv. 25 ff., Heb. ii. 5 ff.

An exquisite homiletical treatment of the story may be found in Aug. *serm.* 63: "audisti convicium, ventus est; iratus es, fluctus est...periclitatur navis, periclitatur cor tuum...oblitus es Christum; excita ergo Christum, recordare Christum, evigilet in te Christus, considera illum...imperavit Christus mari, facta est tranquillitas.

quod autem dixi ad iracundiam, hoc tenete regulariter in omnibus temptationibus vestris."

V. 1—13. CASTING OUT OF THE LEGION (Mt. viii. 28—32, Lc. viii. 26—33).

1. ἦλθον εἰς κτλ.] Lc. recasts the whole sentence: κατέπλευσαν εἰς τὴν χ. τῶν Γερ., ἥτις ἐστὶν ἀντίπερα τῆς Γαλιλαίας. They reached the land of the Gerasenes right over against the Galilean shore. For τὸ πέραν see iv. 35.

τῶν Γερασηνῶν] So Lc. In Mt. Γαδαρηνῶν is the best attested reading. The 'Western' text substitutes Γερασηνῶν for Γαδ. in Mt., the 'Syrian' on the other hand changes Γερασηνῶν into Γαδ. in Mc. and Lc.; whilst the 'Alexandrian' text reads Γεργεσηνῶν in all three; see WH., *Notes*, p. 11. Origen (*in Ioann.*, t. vi. 41) supports Γεργ. on purely internal grounds: Γέρασα δὲ τῆς Ἀραβίας ἐστὶ πόλις οὔτε θάλασσαν οὔτε λίμνην πλησίον ἔχουσα... Γάδαρα γὰρ πόλις μὲν ἐστὶ τῆς Ἰουδαίας...ἀλλὰ Γέργεσα ἀφ' ἧς οἱ Γεργεσαῖοι πόλις ἀρχαία περὶ τὴν νῦν καλουμένην Τυβεριάδα λίμνην περὶ ἣν κρημνὸς προσκείμενος τῇ λίμνῃ (cf. t. x. 12 (10)). Jerome, who like Origen knew Palestine, bears witness to the existence of a Gergesa on the E. shore of the lake (*de situ*, p. 130: "et hodieque super montem viculus demonstratur iuxta

τοῦ πλοίου [εὐθὺς] ὑπήντησεν αὐτῷ ἐκ τῶν μνημείων
 3 ἄνθρωπος ἐν πνεύματι ἀκαθάρτῳ, ὃς τὴν κατοί-
 κησιν εἶχεν ἐν τοῖς μνήμασιν, καὶ οὐδὲ ἀλύσει οὐκέτι

2 om εὐθὺς B b c e f f i syrr^{sin} peab^{hol} arm | ἀπηντήσεν ΔΠΞΦ al min¹ 3 μνημείων
 DH min¹ | ουδε KBCDLΔ 33 2^o | ουτε ΔΠΞΦ al min¹ | αλυσει BC²L 33 2^o c e |
 αλυσεσιν KAC²DAΠΦ al min¹ b f f i l q vg syrr arm me go aeth ουτε αλυσεσιν ουτε
 πεδες 1071 | om ουκετι AC²ΠΞΦ al min¹ i q syrr me go aeth

stagnum Tiberiadis"). Almost directly opposite to Mejdol on the Ghuweir are the ruins now known as *Kersa* (Wilson, *Recovery of Jerusalem*, p. 369) or *Kursi*: the nature of the place answers fairly well to the description in *ev.* 11 ff. where see note; comp. Thomson, *Land and the Book*, pp. 374f. But the Arabic name, which means a 'stool,' may be merely descriptive (Schumacher, *Jaulán*, p. 179); and there seem to be philological difficulties in the way of an identification of *Kursi* with either Gerasa or Gergesa. The Decapollitan city Gerasa, *Jerash* (Joseph. *B. J.* i. 4. 8, iii. 3), was thirty miles to the S.E., and, as Origen saw, impossible. On the other hand the neighbourhood of the lake-side Gerasa might perhaps be loosely described as Gadarene territory; Gadara, *Um Keis* (Joseph. *B. J.* iv. 7), was but 6 miles S.E. of the southern extremity of the Lake, and Josephus (*vil.* 9, 10) mentions Γαδαρηνῶν καὶ Ἰππηρῶν κώμας αἱ δὴ μεθύριοι τῆς Τιβεριάδος...ἐτύγχανον κείμεναι.

2. ἐξελθόντος...εὐθὺς κτλ.] The Lord had but just landed (Lc. ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν) when the incident occurred. Ὑπαντῆν is common to Mt., Mc., Lc.; for ἐκ τῶν μνημείων Lc. has ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, but apparently in the sense of 'belonging to the town,' for he agrees with Mt. that the man had his residence in the tombs. "There do not appear to be any rock-hewn tombs near Kersa; but the demoniac may possibly have lived in one of those tombs built above ground" which were "much more common in Galilee

than has been supposed" (Wilson, *l.c.*). *Μνημαῖον* is used of both, see Mt. xxvii. 60, Lc. xi. 47.

ἀνθρώπος ἐν πνεύματι ἀκαθάρτῳ] Ἐν = in the sphere of, under the influence of: see note on i. 23. Mt. δύο δαίμονες ζόμενοι, cf. δύο τυφλοί, Mt. xx. 30, where Mc. and Lc. mention one only. As Victor remarks, τοῦτο οὐ διαφανῶς ἐμφαίνει, since the mention of one demoniac does not exclude the presence of a second, unless it is expressly stated that he was alone: still it indicates either a distinct or a blurred tradition. Mc.'s description is too minute in other respects to permit us to suppose that it is defective here.

3. τὴν κατοίκησιν εἶχεν ἐν τοῖς μν¹. Vg. *domicilium habebat in monumentis*. On the practice of haunting sepulchral chambers see Pa. lxxvii. (lxviii.) 7, LXX. τοὺς κατοικοῦντας ἐν τάφοις, Isa. lxxv. 4 ἐν τοῖς μνήμασιν...κοιμῶνται. Κατοίκησις is an ἀπ. λεγ. in the N.T.; in the LXX. it is fairly distributed (= 2770), together with the non-classical κατοικεσία. Μνῆμα and μνημεῖον are used with nearly equal frequency in the LXX.; in the N.T. μνῆμα is relatively rare (Mc.¹ Lc.^{ev.} 2. 2. 2. Apoc.¹, against about 40 exx. of μνημεῖον).

3—4. καὶ οὐδὲ ἀλύσει κτλ.] Not even (οὐδέ) fetters availed any longer (οὐκέτι); the malady had grown upon him to such an extent that coercive measures were now fruitless. Διὰ τὸ αὐτὴν...συντερίφθαι: reason for the statement just made: 'since the experiment had often been made and proved futile.' Διὰ with the inf. here

οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο αὐτὸν δῆσαι, ὅτι διὰ τὸ αὐτὸν πολλαῖς 4
πέδαῖς καὶ ἀλύσεσι δεδέσθαι, καὶ διεσπᾶσθαι ὑπ'
αὐτοῦ τὰς ἀλύσεις καὶ τὰς πέδας συντετριφθῆναι, καὶ
οὐδεὶς ἴσχυεν αὐτὸν δαμάσαι. ὅτι καὶ διὰ παντὸς 5
νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας ἐν τοῖς μνήμασιν καὶ ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν
ἦν κράζων καὶ κατακόπτων ἑαυτὸν λίθοις. ὅτι καὶ ὁ

3 ἐδύνατο] ετολμα M 4 διὰ το...συντετριφθῆναι] οτι πολλακις αὐτον δεδεμενον
pedes και αλυσεων εν αις εδησαν διεσπακεναι και τας πεδας συντετριφθῆναι D (sim ff i q
vg) δια το αὐτον πολλας πεδας και αλυσεις (hucusque syz^{an}) αις εδησαν αὐτον διεσπακεναι
και συντετριφθῆναι I 28 131 209 (604) a¹ m¹ m² δια το πολλ. αυτ. πεδαῖς και αλυσεων αις
εδησαν διεσπακεναι και τας πεδας συντετριφθῆναι 2^o | και μηδενα αὐτον ισχυιν δαμασαι
D 604 | δαμασαι] δησαι A om N* (hab N^o.) 5 και δια παντος νυκτος] νυκτος δε
D b o e ff i q κ. δια παντος ν. 604 | εν τοις ορεσιν και εν τοις μνημειοις D (b e i q) | κραζων]
κραζων D κραυγαζων 69 124 225 346 | εαυτον] αὐτον D

"expresses the evidence rather than the cause" (Burton, § 408). Πέδαῖς καὶ ἀλύσεις, Vg. *compedibus et catenis*, with fetters and manacles; Wycliffe, "in stockis and cheynes"; cf. Ps. civ. (cv.) 18, 3 Macc. iv. 9, Acts xii. 7, and Lightfoot, *Philippians*, p. 8: Horace, *ep.* i. 16, 76 "in manibus et compedibus saevo te sub custode tenebo." The perfects δεδέσθαι, διεσπᾶσθαι, συντετριφθῆναι refer to actions "whose result was existing not at the time of speaking, but at an earlier time" (Burton, § 108). It is as if the writer's imagination had caught the words of the neighbours as they told the tale of their repeated failures (οὐ δυνάμεθα αὐτὸν δῆσαι, πολλαῖς γὰρ δίδεται κτλ.), and he had embodied them without a change of tense. The scene reminds the reader of Samson, Jud. xvi. 8, 9, εἰδον αὐτὸν...καὶ διέσπασεν τὰς νευρίας (διέρρηξεν, A; cf. Lc., v. 29, διαρήσων τὰ δεσμά). Διασπᾶσθαι is more than 'to be torn apart,' rather 'torn to shreds': cf. Jud. xvi. 9, Jer. x. 20, Acts xxiii. 10; συντρίβειν is 'to be crushed' or 'broken into pieces,' like glass or pottery or a bone; cf. Mc. xiv. 3, Jo. xix. 36, Apoc. ii. 27.

4. καὶ οὐδεὶς ἴσχυεν αὐτὸν δαμάσαι] In its logical connexion the clause

belongs to the evidence introduced by διὰ, so that we should expect καὶ μηδενα ἴσχυειν. Mc. however reverts to the ind. imperf. of v. 3. On ἴσχυειν=δύνασθαι see Field, *Notes*, p. 26f. Δαμάζειν is used properly of wild animals: see however James iii. 7, 8, with Mayor's note. Even iron ὁ δαμάζων πάντα (Dan. ii. 40, lxx.) failed in the present case.

5. νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας] I.e. at intervals during the night and the day (see note on iv. 27); yet without any long intermission—practically διὰ παντός, cf. Deut. xxxiii. 10, Lc. xxiv. 53, Heb. ix. 6.

ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν] At times he left the shelter of the tombs for the open downs, and his cry was heard among the hills.

κράζων καὶ κατακόπτων ἑαυτὸν] For κράζειν used of demoniacs or the possessing spirits see i. 26, iii. 11, ix. 26. St Paul transfers it to the domain of the Spirit of God, Rom. viii. 15, Gal. iv. 6. The word suggests strong emotion, which may be either good or evil. For κατακόπτειν, Vg. *concidere*, to cut to pieces (here only in N.T.) cf. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 7 (κ. λεπτά), Jer. xxi. 7 (κ. ἐν στόματι μαχαίρας); his body may in this way have been gashed and scarred all over, for (Lc.) χρόσις

ιδὼν τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἀπὸ μακρόθεν ἔδραμεν καὶ προσε-
 7 κύνησεν αὐτόν, ἡ καὶ κράζας φωνῇ μεγάλῃ λέγει Τί
 ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί, Ἰησοῦ, υἱὲ τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ ὑψίστου;
 § a 8 ὁρκίζω σε τὸν θεόν, μή με βασανίσῃς. ἔλεγεν γὰρ

6 om απο AKLMΠΣΦ min^{dom} | προσεκύνησεν] προσεπεσεν F | αυτω ABCLΔ
 min^{pac}] αυτω KΔΠΣΦ min^{dom} 7 λεγει] ειπεν D al min^h | υψιστου] ἱστος A
 syr^{hel} (mg) 8 ελεγεν γαρ] και ελεγεν K

ικανῶ οὐκ ἐνεδύσατο ἱμάτιον. Field (*Notes*, p. 27) defends the Wycliffite rendering "betyng hymself," quoting Chrysostom for this use of κατακόπτειν; but λίθους seems to determine its meaning in this context; cf. Syrr.^{sin. peab.} Mt. adds that the man was a source of danger to passers by, so that people avoided that way (i.e. apparently the way from the shore over the hills). At times a paroxysm seized him (Lc. συνηρπάκει αὐτόν, ἡλαυνετο ἀπὸ τοῦ δαιμονίου), and then he was at his worst. Nevertheless the man did not attempt suicide; "servatus est homo ne, ut porci, in mare se praecipitaret" (Bengel).

6. καὶ ἰδὼν κτλ.] Ἀπὸ μακρόθεν (WM., p. 753f.) occurs again viii. 3, xi. 13, xiv. 54, xv. 40, "ein dem Mark. besonders beliebter Pleonasmus" (Meyer-Weiss); it occurs also Mt.², Lc.², Apoc.², and is fairly common in the LXX; cf. 4 Regn. xix. 25, A; 2 Esdr. iii. 13, xxii. 43, Ps. xxxvii. (xxxviii.) 12 (N^c-ART), cxxxvii. (cxxxviii.) 6, cxxxviii. (cxxxix.) 2: Aq. has eis ἀπὸ μ., 4 Regn. xix. 25. Μακρόθεν itself is a late Greek equivalent for πόρρωθεν (Blass, *Gr.* p. 59). Ἐδραμεν—at first perhaps with hostile intentions. The onrush of the naked yelling maniac must have tried the newly recovered confidence of the Twelve. We can imagine their surprise when, on approaching, he threw himself on his knees; comp. iii. 11, τὰ πνεύματα... προσέπιπτον. Προσκυνεῖν is rarely used in the Gospels in reference to these acts of prostration exc. in Mt.

(only here and Mc. xv. 19, Lc. xxiv. 52, Jo. ix. 38).

7. καὶ κράζας] Lc. ἀνακράζας (cf. Mc. i. 23). The words of the cry begin as in Mc. l.c. (where see note) by repudiating fellowship and intercourse (τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί;). With υἱὲ τοῦ θεοῦ cf. ὁ ἅγιος τοῦ θεοῦ in the earlier incident. Τοῦ ὑψίστου, not in Mt., but probably original; ὁ ὑψιστος or (as a proper name) Ὑψιστος = ἡἱῃῃ or ἡἱῃῃ, in LXX frequently from Gen. xiv. 18, 19 onwards: in the N.T. it occurs only in passages with an O.T. ring, Lc. i. 32, 35, 76; vi. 35, viii. 28, Heb. vii. 1 (where see Westcott's note), or in sayings attributed to the possessed (here, and in Acts xvi. 17). This name, which Israel used in common with other monotheists and even pagans, seems to have been displaced in Christian Gentile circles by words which gave a fuller view of God as revealed in Christ—Κύριος, θεός, ὁ πατήρ.

μή με βασανίσῃς] Mt. ἦλθεσ ὡς πρὸ καιροῦ βασανίσαι ἡμᾶς; a remarkable variation which has the air of originality. The unclean spirits recognise that βασανισμός awaits them; it is only a question of time; cf. *Act. Thom.* § 42, τοῦ καιροῦ ἡμῶν μηδέπω ἐνεστῶτος... and on καιρός see Mc. i. 15 note. The ill-sounding words βάσανος βασανίζω βασανισμός meet the reader constantly in the Books of the Maccabees in descriptions of physical torture; in Wisdom they are used in reference to the plagues of Egypt (Sap. xi. 9, xii. 23, &c.). The N.T.

αὐτῷ Ἐξελθε, τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἀκάθαρτον, ἐκ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. ⁹ καὶ ἐπηρώτα αὐτόν τί ὄνομά σοι; καὶ ὁ λέγει αὐτῷ Λεγιὼν ὄνομά μοι [ἐστίν], ¹¹ ὅτι πολλοί [¶] ἔσμεν. ¹⁰ καὶ παρεκάλει αὐτόν πολλὰ ἵνα μὴ αὐτὰ ἰοῦ ἀποστείλῃ ἔξω τῆς χώρας. ¹¹ ἦν δὲ ἐκεῖ πρὸς τῷ 11

8 εκ] απο Α 33 al^{pass} fi q vg 9 τι σοι ον. εστιν D latt Or^{ms} | λεγει αυτω] απεκριθη λεγων EFGHSUVI^{ms} min^{pl} | λεγων B*B*CDLΔ latt syrr me] λεγειων (N)AB³ΠΣΦ al min^{forte omni} | μοι+εστιν B(D) 69 124 238 346 lat^{tr}ve arm 10 παρεκαλει NBCDΛΠΣΦ min^{pl} b e fi q vg go] παρεκαλουν ΑΔΓ 1 28 2^o al^{pass} c ff sy^{tr}dm arm go+oi δαιμονες sy^{tr}dm | αυτα BCD] αυτους DEFGHSUVΣΦΓ αυτους N KLIJ min^{pass} b e sy^{tr}dm aeth 11 προς τα ορη (5') min^{pass} vid

transfers them to the spiritual consequences of sin: cf. Mt. xviii. 34, Lc. xvi. 23, Apoc. xx. 10. Mc. alone retains the form of adoration which accompanied this despairing appeal. Ὁρκίζω τινα κατὰ Κυρίον (τοῦ θεοῦ) is the LXX. form (3 Regn. ii. 43, cf. Mt. xxvi. 63), but the present construction occurs again in Acts xix. 13, 1 Thessa. v. 27; cf. ὁρκίζω σε...τὸν θεὸν τοῦ Ἀβραάμ κτλ. in the long Jewish incantation printed by Deissmann, *Bibelstudien*, p. 28 ff. (= E. Tr. p. 274 ff.).

8. λέγειν γάρ κτλ.] 'He had been saying'; cf. Burton, § 29. The command probably followed the words τί μοι...ὑψίστου; With ἔξελθε cf. i. 25, ix. 25. Τὸ πν. τὸ ἀκάθ., nom. for vocative; see WM., p. 227 f. and Blass, *Gr.* p. 86 f.

9. καὶ ἐπηρώτα] Lc. ἐπηρώτησεν. The imperfect carries on the narrative of the conversation. The question is probably a reply to the appeal μή με βασανίσῃς. Who was the suppliant? was it the man or his oppressor? This was the first point to be determined. Αὐτόν, cf. Euth.: τὸν ἄνθρωπον μὲν ἐπηρώτα πρὸς τὸ πλῆθος δὲ τῶν ἐν αὐτῷ δαιμόνων δίδωσιν ἡ ἱερίτησι.

Λεγιὼν ὄνομά μοι κτλ.] *Legio* made its way not only into the later Greek, both Hellenistic and literary (Plutarch, i. 1072, Mt. xxvi. 53), but probably into the Aramaic of Palestine;

it is found in Rabbinical writings (לגיון, pl. לגיונים, Dalman, *Gr.*, p. 149) and in early Aramaic inscriptions (S. A. Cook, *Glossary*, p. 67 s.v. לגיון), and it survives in Lejjun, the modern name of a site usually identified with Megiddo (G. A. Smith, *H.G.* pp. 386, 407). To a Palestinian of our Lord's time the name would connote not only vast numbers—the strength of the legion often reached 5000 to 6000 men (Marquardt, ii. 389, 441)—and submission to a superior will (Bengel: "uni parebant ut legio imperatori"); but the miseries of a military occupation by a foreign power (on the history of the Roman legion in Syria see Schürer ii. i. p. 50 ff.); even such small bodies of irregular troops as served under Herod Antipas and Philip knew how to harass and plunder (Lc. iii. 14). For other exx. of possession by more than one unclean spirit cf. 'Mc.' xvi. 9, Lc. xi. 26; cf. Tertull. *anim.* 25, "septenarii spiritus, ut in Magdalena, et legionarii numeri, ut in Geraseno."

10. παρεκάλει αὐτόν πολλά] The sing. is used because the spirits, speaking by the voice of the man, are still regarded as a single *ego*; the imperfect implies repetition. Πολλά, Vg. *multum*, cf. i. 45, vi. 20; so μακρά Mc. xii. 40, πικρά Lc. v. 33. ἔξω τῆς χώρας] Vg. *extra regionem*,

12 ὄρει ἀγέλη χοίρων μεγάλη βοσκομένη· 12 καὶ παρε-
 § a κάλεσαν αὐτὸν λέγοντες Πέμφον ἡμᾶς εἰς τοὺς
 13 χοίρους, ἵνα εἰς αὐτοὺς εἰσέλθωμεν. 13 καὶ ἐπέτρεψεν
 αὐτοῖς. καὶ ἐξελθόντα τὰ πνεύματα τὰ ἀκάθαρτα

11 om μεγάλη DLUT min^{na} b e f i go | βοσκομένων N²-ALΔ min^{na} b d q
 12 παρεκάλεσαν KBCCLΔΠ^{na} ΣΦ 7 1 28 al¹ o go συ^{bal}] παρεκαλουν ADEKMP^{na} min^{na}
 b f f i q vg | αυτου] + παντες οι δαιμονες AEFHGSUVΠ^{na} ΣΦ 7 a συ^{bal} αριμ + οι δαιμονες
 KMP^{na} min^{na} b e f i q vg συ^{bal} ραβη + παντα τα δαιμονια βο 4 2^{na} + τα δαιμονια D e f |
 λεγοντα D | απελθωμεν D 13 και επετρ. αυτοις] + ευθως ΑΠΣ (Φ 7 ευθ. ο ις) al
 min¹ f vg και ευθως κς ιης επεμψεν αυτους εις τους χοιρους D και ο Ι. επεμψεν
 αυτους βο 4 2^{na}

sc. τῶν Γερασσηνῶν. Lc. has the remarkable variation εἰς τὴν ἄβυσσον, which may have the double meaning, (1) "into the depths of the sea" (so ἄβυσσος is frequently used in the LXX, cf. e.g. Isa. lxiii. 13); (2) into the place of punishment (Apoc. ix. 1, &c.). An attempt has been made (*Exp.* iv. iv. p. 377) to treat these two versions of the demoniac's words as renderings of nearly identical Aramaic; but it is probably safer to regard Lc.'s phrase as interpretative. The man feared nothing worse than expulsion from his native hills; the spirits dreaded a graver punishment. Bede: "hostis humanae salutis non exiguum sibi ducit esse tormentum ab hominis laesione cessare."

11. ἦν δὲ ἐκεῖ κτλ.] Within sight, but (Mt.) at some distance. The herd was a large one (μεγάλη Mc., cf. πολλῶν Mt., ἱκανῶν Lc.), numbering ὡς διωχίλιαι (Mc. only). Πρὸς τῷ ὄρει: 'at,' on the side of the mountain, cf. Lc. xix. 37 πρὸς τῇ καταβάσει τοῦ ὄρους—a construction more frequent in the LXX. than in the N.T. (WM., p. 403).

ἀγέλη χοίρων μεγάλη] For the number see v. 13. The O.T. mentions ἀγέλαι προβάτων (1 Regn. xvii. 34), αἰγῶν (Cant. iv. 1, vi. 4), καμήλων (Isa. lx. 6); an ἀγ. χοίρων was perhaps hardly to be found W. of the Jordan and its lakes: even the word χοῖρος is unknown to the LXX. who use ὄς in the few passages where they have oc-

casion to mention the unclean animal. On the moral difficulty which the destruction of the swine has been felt to present see Plummer, *St. Luke*, p. 228 f.

βοσκομένη] For the middle voice of this verb cf. Gen. xli. 2, Job i. 14, Isa. xi. 6, etc. The swine were under the control of swineherds (οἱ βόσκοντες v. 14): for this class see Lc. xv. 15.

12. παρεκάλεσαν] Contrast παρεκάλει (v. 10), κράζας...λέγει (v. 7). The Spirits at length dissociate themselves from the man, for they know that their hold over him is at an end, and the plural is consequently used; cf. v. 13.

πέμφον] Mt. ἀπόσπειλον: for the difference of meaning see on iii. 14. Lc. avoids both verbs (ἵνα ἐπιτρέψῃ αὐτοὺς εἰς ἐκείνους εἰσελθεῖν). The Lord's ὑπάγετε (Mt.) was permissive only: they were left free to go if they would.

13. καὶ ἐπέτρεψεν αὐτοῖς] See last note. The reading of D (εὐθέως κύριος Ἰησοῦς ἐπέμψεν αὐτοὺς εἰς τοὺς χοίρους) loses sight of an important distinction. The permission shewed how completely the spirits were subject to His will: Clem. *Hom.* xix. 14, ὡς μηδὲ τοῦ εἰς χοίρους εἰσελθεῖν ἀνευ τῆς αὐτοῦ συγχωρήσεως ἐξουσίαν ἔχοντες. Cf. Tertull. *fug.* 2: "nec in porcorum gregem diaboli legio habuit potestatem nisi eam de Deo impetrasset," and Thpht. *ad loc.*

καὶ ἐξελθόντα κτλ.] Ἐξελθεῖν and εἰσελθεῖν are regularly used in refer-

εἰσῆλθον εἰς τοὺς χοίρους, καὶ ὥρμησεν ἡ ἀγέλη κατὰ τοῦ κρημνοῦ εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, ὡς δισχίλιοι, καὶ ἐπνίγοντο ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ.

¹⁴ Καὶ οἱ βόσκοντες αὐτοὺς ἔφυγον[†] καὶ ἀπήγ- 14[†] γειλαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν καὶ εἰς τοὺς ἀγρούς· καὶ ἦλθον

13 ἀγελή] + πασα 1071 | ως δισχίλιοι] ως β (ras 1 lit ante β B¹) B ως χίλιοι H pr ησαν δε AC²ΠΡΦ¹ al min^a a fil (arm) go pr ησαν γαρ min^{pas} syr^{bol} 14 αὐτοὺς] τους χοίρους ΔΠ al¹ syr^{bol} arm go | ἀπηγγείλαν EFGH¹SUVA al¹ | ἦλθον B^{ca} ABKLMUW[†]ΣΦ¹ 33 al^{nom} syr^{bol} me go] ἐξηλθον N^cCDEFGH¹SVAΠ¹ min^a b e e f f i v g syr^{bol} pesh arm aeth om H al^{pas}

ence to possession: cf. Mc. i. 25, 26, vii. 29, 30, Mt. xii. 43, Lc. viii. 30, xi. 26, Jo. xiii. 27. Τὰ πνεύματα τὰ ἀκάθαρτα, cf. τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἀκάθαρτον (v. 7). The corporate unity which resulted from their identification with the man's personality is now lost: see on v. 11. Εἰς τοὺς χοίρους. Patristic writers point out the fitness of the coincidence which brought unclean spirits into fellowship with the most unclean of beasts: e.g. Macarius Magnes iii. 11, οὐ προβάτων ἀγέλας οὐδ' ἱππῶν οὐδὲ βοῶν λαβεῖν σπουδάζομεν, ταῦτα γάρ τὰ ζῷα καθαρά καὶ ἀμύσαστα, ἀλλὰ χοίρων ὑπόσμων καὶ ἀτάκτων ἄθροισμα. The moral was readily drawn: Clem. Hom. x. 6, ἐπεὶ οὖν ἀλόγοις ζῷοις τοιοῦτα πράξαντες ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς ὑμῶν τὴν ἀνθρώπου ψυχὴν ἀπωλείσατε, ὥσπερ χοῖροι γενομένοι δαιμόνων αἰτήματα ἐγένεσθε.

ὥρμησεν ἡ ἀγέλη κτλ.] Vg. *magno impetu gressu praecipitatus est*; Wycliffe, "with a great birre the flock was cast down." Driven to madness by a new and sudden impulse the herd rushed to its destruction. Ὁρμῶν is used of the unreasoning onrush of a crowd, 2 Macc. ix. 2, x. 16, xii. 22, Acts vii. 57, xix. 29. Κατὰ τοῦ κρημνοῦ, "down from the steep," WM., p. 477. Κρημνός = *υῆρ*, 2 Chron. xxv. 12. Of Kersa Schumacher (p. 180) reports: "steep precipices at a

slight distance from the Lake...are numerous." Ὡς δισχίλιοι: the number is given by Mc. alone. Dr Plummer (*St Luke*, p. 231) remarks that it "may be an exaggeration of the swineherds or owners," adding, "Had the number been an invention of the narrator, we should have had 4000 or 5000 to correspond with the legion."

ἐπνίγοντο] *suffocati sunt*, Lc. ἀπεπνίγη; Mt. more vaguely, ἀπέθανον ἐν τοῖς ὕδασι. The word is used in 1 Regn. xvi. 14 f. of the effect of possession by an evil spirit.

14—17. THE GERASENES ALARMED AND HOSTILE (Mt. viii. 33—34, Lc. viii. 34—37).

14. καὶ οἱ βόσκοντες κτλ.] The χοιροβόσκοι fled, narrowly escaping the fate of the herd, and reported the matter in Gerasa and the country places round the town (καὶ εἰς τοὺς ἀγρούς, Mc. Lc., cf. Mc. vi. 36, 56, xv. 21). Καὶ ἦλθον ἰδεῖν, i.e. the townsfolk and the countryside poured down to the place where Jesus was apparently still halting by the Lake; cf. Mt. πᾶσα ἡ πόλις ἐξῆλθεν εἰς ὑπάντησιν τῷ Ἰησοῦ. Their immediate object was to see what had happened (τὸ γεγονός); but finding all quiet again, they went down to the shore (ἐρχονται πρὸς τὸν Ἰ. Mc., cf. Lc.) and there witnessed a scene more remarkable than that which the swineherds had described.

15 ἰδεῖν τί ἐστὶν τὸ γεγονός. ¹⁵καὶ ἔρχονται πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν, καὶ θεωροῦσιν τὸν δαμονιζόμενον καθήμενον ἱματισμένον καὶ σωφρονοῦντα, τὸν ἐσχηκότα τὸν

§ W¹ 16 λεγιῶνα· καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν. ¹⁶καὶ ³διηγῆσαντο αὐτοῖς

§ W² οἱ ἰδόντες πῶς ³ἐγένετο τῷ δαμονιζομένῳ, καὶ περὶ

15 τὸν δαμ.] pr αὐτὸν D | om καθήμενον Δ min¹ ²ματισμένων] pr αὐτὸν Δ ACHΦ¹ al min¹ q sy¹ ²arm go (om καὶ KBDLΔΣ) | om τὸν ἐσχηκότα τὸν λεγιῶνα D min¹ ²latti¹ ²ve (odd place) 16 καὶ διηγῆσαντο] διηγ. δε DEFHUV al¹ ²e f i q καὶ διηγ. δε 1071 | ἰδόντες] εἰδοτες Δ | ἐγένετο τῷ δαμ.] εἰσῆλθῃ ο δαμονισθεὶς I 209

15. θεωροῦσιν τὸν δαμονιζόμενον κτλ.] For θεωρεῖν cf. iii. 11, xii. 41, xv. 40. 'Ο δαμονιζόμενος is timeless (see note on i. 4), the man who, as they knew him, belonged to the class of demons: see WM., p. 444, Burton § 123. Contrast ὁ δαμονισθεὶς (v. 18), where the fact of the possession being now at an end is emphasised. Καθ., ἱμ., σωφρ., "cum antea fuisset sine quiete, vestibus, rationis usu" (Bengel). Καθήμενον, as a disciple (Lc. ii. 46, x. 39). Lc. adds here παρὰ τοὺς πόδας τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, the technical phrase for the position of the scholar (Acts xxii. 2, cf. Schürer II. i. 326).

ἱματισμένον] Before he took his seat among the disciples he had been clothed (cf. Lc. viii. 27), perhaps with a spare χιτῶν belonging to one of the Twelve. Though ἱματισμός is fairly common, the verb has not been detected elsewhere in Greek literature, yet here it is used both by Mc. and Lc., who also share καθήμ. and σωφρονοῦντα—a coincidence difficult to explain except on the hypothesis of a common Greek tradition or document, or on that of one of the two Evangelists having borrowed from the other. Σωφρονεῖν is opposed to ὑπερφρονεῖν (Rom. xii. 3), and ἐκστηναι (2 Cor. v. 13); the σώφρων goes with the νηφάλιος, the κόσμος, the σεμνός (1 Tim. iii. 2, Tit. ii. 2), σωφροσύνη with αἰδώς (1 Tim. ii. 9). These conceptions however belong to a developed Chris-

tian ethic; in the present passage the word scarcely rises above its ordinary Greek sense. Cf. Arist. *rhet.* i. 9. 9 σωφροσύνη δὲ ἀρετὴ δι' ἣν τὰς ἡδονὰς τοῦ σώματος οὕτως ἔχουσιν ὥς ὁ νόμος κελεύει· ἀκολασία δὲ τοῦναντίον. 4 Macc. i. 31 σωφρ. δὴ τοῖνυν ἐστὶν ἐπικράτεια τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν. The man was not simply *sans mentis* (Vg.), but free from the slavery of headstrong passions, master of himself again. Τὸν ἐσχηκότα τὸν λεγιῶνα emphasises the contrast between his present state and that from which he had been just set free; the words are not in Lc. and may be an editorial note due to Mc. For the perf. part. see Burton, § 156; while ἱματισμένον describes a condition which belongs to the time indicated by θεωροῦσιν, ἐσχηκότα goes back behind it, to a state which had ceased to exist, 'who had had the Legion'; so the mss. of the Vg. which retain the clause (*qui habuerat legionem*). Καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν, cf. iv. 41; both events excited the awe which attends the supernatural.

16. καὶ διηγῆσαντο κτλ.] The townsfolk turned to those who had witnessed everything—the Twelve, and perhaps a few bystanders—and learnt from them the whole story. Διηγείσθαι (a common equivalent of *ῥῆδ* in the LXX. but relatively rare in the N.T., Mt.² Lc.^{ev. 2, act. 3} Heb.¹) well expresses the voluminousness of the Eastern storyteller; cf. ix. 9.

τῶν χοίρων. ¹⁷ καὶ ἤρξαντο παρακαλεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελ- 17
θεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν ὁρίων αὐτῶν.

¹⁸ Καὶ ἐμβαίνοντος αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸ πλοῖον παρακάλει 18
αὐτὸν ὁ δαιμονισθεὶς ἵνα μετ' αὐτοῦ ᾗ. ¹⁹ καὶ οὐκ 19
ἀφῆκεν αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ λέγει αὐτῷ Ὑπαγε εἰς τὸν οἶκόν
σου πρὸς τοὺς σούς, καὶ ἀπάγγειλον αὐτοῖς ὅσα ²⁰ ὁ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ 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§ N καὶ ἤρξατο κηρύσσειν ἐν τῇ Δεκαπόλει ὅσα ἐποίησεν
¶ 710 αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς, καὶ πάντες ἐθαύμαζον.⁷

21 ²¹ Καὶ διαπεράσαντος τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ
πάλιν εἰς τὸ πέραν, συνήχθη ὄχλος πολὺς ἐπ' αὐτόν

21 om εν τω πλοιω D 1 28 2^o a b c e sy^{am} | εις το περαν ταυιν ND 2^o a b c f g
i q sy^{ac} | ετ] προς DN 13 28 69 346 2^o

ὁ κύριος is here = Κύριος as in Lc. i. 6, &c., either Ἰη^h or Ἰη^x, as repeatedly in the LXX.; ὁ κ. is used of Jesus by Mc. only in xi. 3 where it possibly = ὁ διδάσκαλος (Jo. xiii. 13). Euth.: οὐκ εἶπεν Ὅσα ἐγὼ πεποίηκα τῷ πατρὶ τὸ θαῦμα ἐπιγραφόμενος. Πεποίηκεν καὶ ἤλεσεν: the combination of tenses expresses two sides of the transaction, its historical completeness and its permanent results. The act of mercy was momentary, the consequences would be before the eyes of those who listened to his tale. On such combinations see WM., p. 339. In some cases the perfect appears to bear a sense almost undistinguishable from that of the aorist, *ib.*, p. 340, Burton, §§ 80, 88; but here the change of tense can be conveyed in a translation: cf. R.V. 'hath done,' 'had mercy.' In the next verse where an ordinary narrative is in view Mc. writes ἐποίησεν. For ποιεῖν τί τιμι cf. Mt. xxvii. 22. Ὅσα, which belongs properly to πεποίηκεν, is loosely carried on to ἤλεσεν, before which we should expect ὥς.

20. ἤρξατο κηρύσσειν ἐν τῇ Δεκαπόλει] Lc. καθ' ὅλην τὴν πόλιν i.e. Gerasa. The Decapolis (G. A. Smith, *H. G.* p. 595 ff., Schürer II. ii. 94 ff.) was strictly a confederation of Greek cities, perhaps originally ten in number. Pliny *H. N.* v. 18. 74 mentions Damascus, Philadelphia, Raphana, Scythopolis (the O.T. Bethshan), Gadara, Hippos, Dios, Pella, Gerasa (now *Jerash*), Kanatha: but he warns his readers that the names varied in different lists. As a geographical name the word was prob-

ably used with a corresponding laxity, and the territory of each city in the league was regarded as the local 'Decapolis.' If so, the Decapolis of the Gospels (Mt. iv. 25, Mc. v. 20, vii. 31) may be sought for in the neighbourhood of Gadara and Hippos, which bordered on the Lake (Joseph. *B. J.* iii. 3. 1, πρὸς ἑα δὲ Ἰσπηγὴ τε καὶ Γαδάρους ἀποτέμενται [τῇ Γαλιλαίᾳ] καὶ τῇ Γαυλωνίτιδι). See note on vii. 31 *infra*. Κηρύσσειν: the man became a κήρυξ, sharing in his measure the ministry of Christ and the Apostles (i. 14, iii. 14). For the moment the result was merely to excite astonishment (θαύμαζον).

21—34. ON HIS RETURN TO THE WESTERN SHORE THE LORD IS CALLED TO HEAL THE CHILD OF JAIRUS, AND ON HIS WAY THITHER IS TOUCHED BY A WOMAN IN THE CROWD (Mt. ix. 18—22, Lc. viii. 40—48).

21. διαπεράσαντος... εἰς τὸ πέραν] Τὸ πέραν is here the Western shore: the place of landing is apparently Capernaum. See below, v. 22. For διαπερᾶν ('cross the water') cf. vi. 53, Acts xxi. 2.

συνήχθη κτλ.] The contrast is remarkable; on the E. side He had been desired to depart; on the W., ἀπεδέξατο αὐτὸν ὁ ὄχλος (Lc.). The reading of ND looks back to iv. 1: 'again a great multitude assembled.' Ἐπί with acc. of a person is not common (WM., p. 508), and when preceded as here by a verb which implies rest it is a little difficult; the multitude had come together at the first sight of the boat putting out from Gerasa, and as soon as He had

καὶ ἦν παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν.[†] ²² καὶ ἔρχεται εἰς τῶν 22 [†] W^r
 ἀρχισυναγώγων, [†] ὀνόματι Ἰάειρος, καὶ ἰδὼν αὐτὸν § W^r
 πίπτει πρὸς τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ. ²³ καὶ παρεκάλει 23
 αὐτὸν πολλὰ λέγων ὅτι Τὸ θυγάτριόν μου ἐσχάτως
 ἔχει· ἵνα ἐλθὼν[†] ἐπιθῇ τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῇ, ἵνα σωθῇ [†] Θ^r
 καὶ ζήσῃ. ²⁴ καὶ ἀπηλθεν μετ' αὐτοῦ. 24 § syr^{hinc}

21 om και ην Dbcefffiq syr^{ala} aeth 22 και 1^o + ιδου ACP al¹ eflay^{hinc}
 arm go | eis | tis D | om ονοματι Ιαειρος Daefi | om ιδων αυτον De id. των Ιησουν
 N | προς] παρα N 23 παρεκαλει BDΠΣΦ] παρακαλει NACLN 33 1071 2^o
 al¹ om παρακαλων Daefi q | om πολλα Dalbfi q | να ελθων...αυτη] ελθε αφαι
 αυτης εκ των χειρων σου Dbiq syr^{ala} | om αυτη N | να σωθη και ζηση NBDLΔ 13 69
 346 604 2^o] οπως σ. κ. ζησεται ANΠΣΦ 24 απηλθεν] υπηγεν D 124 εφορευετο 604

landed, it swarmed down upon Him—a *constr. praegnans*. 'Hn παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν may merely mean, 'He was by the Sea'; cf. WM., p. 503, Blass, *Gr.* p. 138.

22. ἔρχεται εἰς τῶν ἀρχισυναγώγων] The teaching is interrupted by an arrival. Mt. (ix. 18) places this incident in an entirely different context; Lc. agrees with Mc. For εἰς τῶν ἀρχισ. Mt. has ἄρχων εἰς, Lc. ἄρχων τῆς συναγωγῆς here, but ἀρχισυνάγωγος further on (viii. 49). In a small synagogue there might be but one such officer (Lc. xiii. 14); in larger synagogues there were sometimes several (Acts xiii. 15, xiv. 2, D). The ἀρχισυνάγωγος (ἡγούμενος τῆς) was the supervisor of the worship of the synagogue (Schürer II. ii. p. 63 ff.), but not (as Irenaeus v. 13. 1 calls him) an ἀρχιερεὺς: his functions were not priestly but administrative only. For a later distinction between ἀρχοντες τ. συναγωγῆς and ἀρχισυνάγωγοι see W. M. Ramsay, *Exp.* v. i. p. 272 ff.

'Ιάειρος' = יָאִיר, LXX. Ἰαείρ, Num. xxxii. 41, Jud. x. 3 f.; in Esth. ii. 5, 1 Esdr. v. 31 'Ιάειρος; Syrr. ^{sin. pesh.} have Joarash. For the Jair of Judges Josephus (*ant.* v. 7) gives Ἰάρις (Niese), but with the variants Ἰαίριος, Ἰάειρος. In view of these facts it is arbitrary to derive Ἰάειρος from יָאִיר, as if

it arose out of the story itself (Cheyne, in *Encycl. Bibl.* s. v.). Both the earlier Jairs were Gileadites. Victor remarks: τὸ ὄνομα κεῖται διὰ τοὺς Ἰουδαίους τοὺς εἰδότες τὸ γεγονός. More probably, because it was familiar to the first generation of believers; cf. xv. 21. Bengel: "quo tempore Marcus hoc scripsit [? Petrus hoc dixit] Jairus eiusve filia adhuc reperiri in Palestina potuit." The name occurs also in Lc., but not in Mt.

πίπτει πρὸς τ. πόδας αὐτοῦ] Mt. προσεκύνει αὐτόν: see on v. 6. The prostration is the more remarkable as that of a dignitary in the presence of a crowd. His dignity was forgotten in the presence of a great sorrow; he recognised his inferiority to the Prophet who had the power to heal.

παρεκάλει κτλ.] On πολλά see v. 10, note. Θυγάτριον, cf. vii. 25: a diminutive of affection used in later Greek (Plutarch, Athenaeus); in the N. T. peculiar to Mc. Lc. adds that she was μονογενής (cf. vii. 12, ix. 38). 'Εσχάτως ἔχει, also peculiar to Mc., a phrase condemned by the Atticists, see Lob. *Phryn.* p. 389; Josephus has (*ant.* ix. 8. 6) ἐν ἐσχάτοις εἶναι, cf. Vg. here, in *extremis est*. Wycliffe², "is nyz deed." Mt. substitutes ἀπὸ ἐτελείτησεν, Lc. ἀπέβησεν.

ἵνα ἐλθὼν ἐπιθῇ κτλ.] For the ellipsis see WM., p. 396. Either παρα-

Καὶ ἠκολούθει αὐτῷ ὄχλος πολὺς, καὶ συνέθλιβον
 25 αὐτόν. ²⁵ καὶ γυνή οὖσα ἐν ῥύσει αἵματος δώδεκα
 26 ἔτη, ²⁶ καὶ πολλὰ παθοῦσα ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἱατρῶν καὶ
 ¶ syr^{sin} δαπανήσασα τὰ παρ' αὐτῆς πάντα καὶ μηδέν[¶] ὠφελή-
 27 θείσα ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον εἰς τὸ χεῖρον ἐλθοῦσα, ²⁷ ἀκού-

²⁵ γυνή] + τις DNI^l al min^{pl} ²⁶ τα παρ αὐτῆς ABLN^z al min^{are 100}] τα παρ
 εαυτῆς NCKAH min^{au} τα εαυτῆς D τα υπάρχοντα αὐτῆς Φ τα παρ αὐτῆ 736

καλῶ or θέλω may be mentally supplied: cf. *vv.* 10, 18, and see Burton, §§ 202, 203. Mt. gives a simple imperative (ἀλλὰ ἐλθὼν ἐπιθίς), and so the Western text in Mc.; cf. Vg. *veni impone manus*; Mc.'s broken construction reflects the anxiety of the speaker. The Greek expositors contrast the superior faith of the centurion (Mt. viii. 8). For the use of imposition of hands in healing see vi. 5, vii. 32, viii. 23, 25, [xvi. 18]; Acts ix. 17, xxviii. 8; as a primitive form of benediction (Gen. xlviii. 14 ff.) in common use among the Jews (Mason, *Baptism and Conf.* p. 10, cf. Hastings, *D. B.* iii. p. 84 f.), it was adopted by our Lord, and employed in the Church in various rites to symbolise and convey gifts whether of healing or of grace. ἵνα σωθῇ καὶ ζῇ is not a *hendiatys*: 'that she may be healed (of her disorder) and her life may be spared.' For σώζω 'to restore to health,' in cases where the disease is not fatal, see *vv.* 28, 34, vi. 56, x. 52.

24. ἀπῆλθεν μετ' αὐτοῦ] The Lord rose and followed the synagogue-ruler, and after him went the Twelve (Mt.), and a vast crowd (Lc.), eager to see another wonder. The crowd pressed round Him, leaving Him scarce space to move (συνέθλιβον αὐτόν, Mc.) or even to breathe (συνέπνευγον αὐτόν, Lc.). Συνθλίβω (Sir. xxxiv. 14 = xxxi. 17), Mc. only; cf. θλίβειν, Mc. iii. 9, ἀποθλίβειν, Lc. viii. 45.

25. γυνή οὖσα ἐν ῥύσει] So Lc.; Mt. γ. αἱμορροοῦσα. For εἶναι ἐν ῥ. see WM., p. 230: ἐν ῥ. in a condition of, i.e. suffering from, hemorrhage. Fritzsche compares ἦν ἐν τῇ νόσῳ Soph. *Aj.* 271. ῥύσις is used in Lev. xv. 2 ff. for زلت; αἱμορροεῖν occurs in the same context (*v.* 33). The trouble had lasted as many years (12) as Jair's child had lived, cf. *ἡγήρα*, *v.* 42; Bengel: "uno tempore initium miseriae et vitae habuerant." For a curious use made of this number by the Valentinian Gnostics see Iren. i. 3. 3.

26. πολλὰ παθοῦσα ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἱατρῶν] She had suffered much at the hands of many physicians: cf. Mt. xvi. 21, πολλὰ παθεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων. Both ὑπὸ and ἀπὸ are used with verbs of passive signification to denote the agent: Blass, *Gr.* pp. 125 f., 135. For some of the prescriptions ordered by the Rabbinical experts see J. Lightfoot on this verse. Δαπανήσασα τὰ παρ' αὐτῆς πάντα, Vg. *et erogaverat omnia sua*; cf. iii. 21 οἱ παρ' αὐτοῦ, Lc. x. 7 τὰ παρ' αὐτῶν, Phil. iv. 18 τὰ παρ' ὑμῶν, and see Field, *Notes*, p. 27; the phrase is equivalent to *δρα εἶχεν, ὅλον τὸν βίον αὐτῆς* (xii. 44), which might indeed be little enough, as the last reference shews. In Lc. BD Syr.^{sin} omit the corresponding words *ἱατροῖς προσαναλώσασα ὅλον τὸν βίον αὐτῆς*, and WH. exclude them from margin as well as text. For varying estimates of the physician in later Jewish writings see

σασα τὰ περὶ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ἐλθοῦσα ἐν τῷ ὄχλῳ
 ὀπισθεν ἤψατο τοῦ ἱματίου αὐτοῦ. ²⁸ ἔλεγεν γὰρ ὅτι ²⁸
 Ἐὰν ἄψωμαι κἂν τῶν ἱματίων αὐτοῦ, σωθήσομαι. [¶] [¶] W^r
²⁹ καὶ εὐθὺς ἐξηράνθη ἡ πηγὴ τοῦ αἵματος αὐτῆς, ²⁹ [¶] W^e
³ καὶ ἔγνω τῷ σώματι ὅτι ἵαται ἀπὸ τῆς μάστιγος. [¶] W^r

27 τα περ Ν*ΒΟ*Δ] om τα Ν*ΑΟ*DLNΠΣΦ min^{text} om | εν τω οχλω] εις τον
 οχλον N 13 28 69 124 346 | του ιματιου] pr του κρασπεδου M 1 33 1071 al^{text}
 28 ελεγει γαρ (λεγουσα D 604 2^o b c f i q aeth)] + εν εαυτη DKNΠΣ 1 33 209 604 2^o
 al^{text} a c f i q arm | εαν (+ μωρον 33 arm) αφ. καν των ιματιων (του ιματιου N 33) αυτ.
 NBCLΔ 49^o] καν των ιματιων αυτ. (του ιματιου εαυτου D) αφ. ADΠ al min^{text} om

Tobit ii. 10 (B and N texts)—an interesting parallel—and on the other hand Sir. xxxviii. 1 ff. Holtzmann quotes from the Mishna a sentence which seems to shew that they were in ill odour with the Rabbis (*Kid-dushim*, iv. 14, "medicorum optimus dignus est gehenna"). Μηδὲν ὠφελῆ-
 θείσα, as her experience told her; οὐδὲν ὠφ. would have merely stated the fact; see, however, Blass, *Gr.* p. 255. Εἰς τὸ χεῖρον ἐλθοῦσα: cf. ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον προκόπτειν (2 Tim. iii. 13).

27. τὰ περὶ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ] i.e. the report of His powers of healing; cf. Lc. xxiv. 19, Acts xxiv. 10, Phil. ii. 23.

ἐλθοῦσα ἐν τῷ ὄχλῳ ὀπισθεν] She mixed with the crowd which followed the Lord and contrived to make her way to the front, immediately behind Him. For a similar touch of delicate feeling cf. Gen. xviii. 10.

ἤψατο τοῦ ἱματίου αὐτοῦ] The part touched was the *κράσπεδον* (Mt. Lc.), i.e. the edge of the outer garment. The Law required every Jew to attach to the corners of his quadrangular covering tassels, which according to later usage consisted of three threads of white wool twisted together with a cord of blue; see Num. xv. 38 f.: ποιησάτωσαν ἑαυτοῖς κράσπεδα (Π'Ψ'Ψ) ἐπὶ τὰ πτερύγια τῶν ἱματίων αὐτῶν... καὶ ἐπιθώσεται ἐπὶ τὰ κράσπεδα τῶν πτερύγων κλωσμα ὑακίνθινον; Deut.

xxii. 12: στρεπτά ('twists') ποιήσεις σεαυτῷ ἐπὶ τῶν τεσσάρων κρασπέδων (Π'Β'Ψ) τῶν περιβολίων σου (see Driver, *ad l.*). Interesting details will be found in Hastings, *D. B.* i. p. 627, ii. p. 68 ff., and *Encycl. Bibl.* ii. p. 1565. The Lord doubtless conformed to the precept of the Law, though he afterwards censured the Scribes for their ostentatious obedience (Mt. xxiii. 5). The *κράσπεδον* may have been either one of the tassels, or the corner from which it hung (so the LXX. in Deut. Lc., Zach. viii. 23). One corner with its tassel was behind Him, and on this the woman laid her hand (ἐλθοῦσα... ὀπισθεν).

28. ἔλεγεν] Mt. adds ἐν ἑαυτῇ: the words were unspoken. Ἐὰν... κἂν has caused trouble to the copyists, but κἂν qualifies τῶν ἱματίων (WM., p. 730), cf. Vg. *si vel vestimentum eius tetigero*; similarly we find ἰα...κἂν in vi. 56, and Acts v. 15 (where see Blass, and cf. his *Gr.* pp. 19, 275). Mt. substitutes μόνον for κἂν without materially modifying the sense. Τῶν ἱματίων, 'the clothes,' general and inclusive, as in v. 30 *infra*. On the expectation of a cure by contact comp. iii. 10, and on σωθήσομαι see v. 25 *supra*.

29. εὐθὺς ἐξηράνθη κτλ.] The hemorrhage ceased: Lc., using perhaps a medical term (cf. Plummer,

30 ³⁰ καὶ εὐθὺς ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐπιγινούς ἐν ἑαυτῷ τὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ
 δύναμιν ἐξελθούσαν, ἐπιστραφεὶς ἐν τῷ ὄχλῳ ἔλεγεν
 31 Τίς μου ἤψατο τῶν ἱματίων; ³¹ καὶ ἔλεγον αὐτῷ οἱ
 μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ Βλέπεις τὸν ὄχλον συνθλίβοντά σε, ³¹

30 τὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ δύναμιν ἐξελθ.] τὴν δ. (+τὴν D^a αἰτ¹⁴) ἐξελθ. αἱ. αὐτοῦ D
 31 λεγούσῃ DN 2⁸⁴ (a) εἰς q

Luke, pp. lxn, 235), ἔσθῃ ἡ ῥύσις. For ξηραίνω in the sense of drying up a spring cf. 3 Regn. xvii. 7, Jer. xxviii. (li.) 36, ξηρανῶ τὴν πηγὴν αὐτῆς: ἡ πηγὴ τοῦ αἵματος is from Lev. xii. 7. Ἔγνων τῷ σώματι ὅτι ἴσται: she knew from her bodily sensations, cf. ii. 5, ἐπιγινούς...τῷ πνεύματι, dat. of sphere (WM., p. 270). ἴσται transfers the reader into the region of the woman's thoughts: the conviction flashed through her mind, ἴσται: 'I have received a permanent cure.' The perf. pass. of ἴσμαι occurs here only in Biblical Greek, for ἴσμαι in 4 Regn. ii. 21, Hos. xi. 3 is middle; but ἴσθην, ἴσθίσσομαι are repeatedly used in a passive sense both in LXX. and N.T. For μᾶστιξ *plaga* see iii. 10, note.

30. εὐθὺς ὁ Ἰησοῦς κτλ.] The Lord also experienced an instantaneous sensation in the sphere of His consciousness (ἐν ἑαυτῷ), amounting to a definite knowledge of the fact; for ἐπιγινούς as contrasted with ἔγνων (v. 29) see note on ii. 8. He was fully aware that this power had gone forth from Him—τὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ δύναμιν ἐξελθούσαν—not as Vg., *virtutem quas exierat de eo*, but "*virtutem quas de eo [erat] exisse*": cf. Lc. ἔγνων δύναμιν ἐξελθούσαν ἀπ' ἐμοῦ, Vg. *novi virtutem de me exisse*. Τὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ, that which belonged to Him and from time to time proceeded from Him; ἐξελθούσαν, "the substantive part. as object," Burton, § 458; cf. Acts xxiv. 10, Heb. xiii. 23. That miraculous energy went forth from Jesus was notorious, cf. vi. 14; con-

trast the disavowal of personal power on the part of the Apostles, Acts iii. 12. The Gk. commentators are careful to point out that the Lord's power did not leave Him when it went forth to heal; the movement is not to be understood τοπικῶς ἢ σωματικῶς (Victor, Thpht.).

ἐπιστραφεὶς ἐν τῷ ὄχλῳ] Ἐπεστράφη in a middle sense: cf. Sap. xvi. 7, Mt. x. 13, Mc. viii. 33, Jo. xxi. 20. The Lord turned and questioned the crowd which pressed upon Him from behind (vv. 24, 27). The act of turning was characteristic; see viii. 33, Lc. vii. 9, 44, ix. 55 &c. The question seems to imply that He needed information; see Mason, *Conditions*, &c. p. 149 f.; on the other hand cf. Jerome, *tract. in Mc.*: "nesciebat Dominus quis tetigisset? quomodo ergo quaerebat eam? quasi sciens, ut indicaret...ut mulier illa confiteatur et Deus glorificetur."

The order τίς μου...τῶν ἱμ. may perhaps be intended to bring together the two persons of the toucher and the Touched, cf. v. 31, τίς μου ἤψατο; see however WM., p. 193.

31. ἔλεγον αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ] Lc. εἶπεν ὁ Πέτρος. That the remark was Peter's might have been inferred from its hasty criticism, and a certain tone of assumed superiority, which at a later time called for a severe rebuke; cf. viii. 32 ff.

On the spiritual significance of συνθλίβειν and ἀπτεσθαι see Victor: ὁ πιστεύων εἰς τὸν σωτῆρα ἀπτεται αὐτοῦ· ὁ δὲ ἀπιστῶν θλίβει αὐτὸν καὶ λυπεῖ. Compare especially Aug. *serm.*

καὶ λέγεις Τίς μου ἦψατο; ³² καὶ περιεβλέπετο ἰδεῖν ³²
 τὴν τοῦτο ποιήσασαν. ³³ ἡ δὲ γυνὴ φοβηθεῖσα καὶ ³³
 τρέμουσα, εἰδυῖα ὃ γέγονεν αὐτῇ, ἦλθεν καὶ προσέ-
 πεσεν αὐτῷ καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ πᾶσαν τὴν ἀλήθειαν.
³⁴ ὃ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτῇ Θυγάτηρ, ἡ πίστις σου σέσωκέν ³⁴
 σε· ὑπάγε εἰς εἰρήνην,[†] καὶ ἴσθι ὑγιὲς ἀπὸ τῆς † sy^x b¹⁰ ar
 μάστιγός σου.

³¹ ἦψατο] + των ἡματιων arm ³³ τρέμουσα] + δι ο πεποιθει λαθρα D 50 124
 604 736 (1071) 2^{mo} (6^{mo}) a ff i arm | ο γεγονεν] το γεγονος N | αὐτῇ] pr επ ANIΠZ al
 min² o f vg επ αὐτῇ φ 13 66 al^{pass} | προσεπεσεν αὐτῷ] προσεκυνησεν αὐτον C προσεκ.
 αὐτω 6^{mo} | ἀληθειαν] αἰτιαν i 13 28 69 346 (arm) ³⁴ θυγάτηρ BD] θυγατερ
 KAC² LNAΠZΦ al min^{forte} omⁿ | ὑπάγε] πορεύου N 604

62; Bede *ad* L.: "quem turba passim comitans comprimit, una credula mulier Dominum tangit."

³² περιεβλέπετο ἰδεῖν κτλ.] The Lord's only reply was to look round with a prolonged (imperf.) and scrutinising gaze (iii. 5, 34) which revealed to Him the individual who had stolen a cure. 'ἰδεῖν is the inf. of purpose, Burton, § 366; on the distinction between ἰδεῖν and βλέπειν see note on iv. 12. The use of the fem. (τὴν ποιήσασαν) is anticipatory: 'the person who had done this and who proved to be a woman.' Or it may refer to Christ's knowledge of the fact—'whom He knew to be a woman.' Her 'woman's touch' (Bruce) had revealed her sex.

³³ ἡ δὲ γυνὴ κτλ.] Lc. adds ἰδοῦσα ... ὅτι οὐκ ἔλαθεν. She was detected partly by her nearness to Christ,—a position from which she could not withdraw, on account of the crowd—partly by her own consciousness (εἰδυῖα ὃ γέγονεν αὐτῇ). She felt the Lord's eye resting on her, and knew herself discovered. The fear and trembling with which she came forward are not fully explained by the Western gloss δι' ὃ πεποιθει λάθρα (WH., *Notes*, p. 24); a deeper psychology would take into account the excitement of the moment and the

spiritual effort. For the combination φοβ. καὶ τρέμ. cf. Jud. ii. 28 (B), Dan. v. 19 (Th.), 4 Macc. iv. 10, 1 Cor. ii. 3, 2 Cor. vii. 15, Eph. vi. 5, Phil. ii. 12. The inward movement expressed itself in visible signs of excitement.

πᾶσαν τὴν ἀλήθειαν] 'The whole truth.' Cf. Jo. xvi. 13 (τὴν ἀλ. π.) and Westcott's note. Lc. gives the details. The confession revealed both the purpose (δι' ἣν αἰτίαν) and effect (ὡς λάθρα παραχρήμα). Moreover it was made publicly (ἐνώπιον παντὸς τοῦ λαοῦ). Bede: "ecce quo interrogatio Domini tendebat."

³⁴ θυγάτηρ = θυγατερ: so the LXX. (codd. BA) in Ruth ii. 2, 22; iii. 1; cf. WH., *Notes*, p. 158. With this use of θυγάτηρ cf. τέκνον (ii. 5), παῖδια (Jo. xxi. 5). 'Ἡ πίστις σου σέσωκέν σε: thy restoration is due to thy faith,' cf. x. 52, Lc. xvii. 19—a statement which does not of course exclude the complementary truth that she was healed by power proceeding from the person of Christ (v. 30). Christ's purpose in detecting her was to perfect her faith by confession (Rom. x. 10); this end being now gained, she is free to reap the fruits of her venture. Jerome: "nec dixit 'Fides tua te salvam factura est,' sed 'salvam fecit.'"

ὑπάγε εἰς εἰρήνην] Lc. πορεύου εἰς

¶ W¹ 35 33¹ Ἐτι αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος¹ ἔρχονται ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀρχι-
 § W² συναγωγῶν λέγοντες ὅτι Ἡ θυγάτηρ σου ἀπέθανεν-
 36 τί ἔτι σκύλλεις τὸν διδάσκαλον; 36 ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς
 παρακούσας τὸν λόγον λαλούμενον λέγει τῷ ἀρχι-

35 om ετι N 36 ο δε I.] + ευθεως AC(N)ΠΦ al min^a a syr^h bo | παρακουσας
 N^a.b B L A e] ακουσας N^a.b A C D N I I Z Φ al min^h t^o om latt (exo e) al | τον λογον λαλ.]
 τον λογ. τον λαλ. B τουτον τον λογ. D των λογ. ευθεως λαλ. Z

ειρ., 'go and enjoy peace'; an O. T. phrase = ^דל^הך^ה ^וש^לך^ה 1 Regn. i. 17: cf. 1 Regn. xxix. 7, 2 Regn. xv. 9. The Vg. *vade in pace* answers better to the tamer πορ. ἐν εἰρήῃ (Acts xvi. 36, James ii. 16, where see Mayor's note). Ἰσθι ὑγίης ἀπὸ τῆς μ. σου, 'be sound (and therefore free) from thy scourge': i.e. continue so from this time forth; cf. Mt. δαμάθῃ ἡ γυνὴ ἀπὸ τῆς ὄρας ἐκείνης. With ὑγ. ἀπό cf. Rom. ix. 3 ἀνάθεμα εἶναι ἀπό. For μάστιξ see note on iii. 10.

Acc. to *Ev. Nicod.* i. 7 (B) the woman's name was Veronica. Eusebius (*H.E.* vii. 18) relates a tradition that she was a native of Caesarea Philippi or Paneas, where a brazen statue of her in the act of kneeling before the Saviour had been seen by himself. Macarius Magnes (i. 6) represents her as a princess of Edessa, and as μέχρι τοῦ νῦν δοῖδιμον ἐν τῇ μέσῃ τῶν ποταμῶν. For the mass of legend which has gathered round the story see Thilo, *Cod. apocr.* i. 560 n.

35—43. RAISING OF THE DEAD CHILD (Mt. ix. 23—26, Lc. viii. 49—56).

35. ἔτι αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος] So Lc.: the exact phrase occurs in Gen. xxix. 9, LXX. The coincidence was a happy one for the αἰμορροῦσα, for the new arrival at once diverted the attention of the crowd. Ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀρχισυναγωγῶν: he was present (v. 36), so that the words = ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκίας τοῦ ἀρχ. (Euth.); cf. Lc. παρὰ τοῦ ἀρχ. Ἐρχονται, "man kommt" (Lc. ἔρχεται τις); cf.

λέγουσιν, i. 30 (Meyer). Ἀπέθανεν = τέθηκεν (Lc.); see Burton, § 47.

τί ἔτι σκύλλεις κτλ.] Tindale: "why diseasest thou the master any further?" Lc. μηκέτι σκύλλε. Σκύλλειν is properly to flay or to mangle (Aesch. *Pers.* 577), but in later Greek 'to harass, annoy' (Euth. ἀντὶ τοῦ περισπᾶς, ἐνοχλεῖς); cf. 3 Macc. iii. 25 μεθ' ὕβρεως καὶ σκυλμῶν, ib. vii. 5 μετὰ σκυλμῶν ὡς ἀνδράποδα, Mt. ix. 36. Here and in Lc. vii. 6 the verb means scarcely more than 'to trouble,' 'put to inconvenience' (Vg. *vespare*). Τὸν διδάσκαλον = ^רב^י ^נצ^ר ^י (נצרי), Dalman, *Worte Jesu*, p. 278; cf. Mc. xiv. 14. The remark shews that the power of raising the dead was not yet generally attributed to Jesus; only one instance, so far as we know, had occurred, and that not in the Lake district (Lc. vii. 11 ff.). Victor: ἐνόμισαν μηκέτι αὐτοῦ χρειαῖν εἶναι διὰ τὸ τεθνηκέναι αὐτήν, οὐκ εἰδότες ὅτι δυνατὸς ἦν καὶ ἀποθανοῦσαν ἀναστήσαι.

36. παρακούσας τὸν λόγον λαλούμενον] On the construction see WM., p. 436. In the LXX. παρακούειν is uniformly to hear without heeding, to neglect or refuse to hear, or to act as if one did not hear; cf. Ps. xxxix. 13 Symm., 1 Esdr. iv. 11, Esther iii. 3, 8, vii. 4 (παρήκουσα = ^פר^ה ^וש^לך^ה), Tob. iii. 4, Isa. lxxv. 12 (παρηκούσατε = ^פר^ה ^וש^לך^ה ^נצ^ר ^י): and so the word is used in Mt. xviii. 17 bis; whilst παρακοή is the reverse of ὑπακοή (Rom. v. 19, 2 Cor. x. 6, Heb. ii. 2). The Lord heard the words said (for λαλ. see WM., p. 436, Burton, § 458, and note

συναγωγή Μὴ φοβοῦ· μόνον πίστευε. ³⁷καὶ οὐκ 37
ἀφῆκεν οὐδένα μετ' αὐτοῦ συνακολουθῆσαι, εἰ μὴ
τὸν Πέτρον καὶ Ἰάκωβον καὶ Ἰωάννην τὸν ἀδελφὸν
Ἰακώβου. ³⁸καὶ ἔρχονται εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ ἀρχι- 38
συναγωγίου, καὶ θεωρεῖ θόρυβον καὶ κλαίοντας καὶ

37 οὐδε ενα D | μετ' αὐτου συνακ. NBCLΔ] αὐτω συνακολουθῆσαι EFGHMSUV
H²(Σ)Φ αὐτω ακολουθῆσαι AKI²* min^{pas} παρακολουθῆσαι αὐτω D 1 28 124 209 604
2^{pas} | τὸν Πέτρον] om τὸν ADLII al min^{omn}vid 38 ερχονται NABCDFA 1 33
al^{pas} be i q syr^{pas} me] ερχεται LNIIΣΦ al min^{pl} a c f f go syr^{pas} arm aeth | τὸν
οικὸν] τὴν οικίαν Δ 604 2^{pas} | θεωρεῖ D | om καὶ 3^o D² al min^{pl} latt^{pas} me | κλαίοντων
καὶ ἀλαλῶντων D 2^{pas}

on v. 30 *supra*), but spoke as if He had not heard, passed them by in silence and followed His own course. Contrast *Act. Ioann.* 17 (ed. James, p. 22 f.), ὑφ' ἐκείνου ἡμῶν καλούμενος οὐχ ὑπομένει παρακοῦσαι ἡμῶν, and cf. Field's note *ad l.*

μόνον πίστευε] Lc. μ. πίστευσον, faith being viewed as an act rather than as a state. With μόνον *tantummodo* cf. Mt. viii. 8. There was no cause for fear, unless the man's faith broke down.

37. The crowd is not suffered to approach the house. Lc., perhaps with less exactness, represents the Lord as dismissing them on reaching the house (ἐλθὼν...οὐκ ἀφῆκεν εἰσελθεῖν: cf. Mc.'s οὐκ ἀφῆκεν...καὶ ἔρχονται). Συνακολουθεῖν is a rare compound in Biblical Greek (2 Macc. ii. 4, 6; in N. T. only here and in xiv. 51, Lc. xxiii. 49); comp. ἡκολουθεῖν in v. 24—the crowd followed, but there was no bond of fellowship to keep them with Him to the end.

εἰ μὴ τὸν Πέτρον κτλ.] Even of the Apostles only three are permitted to enter; so careful is the Lord not to invade at such a time the seclusion of the home life. Three were sufficient as witnesses (Mt. xviii. 16); and the same triad were chosen on other occasions when privacy was desired (ix. 2, xiv. 33).

The order of the names is the same

as in Mc.'s list of the Apostles (iii. 16), and it is maintained in ix. 2, xiii. 3, xiv. 33; Mt. on the whole agrees (x. 2, xvii. 1): Lc. on the other hand usually writes Π. καὶ Ἰωάννης καὶ Ἰάκωβος (viii. 51, ix. 28, Acts i. 13), though his Gospel preserves the older order in the Apostolic list (Lc. vi. 14). See note on Mc. iii. 16. The single article in Mc. before the three names seems to represent the three as a body. But the practice of the Evangelist varies; thus in ix. 2 we have τὸν Π. καὶ τὸν Ἰάκ. καὶ Ἰω., while in xiv. 33 an article stands in WH.'s text (though the margin agrees with v. 37) before each name. For τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἰακ. see i. 16, 19 notes.

38. θεωρεῖ...ἀλαλῶντας πολλά] The Lord has dismissed one crowd only to find the house occupied by another (θόρυβον = ὄχλον θορυβούμενον, Mt.). For the moment He stands gazing at the strange spectacle (θεωρεῖ, cf. xii. 41). Θόρυβος is the uproar of an excited mob (xiv. 2, Acts xx. 1, xxi. 34). The καὶ which follows is epexegetic (WM., p. 345); the uproarious crowd within consisted of mourners. Ἀλαλᾶν is 'to shout,' whether for joy (so often in the Psalms, e.g. Ps. xli. (xlvii.) 1, ἀλαλάξατε τῷ θεῷ), or in lamentation, cf. Jer. iv. 8, κόπτεσθε καὶ ἀλαλάξατε. The correction ὀλοῦζοντας proposed by Naber is unnecessary; even if

39 ἀλαλάζοντας πολλά· 39 καὶ εἰσελθὼν λέγει αὐτοῖς Τί
 θορυβεῖσθε καὶ κλαίετε; τὸ παιδίον οὐκ ἀπέθανεν
 40 ἀλλὰ καθεύδει. 40 καὶ κατεγέλων αὐτοῦ. αὐτὸς δὲ
 ἐκβαλὼν πάντας παραλαμβάνει τὸν πατέρα τοῦ

39 κλαίετε] pr τι D 28 b f f i q 40 αὐτος δὲ N B C D L Δ 33 latⁱ (exc e) me]
 ο δε AN ΠΣ al min^{pl} syr^h (text) arm ο δε εδ M Φ min^{pass} syr^h | παύτας] τους οχλους εζω
 D lat^v m

ἀλαλάζειν is to be taken in its ordinary sense, the heartless uproar was an ἀλαλαγμός rather than an ὀλολυγμός. The mourners were probably professional; among them were musicians (αὐληταί, Mt.), and wailing women (αἱ θρηνούσαι, Jer. ix. 17); "even the poorest of Israel will afford his dead wife not less than two minstrels and one woman to make lamentations" (J. Lightfoot), and this was the house of an ἀρχισυνάγωγος. On the shallowness of the feeling which prompted these demonstrations see Sir. xxxviii. 16 ff.

39. εἰσελθὼν κτλ.] The Lord entered the court, and expostulated. For Mc.'s τί θορυβεῖσθε and Lc.'s milder μὴ κλαίετε, Mt. has the sterner ἀναχωρεῖτε, which may have followed when the call to silence had proved in vain. Οὐκ ἀπέθανεν ἀλλὰ καθεύδει is enigmatical; καθεύδω may = τεθηκέναι, as in Dan. xii. 2 (LXX. and Th.), 1 Th. v. 10; cf. κοιμᾶσθαι in Jo. xi. 11 ff, but this sense seems to be excluded when the verb is placed in contrast with ἀποθανεῖν. Hence some have declined to regard this miracle as a raising of the dead (see Trench, *Miracles*, p. 182 f.). But the fact of the child's death was obvious to the bystanders, and is apparently assumed by the Evangelists, at least by Lc. (εἰδότες ὅτι ἀπέθανεν). The Lord's meaning seems to be: 'a death from which there is to be so speedy an awakening can only be regarded as a sleep.' Cf. Bede: "hominibus mortua, qui suscitare nequiverant, Deo dormiebat." Ambrose: "fleant ergo

mortuos suos qui putant mortuos; ubi resurrectionis fides est, non mortis est species, sed quietis."

40. κατεγέλων αὐτοῦ] So Mt., Mc., Lc. The compound is used in the N. T. only in this context, but it is common in classical Gk. and in the LXX, e.g. Ps. xxiv. (xxv.) 2, Prov. xvii. 5, 4 Macc. vi. 20. The Engl. versions rightly lay stress on the scornfulness of the laughter expressed by κατέ (e.g. Wycliffe, "thei scorneden hym"; Tindale, "they lawght him to scorne"). On the gen. see WM., p. 537 n. According to the Gk. expositors the Lord suffered these hirings to deride Him in order to prevent them from saying afterwards that the child was not really dead (Thpht. εἰς αὐτὸν μὴ ἔχωσιν ὑστερον λέγειν ὅτι κάτοχος (cataleptic) ἐγένετο). But it is unnecessary to seek for any such explanation; ἡ ἀγάπη πάντα ὑπομένει.

αὐτὸς δὲ ἐκβαλὼν πάντας κτλ.] On ἐκβάλλω see i. 12. In this case some pressure was needed, for it was the interest of these paid mourners to remain. There is a sternness manifested in their ejection which finds a counterpart on other occasions when our Lord is confronted with levity or greed; cf. xi. 15, Jo. ii. 15. Jerome: "non enim erant digni ut viderent mysterium resurgentis, qui resuscitantem indignis contumeliis deridebant." Αὐτὸς δέ, 'He on His part,' Vg. ipse vero. Παραλαμβάνει, cf. iv. 36. Five persons enter the chamber of death by His invitation. In the O. T. instances of the raising of the dead the prophet is alone (1 K. xvii.

ἦν γὰρ ἐτῶν δώδεκα· καὶ ἐξέστησαν εὐθὺς ἐκστάσει
43 μεγάλη. ⁴³ καὶ διεστείλατο αὐτοῖς πολλὰ ἵνα μηδεὶς
γνοῖ τοῦτο· καὶ εἶπεν δοθῆναι αὐτῇ φαγεῖν.

VI. I ¹⁸ Καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ἐκεῖθεν, καὶ ἔρχεται εἰς τὴν πατρίδα
§ sy^h

42 ην γαρ] ην δε D 2^{mo} 7^{mo} latt | δωδεκα (δεκα δυο φ 1) | πρ ωσει NCA πρ ως ι 33 604
al^{br} arm | εξεστησαν + πατες D of ff i q + α γουεις αυτης 736 8^{mo} al^{br} | οτι ευθις 2^o
ADNIIΣΦ al min^l latt syrr arm go al (hab NBCLA 33 me aeth) 43 οτι πολλα
D lat^l | γροι ABDL] γρω NCNADIIΣΦ al | δοθηναι] δουσαι D VI ι και ερχεται
NBCLA] κ. ηλθεν ANIIΣΦ al min^l Or κατηλθεν D (sic)

time cf. Lc. ii. 37, 42, iii. 23, Acts iv. 22. For a patristic homily on the three miracles of raising the dead recorded in the Gospels see Aug. *serm.* 98 (Migne).

ἐξέστησαν κτλ.] On ἐξίστασθαι see note on ii. 12, and for ἔκστασις in this sense xvi. 8, Lc. v. 26, Acts iii. 10. The nearly equivalent phrase ἐκστήναι ἔκστασιν μεγάλην occurs in Gen. xxvii. 33. Εὐθὺς is not necessarily otiose: the astonishment was instantaneous and complete.

43. διεστείλατο κτλ.] Two directions follow the miracle: (1) the facts are not to be made public, (2) the restored child is to receive nourishment. The purpose of (1) was partly to prevent idle curiosity, and the excitement which would check spiritual work (cf. i. 44 note, vii. 36), partly to gain time for His departure (vi. 1 note). In (2) we have fresh evidence of the sympathetic tenderness of the Lord, and His attention to small details in which the safety or comfort of others was involved. In the excitement of the moment the necessity of maintaining the life which had been restored might have been overlooked. But life restored by miracle must be supported by ordinary means; the miracle has no place where human care or labour will suffice. Chrys.: οὐκ αὐτὸς δίδωσιν, ἀλλ' ἐκείνοις κελεύει· ὥσπερ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ Λαζάρου εἶπε Λύσατε αὐτόν. Victor sees in this command evidence of the reality of the miracle: εἰς ἀπόδειξιν τοῦ ἀληθῶς αὐτὴν ἐγγεγέρθαι

καὶ οὐ δοκῆσαι τινὲ καὶ φαντασίᾳ, referring to Lc. xxiv. 41 f.; cf. Iren. v. 13. 1, Jerome, *tract. in Ma.* ad l.

Διαστείλλειν is properly to divide or distinguish: cf. e.g. Gen. xxx. 35, 40, Deut. x. 8. In the mid. the word in later Gk. has acquired the meaning 'to give an explicit order,' 'to enjoin': Jud. i. 19, Judith xi. 12, Ezech. iii. 18 ff, and this sense it uniformly bears in the N. T. (Mc.⁴, Acts¹; cf. the pres. part. πασ. in Heb. xii. 20). With the conj. γνοῖ cf. παραδοί, iv. 29 note, and WM., p. 360. For the inf. δοθῆναι see Burton, §§ 337, 391; for φαγεῖν, almost = βρώμα, cf. vi. 37, Jo. iv. 33.

VI. 1—6a. DEPARTURE FROM CAPERNAUM: PREACHING AT NAZARETH (Mt. xiii. 53—58; cf. Lc. iv. 16—30).

1. ἐξῆλθεν ἐκεῖθεν] From the house of Jairus (cf. v. 39, εἰσελθών), but also from Capernaum; cf. Mt. xiii. 53, μετῆρεν ἐκεῖθεν, where there is no mention of Jairus in the context. The purpose was probably to escape from the enthusiasm of the crowd, who, notwithstanding the charge to conceal what had occurred (v. 43), must soon hear of the miracle.

εἰς τὴν πατρίδα αὐτοῦ] I.e. to Nazareth, cf. Lc. iv. 23, 24; the word can be used of a town, cf. Phil. *leg. ad Cai.* 36, ὅτι δέ μοι Ἱεροσόλυμα πατρίς. Neither Mt. nor Mc. mentions Nazareth here, but Mc. i. 9, 24, Jo. i. 46 imply that the Lord was regarded by the Galileans as a Nazarene; His birth at Bethlehem was forgotten

αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀκολουθοῦσιν αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ.
²καὶ γενομένου σαββάτου ἤρξατο διδάσκειν ἐν τῇ 2
συναγωγῇ· καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ ἀκούοντες ἐξεπλήσσοντο
λέγοντες Πόθεν τούτῳ ταῦτα, καὶ τίς ἡ σοφία ἡ
δοθεῖσα τούτῳ, καὶ αἱ δυνάμεις τοιαῦται διὰ τῶν

2 γενομένου σαββατου] ημερα σαββατων D (ff) i (q) r | οι πολλοι BL 13 28 69 346] om οι & ACDAΠΣΦ al min^a | ακουσαντες DFHLNΔΠ al om b c e | εξεπλησσοντο] + επι τη διδαχη αυτου D min^{ms} lat^t (exo e) syr^{mh} arm | ταυτα] + παντα NC³ (απαντα C*) (Δ) τουτο παντα 1071 | τουτο 2^o NBCLΔ me] αυτω ADΠΣΦ al min^{hrieom} | αι δυναμεις τοιανται δ. τ. χ. α. γινονται N^(c)B(LΔ) 33 (vg) me] δυν. τοιανται δ. τ. χ. α. γινονται AC³EF³GHM(N)SUVΣ (αι δυν.) Φ 1 13 28 69 al^{ms} a e σα και δυν. τοι. δ. τ. χ. α. γινωσται D (sim C* b f i q ff r arm) | δια των χειρων] δ. τ. χειλων σ^{id} (per labia)

(cf. Jo. vii. 41, 42), and even if it had been notorious, the village where His family lived (v. 3), and where He had passed His youth (Lc. iv. 16), might well be called His πατρίς. Lc. places this visit, of which he has preserved a much fuller account, at the outset of the Ministry, but without note of time.

ἀκολουθοῦσιν αὐτῷ οἱ μαθ. αὐτοῦ] It was not a private visit to His family; He came as a Rabbi, surrounded by His scholars.

2. γενομένου σαββάτου] Vg. *facto sabbato*, ‘when Sabbath had come.’ Lc. ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῶν σαββάτων. He took His place in the synagogue as the reader (Ambr. “ille ita ad omnia se curvavit obsequia ut ne lectoris quidem adspernaretur officium”). Lc. describes the whole scene from the recollections of some eyewitness, perhaps the Mother of the Lord. The Scripture expounded was Isa. lxi. 1, 2. Ἦρξατο διδάσκειν = ἐδίδασκεν, Mt., cf. Lc. ἤρξατο λέγειν. A similar phrase is used in i. 45, iv. 1, v. 20, vi. 34, viii. 31, always apparently with reference to a new departure. It was perhaps the first time He had taught officially in His own town, and but for the hostility of the Nazarenes it might have been the beginning of a course of teaching there. On this use of ἀρχεσθαι cf. WM., p. 767.

οἱ πολλοὶ...ἐξεπλήσσοντο] Mt. ὥστε ἐκπλήσσεσθαι αὐτούς, Lc. πάντες ἐμαρτύρουν αὐτῷ. Mc. is more exact: the majority were impressed, but there was an undercurrent of dissatisfaction which in the end prevailed. For ἐξεπλ. cf. i. 22.

πόθεν τούτῳ ταῦτα κτλ.] A change had come over Him for which they could not account; the workman had become the Rabbi and the worker of miracles. Of His wisdom they had evidence in His discourse; it was a gift (ἡ δοθεῖσα) and not the result of study (Jo. vii. 15); it had shewn itself in childhood (Lc. ii. 40, 47), and now was revealed again in the man. But whence and what was it (πόθεν; τίς;)? And the miracles—such miracles as report said were being wrought from time to time (γινόμεναι) by His instrumentality (διὰ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτοῦ, cf. Acts v. 12, xix. 11), whence were these? No similar powers distinguished any other member of the family, mother or brothers or sisters; why should they distinguish Him? (Mt. πόθεν οὖν τούτῳ ταῦτα πάντα;). Jerome: “mira stultitia Nazarenorum; mirantur unde habeat sapientiam Sapientia, et virtutes Virtus.” On τίς ἡ σ. see Blass, *Gr.* p. 176. Αἱ δυνάμεις...γινόμεναι, sc. τί: ‘what mean such miracles wrought,’ &c. For δύναμις, a miracle, see vi. 5, 14.

3 χειρῶν αὐτοῦ γινόμεναι; ³ οὐχ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τέκτων,
ὁ υἱὸς τῆς Μαρίας καὶ ἀδελφὸς Ἰακώβου καὶ Ἰωσήφτος

3 ο τέκτων ο υἱός] ο του τεκτονος υἱος καὶ 13 33 69 604 2^{re} al^{pm} a b c e i vg (arm)
aeth om ο τέκτων syr^{bol}hier (cf. Or infr) | τῆς Μαρίας] om τῆς ADH al^{pl} | Ἰωσήφτος]
Ἰωσήφ Ν 121 b e f q vg aeth Ἰωσήφ ACNΠΣΦ al min^{pl} syr^g go arm

3. ὁ τέκτων] Mt. ὁ τοῦ τέκτονος υἱός. To the sneer of Celsus τέκτων ἦν τὴν τέχνην Origen (*Cels.* vi. 36) replies οὐδαμῶς τῶν ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις φερομένων εὐαγγελίων τέκτων αὐτὸς ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀναγέγραπται. "He either forgot this passage or, perhaps more probably, did not hold Mc. responsible for the words of the Galileans" (WH., *Notes*, p. 24: see however the *app. crit.* above). As the son of a τέκτων Jesus would naturally have learnt τὴν τεκτονικὴν (see Lightfoot and Schöttgen *ad loc.*). This inference, if it was no more, was early drawn: cf. Justin, *dial.* 88, τὰ τεκτονικὰ ἔργα ἡργάζετο ἐν ἀνθρώποις ὧν, ἄρτορα καὶ ζυγά, and the answer to the scoffing question of Libanius (*Thdt. H. E.* iii. 18). Τέκτων is properly an artificer in wood, but it is occasionally used of a worker in metals (1 Regn. xiii. 19 τέκτων σιδήρου), and several of the Fathers held Joseph to have been a smith (see Thilo, *Cod. apocr. N. T.* i. p. 368 f. n.). Mystical reasons were found for the Lord's connexion with one or other of these trades; thus Hilary (on Mt. xiv.) writes: "Fabri erat filius ferrum igne vincentis, omnem saeculi virtutem iudicio decoquentis," and Ambrose (on Lc. iii. 25): "hoc typo patrem sibi esse demonstrat qui Fabricator omnium condidit mundum." The family continued to be engaged in manual labour to the third generation; see the story of the grandsons of Jude in Eus. *H. E.* iii. 20, τὰς χεῖρας τὰς ταυτῶν ἐπίδεικνύειν, μαρτύριον τῆς αὐτουργίας τὴν τοῦ σώματος σκληρίαν καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς συνεχοῦς ἐργασίας ἐναποτυπωθέντας ἐπὶ τῶν ἰδίων χειρῶν τύλους παριστάντας. Of the particu-

lars of Joseph's work, and of the interest manifested in it by the Child Jesus, the apocryphal Gospels have much to tell: see Thilo *Lc.*

ὁ υἱὸς τῆς Μαρίας] The absence of any reference to Joseph in Mc. is noteworthy; contrast Lc. iii. 23, iv. 22, Jo. i. 45, vi. 42. He was still alive in our Lord's thirteenth year (Lc. ii. 41 ff.), but there is no evidence of his life having been prolonged further; according to *Protev.* 9 Joseph was already an old man before the Birth of Jesus, and all the later notices of the Lord's Mother (e.g. Jo. ii. 1 ff.; Mc. iii. 31 ff.; Jo. xix. 25 ff.) confirm the supposition that he died before the Ministry began. The Arabic *Historia Josephi* (cc. 14, 15) places his death in our Lord's eighteenth year, when Joseph had reached the age of 111.

ἀδελφός] On this relationship see Lightfoot (*Galatians*, "The Brethren of the Lord") and J. B. Mayor (*St James*, Introd.). Lightfoot disposes of Jerome's view (cf. *de vir. ill.* 2) that the 'brothers' were cousins, sons of "Mary the sister of the Lord's Mother," and on the whole supports the alternative, which was widely held by Catholics of the fourth century, that they were sons of Joseph by a former marriage. This belief is traced by Origen (*in Matt.* x. 17) to the apocryphal Gospel of Peter, and it finds some support in the *Proteuangelium* (c. 9). On the other hand the more obvious interpretation, which makes the brothers sons of Joseph and Mary, born after the Birth of Jesus, was apparently accepted by Tertullian (cf. *adv. Marc.* iv. 29, *de*

καὶ Ἰούδα καὶ Σίμων; καὶ οὐκ εἰσὶν αἱ ἀδελφαὶ αὐτοῦ ὧδε πρὸς ἡμᾶς; καὶ ἐσκανδαλίζοντο ἐν αὐτῷ.

3 om ουκ sy^hier

carn. Chr. 7), who does not shew any consciousness of departing in this matter from the Catholic tradition of his time.

The names of the four brothers are given only here and in Mt. xiii. 55; Mt.'s order is Ἰάκωβος, Ἰωσήφ, Σίμων, Ἰούδας. The loyalty of the family to the traditions of the O.T. appears in the selection: Joseph named his firstborn after Jacob, and his other sons after the greater patriarchs.

Ἰακώβου] This James is mentioned as ὁ ἀδελφὸς τοῦ κυρίου in Gal. i. 19; see also Joseph. *ant.* xx. 9. 1, τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἰησοῦ τοῦ λεγομένου Χριστοῦ, Ἰάκωβος ὄνομα αὐτῷ, and Hegesippus ap. Euseb. *H. E.* ii. 23. His eminence in the Church at Jerusalem, to which Heg. refers, is implied in Acts xii. 17, xv. 13, xxi. 18, and in Gal. ii. 9, 12, where he is classed with Peter and John (οἱ δοκοῦντες στῦλοι εἶναι); by a somewhat later age he was regarded as an ἐπίσκοπος, and even (in Ebionite circles) as ἐπισκόπων ἐπίσκοπος (*Clem. Hom. ad init.*), or *archiepiscopus* (*Recogn.* i. 73, cf. Hort, *Clem. Recogn.* p. 116 f.). In the heading of his own letter he describes himself simply as θεοῦ καὶ κυρίου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ δούλος. For further particulars see Mayor, p. xxxvi ff., and Hort, *Ecclesia*, p. 76 ff., who suggests that "he was at some early time after the persecution of Herod taken up into the place among the Twelve vacated by his namesake."

Ἰωσήτος] The name is another form of Ἰωσήφ; see Mt. xiii. 55 and cf. Mc. xv. 40, 47 with Mt. xxvii. 56; also Acts iv. 36, where for Ἰωσήφ ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Βαρνάβας the R.T. reads Ἰωσή. Lightfoot's difficulty (*Galatians*, p. 268, n. 1) seems to be met by Dalman's view (p. 75) that 'D' was a Galilean abbreviation of Ἰωσή;

cf. the Rabbinic forms which he quotes, pp. 139, 143. For the Hellenised termination -ῆς, gen. -ῆτος, see Blass, *Gr.* p. 30 f. This brother is mentioned only here and in the parallel passage of Mt.; the Joses of Mc. xv. 40 f. is another person (see note there).

Ἰούδα] The Judas who styles himself (Jude 1) Ἰούδας Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ δούλος ἀδελφὸς δὲ Ἰακώβου. If he was the third brother (or fourth, according to Mt.'s order) born after B.C. 4, his age at this time could not have been thirty, and his grandsons might well have been men in middle life during the reign of Domitian (Euseb. *H. E.* iii. 20). St Paul speaks of the Lord's brothers as married men (1 Cor. ix. 5).

Σίμωνος] Mentioned only here and in Mt. xiii. 55: for the form of the name see note on i. 16. The Symeon who succeeded James as Bishop of Jerusalem was, according to Hegesippus, a son of Clopas, Joseph's brother (Euseb. *H. E.* iii. 11).

αἱ ἀδελφαί] Mt. adds πᾶσαι. Epiphanius *haer.* lxxviii. 9 gives the names of two—Salome and Mary, but his statement possibly rests upon a confused recollection of Mc. xv. 40; for other accounts see Thilo, *Cod. apocr.* p. 363 n. The sisters of Jesus are not mentioned elsewhere (cf. however Mc. iii. 32 v.l.), even in Acts i. 14 where the mother and brothers appear among the disciples at Jerusalem. They were settled at Nazareth (ὧδε πρὸς ἡμᾶς), and possibly were already married women whose duties tied them to their homes; while the brothers passed from unbelief (Jo. vii. 5) to faith, the sisters were perhaps scarcely touched by the course of events.

ἐσκανδαλίζοντο ἐν αὐτῷ] So Mt. Lc. passes over this intermediate stage of

4 καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς ὅτι Οὐκ ἔστιν προφήτης
 ἄτιμος εἰ μὴ ἐν τῇ πατρίδι αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐν τοῖς συγγε-
 5 νεύσιν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὐτοῦ. καὶ οὐκ ἐδύνατο
 § 571¹¹⁴ ἑκεῖ ποιῆσαι οὐδεμίαν δύναμιν, εἰ μὴ ὀλίγοις ἀρρώ-

4 πατρ. αὐτου N^o ABCDΠΞΦ] πατρ. αὐτου N^o L 13 69 346 pr. ἰδια N^o AL | τας συγγε-
 νευσιν B^o D^o EFGHLNUVΑΣ 1 33 69 1071 al¹¹⁴ min¹¹⁴ τ. συγγενεσιν N^o AB^o CD^o K^o MSΠΦ
 min¹¹⁴ τη συγγενεια K^o min¹¹⁴ cognatione latt¹¹⁴ (arm) | om αὐτου N^o AC^o DEF
 GHMSUVII al¹¹⁴ a f go arm 5 ουκ εδυνατο...ποι.] non faciebat b o e (ff) noluit
 facere a f i q r

feeling, but adds afterwards ἐπλήσθησαν πάντες θυμοῦ. Amazement rapidly gave place to jealous suspicion, and jealousy to anger. The σκάνδαλον was the fact that the Lord till lately had been one of themselves. For σκανδαλίζεσθαι see note on iv. 17, and for σκ. ἐν τινι cf. Mt. xi. 6, xxvi. 31 f.; the construction occurs also in Sir. ix. 5, xxiii. 8, xxxv. 15 (xxxii. 19). The Nazarenes found their stumblingblock in the person or circumstances of Jesus; He became a πέτρα σκανδάλου (1 Pet. ii. 7, 8, Rom. ix. 33) to those who disbelieved. The Cross enormously increased the difficulties of belief for those who expected external display; see 1 Cor. i. 23, Gal. v. 11. But for such there were difficulties from the first.

4 καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς κτλ.] An answer to the objection which He anticipates (Lc.), that the Capharnaïtes had been more favoured than His own fellow-townsmen. In His own city He would have been received with less alacrity; people are slow to credit with extraordinary powers one who has lived from childhood under their observation. For οὐκ ἔστιν προφ. ἄτιμος εἰ μὴ κτλ. (Mt. Mc.) Lc. substitutes οὐδεὶς προφήτης δεκτός ἐστιν ἐν τῇ πατρίδι αὐτοῦ; Jo., who seems to regard Judaea as the πατρίς (cf. Westcott *ad l.* and Origen in Corderius, p. 138), has a reminiscence of the saying in its earlier form (iv. 44, αὐτὸς γὰρ Ἰησοῦς ἐμαρτύρησεν ὅτι προφ. ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ πατρίδι τιμὴν οὐκ ἔχει).

Comp. *Oxyrhynch. log.* 6. The Lord here assumes the rôle of the Prophet which was generally conceded to Him (vi. 15, viii. 28, Mt. xxi. 11, 46, Lc. xxiv. 19, Jo. iv. 19, vi. 14, vii. 40, ix. 17, Acts iii. 22, vii. 37). Συγγενεῦσιν = συγγενείσιν: for the form cf. 1 Mac. x. 89 (N^o A), Lc. ii. 44 (LXΔΔ I, 13, 33, 69, al.); see WH., *Notes*, p. 158, WSchm., p. 89, Blass, *Gr.*, p. 27. Of the ἀτιμία cast upon the Lord by His kindred and family (ἡ οἰκία αὐτοῦ) see exx. in iii. 21, Jo. vii. 3 f.

5. οὐκ ἐδύνατο...ποιῆσαι] Mt. οὐκ ἐποίησεν. Origen (on Mt. x. 19) has an interesting comment on Mc.'s phrase: οὐ γὰρ εἶπεν Οὐκ ἠθέληεν· ἀλλ' Οὐκ ἠδύνατο, ὡς ἐρχομένης μὲν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐνεργούσαν δύναμιν συμπράξεως ὑπὸ πίστεως ἐκείνου εἰς ὃν ἐπὶ ἐργεῖ ἡ δύναμις κωλυομένης δὲ ἐνεργεῖν ὑπὸ τῆς ἀπιστίας. To work a miracle upon a responsible human being it was necessary that faith on the part of the recipient should concur with Divine power; neither was effectual without the other: οὐτε τὰ ἐνεργήματα τῶν δυνάμεων χωρὶς πίστεως τῆς τῶν θεραπευομένων...οὐτε ἡ πίστις, ὅποια ποτ' ἂν ᾖ, χωρὶς τῆς θέλης δυνάμεως. Faith was necessary also on the part of the worker of the miracle (see Mt. xvii. 19, 20), but in our Lord's case this condition was always satisfied (Mc. xi. 21 f., Jo. xi. 41).

εἰ μὴ ὀλίγοις ἀρρώστοις κτλ.] Cf. 'Mc.' xvi. 18, ἐπὶ ἀρρώστοις χεῖρας ἐπιθήσουσιν, and for other instances

στοις ἐπιθεὶς τὰς χεῖρας ἐθεράπευσεν·[†] καὶ ἐθαύμασεν ὁ [†] συγ^{hew}
διὰ τὴν ἀπιστίαν αὐτῶν.

Καὶ περιῆγεν τὰς κώμας κύκλῳ διδάσκων. [†]καὶ [†]
προσκαλεῖται τοὺς δώδεκα καὶ ἤρξατο αὐτοὺς ἀπο-
στέλλειν δύο δύο, καὶ ἐδίδου αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν τῶν

6 θαυμασεν NBE*^{vid} 2^{re} al^{tranc}] θαυμαζεν ACDLIHΣΦ al minst | ἀπιστίαν] πιστω D
(sed in credulitate d) 7 προσκαλεσται...δύο δύο] προσκαλεσαμενος τοὺς ἑβ μαθητας
ἀπεστειλεν αὐτοὺς ἀνα β̄ D lat^{tr} syr^{tr} | τῶν πν. τῶν ακαθ.] pr κατά Δ 238 al aesth
om τῶν bis CΔ

of the imposition of hands in such cases, Mc. v. 23, vii. 32, viii. 23, 25. These works of healing at Nazareth must, it would appear, have preceded the scene in the synagogue, which was immediately followed by the Lord's expulsion from the town (Lc. iv. 28 ff.).

6. ἐθαύμασεν] His wonder, as well as the limitation of His power, was real and not apparent only. Cf. Mt. viii. 10, where the Lord expresses wonder at a high degree of faith under conditions where faith was not to be expected. The surprises of life, especially those which belong to its ethical and spiritual side, created genuine astonishment in the human mind of Christ. Θαυμάζειν is usually followed in the N.T. by ἐνί with dat. (Lc. iv. 22, xx. 26, Acts iii. 12), περὶ with gen. (Lc. ii. 18) or an acc. of the object (Lc. vii. 9, xxiv. 12, Acts vii. 31). Διὰ with acc. points to the cause of the sensation which the Lord experienced. Cf. WM., p. 497.

6b—13. ANOTHER CIRCUIT OF GALILEE; MISSION OF THE TWELVE (Mt. ix. 35—x. 1, x. 5—xi. 1, Lc. ix. 1—6).

6b. περιῆγεν τὰς κώμας] Another circuit of the villages and towns (Mt. τὰς πόλεις πάσας) of Galilee (cf. Mc. i. 38 f.). Κύκλῳ does not limit the tour to the neighbourhood of Nazareth, but implies that, after passing from town to town, He came back to a point near that from which He started, i.e. the neighbourhood of the Lake; see vi. 32. Διδάσκων: Mt.

adds ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς αὐτῶν, καὶ κηρύσσων...καὶ θεραπεύων. His work, as usual, included (1) Synagogue-teaching, (2) proclamation of the Kingdom in houses or by the roadside, (3) incidental miracles of healing. Unbelief no longer prevented the manifestation of His power. For περιῆγειν intr. with acc. loci cf. Mt. ix. 35, xxiii. 15.

7. προσκαλεῖται τοὺς δώδεκα] The Twelve are now a recognised body, who can be summoned as such at the pleasure of the Head. Προσκ. implies authority, cf. Mc. xv. 44, Lc. xv. 26. It is, however, characteristic of our Lord that His summons is by no means limited to disciples: cf. iii. 23, προσκ. αὐτοὺς, sc. τοὺς γραμματεῖς: vii. 14, viii. 34, προσκαλ. τὸν ὄχλον. With τοὺς δώδεκα cf. οἱ ἑνδεκα 'Mc.' xvi. 14, οἱ ἑβδομήκοντα δύο (Lc. x. 17), οἱ ἑπτὰ (Acts xxi. 8).

ἤρξατο αὐτ. ἀποστέλλειν] This was the ultimate purpose of their selection (iii. 15, where see note). The time had now come for testing the results of their preparatory training.

δύο δύο] As in Lxx, Gen. vi. 19 f, vii. 2 f, 9, 15. Vg. binos, in pairs = ἀνὰ δύο (cf. D here), a Hebraism which Delitzsch renders דִּבְנָי דִּבְנָי; cf. WM., p. 312, Blass, Gr., p. 145. On the purpose of this arrangement see Latham, Pastor p., p. 297 f. Thpht. cites Eccl. iv. 9, ἀγαθοὶ δύο ὑπὲρ τὸν ἑνα. Galilee was now evangelised in six different directions. The pairs

8 πνευμάτων τῶν ἀκαθάρτων. ⁸ καὶ παρήγγειλεν αὐτοῖς
 ἵνα μηδὲν αἴρωσιν εἰς ὁδὸν εἰ μὴ ράβδον μόνον, μὴ
 9 ἄρτον, μὴ πήραν, μὴ εἰς τὴν ζώνην χαλκόν, ⁹ ἀλλὰ

8 αρωσιν NCLΔΦ 13 69 2^{pe} al^{pass} | μη αρτον μη πηραν NBCLΔ 33 me aeth | μη π.
 μη α. ΔΠΣΦ al min^l latt syrr arm μητε π. μητε α. D 2^{pe} a go 9 αλλ EFGH
 ΚΜΔΠ al^l

were probably arranged as in the Apostolic lista, as Victor suggests.

ἔδιδον αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν κτλ.] Cf. iii. 14, ἔχειν ἐξ. ἐκβάλλειν τὰ δαιμόνια. Ἐδίδου: He was occupied in giving them their authority (imperf.), and while doing so, He charged them (aor.) etc. Ἐξουσία is the note of the authorised servants, as it was that of the Master Himself, cf. i. 27, xiii. 34. Τῶν πνευμάτων: gen. of the object, cf. Jo. xvii. 2, Rom. ix. 21, 1 Cor. ix. 12; other constructions are in use, as ἐπί with acc. (Lc. ix. 1) or gen. (Apoc. ii. 26, xiv. 18, xx. 6), ἐπάνω τινός (Lc. xix. 17) or κατὰ τινος (Jo. xix. 11). On πν. ἀκάθαρτα see i. 23 note.

Mt., Lc. extend the commission to the healing of diseases and the preaching of the Kingdom. Both preaching and healing were in fact included, cf. Mc. v. 12.

8. παρήγγειλεν αὐτοῖς ἵνα κτλ.] Ἴνα is used after παραγγέλλω again in 2 Thess. iii. 12; after παρακαλῶ it is frequent (1 Cor. i. 10, xvi. 12, 15, 2 Cor. vii. 6, xii. 8). In all these cases the telic use of ἵνα is in the background of the thought, but the sense is hardly distinguishable from that of the ordinary construction with the inf., or from a direct imperative; cf. Lc. here (εἰπεν...μηδὲν αἰρετε). Εἰς ὁδόν, as a travelling outfit: Lc. more explicitly, εἰς τὴν ὁδόν, for this particular journey. For the anarthrous phrase cf. Mc. x. 17, Lc. xi. 6.

εἰ μὴ ράβδον μόνον κτλ.] Mt. (μηδὲ ράβδον) and Lc. (μήτε ρ.). exclude even this—an early exaggeration of the sternness of the command, for it is impossible to assent here to Augustine's ruling (*de cons. ev.* ii. 75)

"utrumque accipiendum est a Domino Apostolis dictum." The staff was the universal companion of the traveller, whatever else he might lack; see Gen. xxxii. 10 (11), ἐν γὰρ τῇ ράβδῳ μου διέβην τὸν Ἰορδάνην, and with the whole passage comp. Exod. xii. 11. Much forethought was ordinarily expended on a journey, cf. Tob. v. 17, and the delightful picture in Jos. ix. 10 (4) ff. Μή...μή...μή carry on the construction ἵνα μηδὲν αἴρωσιν (cf. Mt. Lc.). The order is ascensive: 'no bread, no bag to carry what they could buy, no money to buy with' This point is missed in Lc., and in the later text of Mc. (cf. Vg. *non peram non panem*). Πήρα is a leathern bag to carry provisions, cf. 4 Regn. iv. 42 (cod. N, Compl.), Judith x. 5, xiii. 10, 15; Suidas: πήρα ἡ θήκη τῶν ἄρτων. The word is found from Homer downwards. On the significance of this direction cf. Victor: ὥστε καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ σχήματος δεικνύται πᾶσιν ὑμῶς ὅσον ἀφεστήκατε χρημάτων ἐπιθυμίας. Μὴ εἰς τὴν ζώνην χαλκόν—'not a copper for your girdle,' Lc. μήτε ἀργύριον 'nor a silver piece' (shekel or drachma); Mt. μὴ κτήσησθε χρυσὸν μηδὲ ἀργυρον μηδὲ χαλκόν. The girdle served as a purse for small change (cf. the classical phrase εἰς ζώνην διδοσθαι), or, when secrecy was necessary, for considerable sums of money (Suet. *Vitell.* 16, "zona se aureorum plena circumdedit"), but on this occasion it was to be empty; much less was the missionary to carry a βαλλάντιον (Lc. x. 4).

9. ἀλλὰ ὑποδεδεμένους κτλ.] A sudden break in the construction, suggestive of the disjointed notes on

ὑποδεδεμένους σανδάλια· καὶ μὴ ἐνδύσασθε δύο χιτῶνας.† 10 καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς Ὅπου ἐὰν εἰσέλθῃτε εἰς ἰο 10 †

9 ἐνδυσασθε B* 33 al¹⁰⁰⁰ ἐνδυσασθαι B²SP* al ἐνδυσηθε KACDΔΠ²Φ al min² a me go atm ἐνδεσθαι LNZ min²⁰⁰⁰

which the Evangelist depended. The writer, forgetting that he has used *ἴσα*, falls back upon the ordinary construction of παραγγέλλω with the inf. (*oratio variata*, WM., p. 724, Buttmann, p. 330, Blass, *Gr.* p. 286; Bengel compares xii. 38, *θελοῦντων περιπατεῖν...καὶ δάσκαλούς*); others with less probability regard ὑποδεδεμ. [*εἶναι*]...ἐνδύσασθαι (vñ. ll.) as 'infinitive imperatives,' cf. Burton, § 365. If we read ἐνδύσασθε, another change follows, from the *oratio obliqua* to the *o. recta*; see other N. T. exx. in WM., p. 725. For ὑποδ. σανδάλια Mt. has μηδὲ ὑποδήματα (cf. Lc. x. 4). Σανδάλιον and ὑπόδημα are both used in the LXX. as equivalents of שַׂנְדַּל (for σανδ. see Jos. ix. 11 (5), Isa. xx. 2, Judith x. 4, xvi. 9); in the N. T., σανδ. occurs again only in Acts xii. 8; the form שַׂנְדַּל is found in Rabbinical writings (Schürer II. i. p. 44 n.). The σανδάλιον was in Greece part of the woman's attire (Becker, *Charicles*, p. 447), but in the East it appears to have been used by men also, esp. perhaps in travelling. There seems to be no warrant for distinguishing σανδ. and ὑπόδημα: σανδ. may have been used here and in Acts I. c. (see Blass) in order to avoid writing ὑποδεδῆσθαι ὑποδήματα. If so, Mc. is here again at issue with Mt.; see note on v. 8 (εἰ μὴ ῥ. μόνον).

δύο χιτῶνας] One χιτῶν (χιτῶν) sufficed, cf. Jo. xix. 23, τὰ ἱμάτια...δ χιτῶν: to possess two was a sign of comparative wealth, cf. Lc. iii. 11. Two were however sometimes worn at the same time, esp. perhaps in travelling; see Joseph. *ant.* xvii. 5. 7, τὸν ἐντὸς χιτῶνα, ἐνεδεδυκε γὰρ δύο: cf. Mc. xiv. 63. It is the wearing of

two on this journey which is prohibited (μὴ ἐνδ.); Mt. and Lc. extend the prohibition to the possession of two (Mt. μηδὲ δύο χιτῶνας, sc. κτήσησθε: Lc. μήτε δ. χ. ἔχων).

On the general purpose of these directions see Latham, p. 290 ff. No hardship was suffered by the Apostles in consequence (Lc. xxii. 35), while an important lesson was taught to the future Church: comp. Mt. x. 10 with 1 Tim. v. 18. For the mystical interpretation see Origen in Jo. t. i. 27 (25): αὐτὸς ἴσταιν ἡ ὁδός, ἐφ' ἣν ὁδὸν οὐδὲν ἀλρεῖν δεῖ...αὐτάρκης γάρ ἐστι παντὸς ἐφοδίου αὐτῇ ἡ ὁδός: id. t. vi. 19; *de princ.* iv. 18; and cf. Bigg, *Christian Platonists*, p. 137 f.

10. καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς κτλ.] The directions given above imply that the missionaries were to look for free entertainment. The Lord adds two general rules for their guidance in this matter: (1) 'during your visit to any town remain in the same house,' (2) 'do not force yourselves on an unwilling people or quit them without solemn warning.'

ὅπου ἐὰν εἰσέλθῃτε κτλ.] The house was not to be chosen at haphazard, but by a careful selection of the fittest (Mt.); Jerome in Mt. ix., "apostoli novam introeuntes urbem scire non poterunt quis qualis esset. ergo hospes fama eligendus est populi et indicio vicinorum." Having made their choice, they were to be content with the fare it offered, and not to change their lodging unnecessarily (cf. Lc. x. 7). St Paul seems to have followed this rule in his mission to the Gentiles; see Acts xvi. 15, xvii. 5-7, xviii. 7; only during his captivity at Rome do we find him dwelling ἐν ἰδίῳ μισθώματι. Contrast the care with

11 οἰκίαν, ἐκεῖ μένετε ἕως ἂν ἐξέλθῃτε ἐκεῖθεν. ¹¹ καὶ ὃς
 ἂν τόπος μὴ δέξηται ὑμᾶς μηδὲ ἀκούσωσιν ὑμῶν,
 ἐκπορευόμενοι ἐκεῖθεν ἐκτινάξατε τὸν χοῦν τὸν ὑπο-
 12 κάτω τῶν ποδῶν ὑμῶν εἰς μαρτύριον αὐτοῖς. ¹² καὶ
 13 ἐξελθόντες ἐκήρυξαν ἵνα μετανοώσιν, ¹³ καὶ δαιμόνια

11 ος αν τοπος μη δεξηται NBLΔ 13 28 69 124 346 sy^hl (ms) me aeth] ος αν μη
 δεξ. O^{vid} 1 209 sy^hl οσοι εαν μη δεξωται AC²DNIEΦ al min^l latt sy^hl (ms) hcl (xii)
 apm οσοι ου μη δεξωται 1071 | om τον υποκατω D; 33 604 2^o latt (exo c) sy^hl apm
 aeth | αυτοις] + αμην λεγω υμιν ανεκτοτερον εσται Σοδομοις η Γομορροις εν ημερα κρισεως
 η τη πολει εκεινη ANIEΦ al min^l a f q syrr go aeth 12 εκηρυξαν NBCDLΔ
 sy^hl (ms) hcl (ms) go] εκηρυσσαν ANIEΦ al min^l forte omni latt | μετανοωσιν BDL me]
 μετανοησωσιν KAOΔIEΦ al min^l forte omni μετανοησουσιν NΣ

which the next age found it necessary to guard itself against an abuse of this privilege of the itinerant preacher; *Didache* 11: πᾶς δὲ ἀπόστολος ἐρχόμενος πρὸς ὑμᾶς δεχθήτω ὡς Κύριος· μετὰ δὲ ἡμέραν μίαν, εἰδὼν δὲ ὅτι χρεία, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην· τρεῖς δὲ εἰδὼν μείνη, ψευδοπροφήτης ἐστίν κτλ.

11. ὃς ἂν τόπος μὴ δέξηται κτλ.] The giving or withholding hospitality in this case was not a personal matter; it was a visible sign of acceptance or rejection of the Master and the Father Who sent Him (Mt. x. 40, Lc. x. 16), and therefore an index of the relation in which the inhabitants as a whole stood to the eternal order. Mt. extends the principle to the case of the individual householder who refuses hospitality. For *δέχεσθαι* in the sense of hospitable or courteous reception comp. Acts xxi. 17, 2 Cor. vii. 15, Gal. iv. 14, Col. iv. 10, Heb. xi. 31. Μηδὲ ἀκ. ὑμῶν: 'nor will they even give you a hearing.'

ἐκπορευόμενοι ἐκεῖθεν] Lc. ἐκ τοῦ τόπου ἐκείνου. Mt. ἔξω τῆς οἰκίας ἢ τῆς πόλεως ἐκείνης: see last note. Ἐκτινάξατε τὸν χοῦν. Cf. Lc. x. 11, εἶπατε Καὶ τὸν κοινοτὸν (Mt. x. 14) τὸν κολληθέντα ἡμῖν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὑμῶν εἰς τοὺς πόδας ἀπομασσύμεθα, and Acts xiii. 51, where Paul and Barnabas are said to have acted upon this

precept at Pisidian Antioch. The act was understood to be a formal disavowal of fellowship, and probably also an intimation that the offender had placed himself on the level of the Gentiles, for it is a Rabbinical doctrine that the dust of a Gentile land defiles. The Israelite who rejected the Messiah became as an ἔθνικός, cf. Mt. xviii. 17. The garments were sometimes shaken with the same purpose (Acts xviii. 6).

εἰς μαρτύριον αὐτοῖς] Cf. i. 44, xiii. 9. The action just prescribed was not to be performed in a contemptuous or vindictive spirit, but with a view to its moral effect: either it would lead to reflexion and possibly repentance, or at least it would justify God's future judgment (cf. Mt. x. 15, Lc. x. 12). The reference to Sodom and Gomorrah inserted by A and a few of the later uncials is from Mt.

12. ἐκήρυξαν ἵνα μετανοώσιν] On this use of ἵνα see note on παγγεῖν ... ἵνα (v. 8). Μετάνοια was the theme of their preaching, μετανοεῖν its chief summons; cf. i. 15, Lc. xxiv. 47, Acts xx. 21. Further, its aim and purpose were to produce repentance, and from this point of view ἵνα retains its telic force: cf. Vg. *praedicabant ut poenitentiam agerent*. The pres. μετανοῶσιν represents the repentance as a

πολλὰ ἐξέβαλλον, καὶ ἤλειφον ἐλαίῳ πολλοὺς ἀρρώ-
στον καὶ ἐθεράπευον.

¹⁴⁸ Καὶ ἤκουσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἡρώδης, φανερόν γὰρ 14 § syt^{hbr}

13 ἐξεβαλλον KABLZΦ al min^{pl} latt] ἐξεβαλον CM 33 al^{pmo} | ηλ. ελ. π. αρρ. κ. εθερ.]
αλειψαντες ελ. π. αρρ. εθερ. D b o (g) i q r | αρρ. post εθ. transp syt^{dm} | θεραπευοντο
N ΠΣ min^{pmo} f 14 Ηρωδης] + την ακοην ιν M 13 69 736 1071 al^{pmo}

state and not merely an act following upon the preaching.

13. δαιμόνια πολλὰ ἐξέβαλλον] They found themselves invested with the same authority over unclean spirits which had been the earliest note of the Master's mission (i. 23), and from time to time they exercised it (imperf.). But they were not invariably successful (ix. 18); and when they succeeded, it was through a believing use of the Master's Name ('Mc.' xvi. 17, Lc. ix. 49).

ἤλειφον ἐλαίῳ π. ἀρρώστους] Euth.: εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ τοῦτο παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου διδασθῆναι τοὺς ἀποστόλους. Oil was much used in medical treatment: cf. Lc. x. 34, Joseph. B. J. i. 33. 5. Galen (cited by J. B. Mayor) calls it ἀριστον λαμάτων πάντων τοῖς ἐξηραμμένοις καὶ αὐχμηάδεσι σώμασιν: Isaiah (i. 6) complains, οὐκ ἔστιν μάλαγμα ἐπιθεῖναι οὔτε ἔλαιον οὔτε καταθέσμενος. See also J. Lightfoot *ad loc.* and Schöttgen on James v. 14. As used by the Apostles and followed by immediate results, it was no more than a sign of healing power, but it served perhaps to differentiate their miracles from those performed by the Master, Who does not appear to have employed any symbol but His own hands or saliva. After His departure the Apostles and other disciples laid their hands upon the sick ('Mc.' xvi. 18, Acts xxviii. 8, Iren. ii. 32. 4), but the use of oil held its place at least among Jewish Christians (James, *l.c.*). Traces of a ritual use of the unction of the sick appear first among Gnostic practices of the second century (Iren. i. 21. 5); on the later ecclesiastical

rite see the authorities cited in *D.C.A.* ii. p. 2004 f. Victor remarks: σημαίνει οὖν τὸ ἀλειφόμενον ἔλαιον καὶ τὸ παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ ἔλεον καὶ τὴν ἱασιν τοῦ νοσήματος καὶ τῆς καρδίας τὸν φωτισμόν· ὅτι γὰρ ἡ εὐχὴ τὸ πᾶν ἐνέργει παντί που δῆλον· τὸ δὲ ἔλαιον ὥς γε οἶμαι σύμβολον τούτων ὑπῆρχε. Bede finds in this Apostolic practice a precedent for the Western use of unction with which he was familiar: "unde patet ab ipsis apostolis hunc sanctae ecclesiae morem esse traditum ut energumēni vel alii quilibet aegroti ungantur oleo pontificali benedictione consecrato."

ἐκήρυξαν...ἐξέβαλλον...ἤλειφον] The change of tense is perhaps intended to mark the incidental character of the miracles. The preaching is regarded as a whole, the miracles are mentioned as occurring from time to time during the course of the preaching. The traditional text misses this point; cf. Vg. *praedicabant...eiciebant...unguebant*.

14—16. THE FAME OF JESUS REACHES THE TETRARCH (Mt. xiv. 1—2, Lc. ix. 7—9).

14. καὶ ἤκουσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἡρ.] Mt. Lc. add τὴν ἀκοὴν Ἰησοῦ. Mt. distinctly connects this with the circuit of Galilee which began at Nazareth (xiv. 1, ἐν ἐκείνῳ τῷ καιρῷ). It was not so much the miracles at Capernaum, as the stir throughout the entire tetrarchy (Lc. τὰ γινόμενα πάντα) and the great diffusion of the movement caused by the mission of the Twelve, which attracted the attention of Antipas. The court, even if located at Tiberias, could regard

ἐγένετο τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἔλεγον ὅτι Ἰωάννης ὁ βαπτίζων ἐγήγερται ἐκ νεκρῶν, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἐνερ-

14 ελεγον B (D γοσαν) min^{cap} a b ff Ang^{cap} ελεγον NAOLNΔΠΣ al min^{cap} of i q vg syrr me arm go ειπεν τοις πασιν αυτου Φ | ο βαπτίζων | ο βαπτιστης DS 13 28 33 69 124 346 604 (baptista a b of i q vg) | εγηγερται NBDLΔ 33 604] ηγερθη CNI^{cap} ΣΦ al ανεστη ΑΚΠ^{cap}

with indifference the preaching of a local prophet, so long as it was limited to the Jewish lake-side towns; but when it was systematically carried into every part of the country, suspicion was aroused. 'Ο βασιλεύς = ὁ τετράρχης (Mt. Lc.). Mc. does not use the latter word, and Mt. falls back on βασιλεύς in the course of his narrative (xiv. 9); cf. Acts iv. 26, 27, Justin, *dial.* 49 (ὁ βασιλεύς ὑμῶν Ἡρόδης), *Ev. Petr.* 1 (Ἡρ. ὁ βασιλεύς), *Ev. Nic.* prol. (Ἡρόδου βασιλέως τῆς Γαλιλαίας). Victor: ὁ δὲ Μάρκος καὶ ἔτεροι δέ τινας ἀδιαφόρως καὶ βασιλέα καλοῦσιν εἶτε ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς συνηθείας εἶτε καὶ ἀδείστερον ἔτι τῇ φωνῇ κεκρημένοι. A tetrarch was in fact a petty king, and may have been called βασιλεύς as an act of courtesy: he possessed a jurisdiction with which the Imperial authorities were ordinarily reluctant to interfere (Lc. xxiii. 7). Yet an attempt to claim the title from Caligula led to the downfall of Antipas: Joseph. *ant.* xviii. 7. 2. On the life and character of Antipas see Schürer I. ii. 17 ff.

φανερὸν γάρ κτλ.] Notoriety was inevitable, although it was not desired; cf. iii. 12, vii. 24. Bengel: "Iesus prius non innotuit...sero aula accipit novellas spirituales." What especially arrested Herod's attention was the common report (ἔλεγον: see vv. 11. and cf. Field, *Notes*, p. 28) that the new prophet was a resuscitated John. As Elijah was thought to have reappeared in John, so John had returned to life in his successor. Origen (*in Jo.* t. vi. 30) suggests that the Baptist and our Lord were so like in personal appearance ὥστε διὰ τὸ κοινὸν τῆς μορφῆς Ἰωάννην τε Χριστὸν

ὑπονοεῖσθαι τυγχάνειν καὶ Ἰησοῦν Ἰωάννην: cf. however his remarks *in Mt.* t. x. 20. For ὁ βαπτίζων see i. 4. Ἐγήγερται, 'has risen' and is therefore alive and amongst us again: cf. 1 Cor. xv. 20. Ἠγέρθη (Mt. Lc., and below, v. 16) is scarcely distinguishable in a translation (cf. xvi. 6, and see Burton, 52 f.), but the perf. concerns itself less with the historical fact and more with the result.

διὰ τοῦτο ἐνεργοῦσιν αἱ δυν. ἐν αὐτῷ] In life John did no miracle (Jo. x. 41), but John risen from the dead might well be supposed to have brought with him new and supernatural powers (ἐκ τῆς ἀναστάσεως προσέλαβε τὸ θαυματουργεῖν, Thpht.), or, as Origen (*in Mt.* t. x. 20) suggests, the same powers turned into a new channel: φετο ὁ Ἡρόδης τὰς ἐν Ἰωάννῃ δυνάμεις ἐν μὲν τῷ Ἰωάννῃ ἐνηργηκέναι τὰ τοῦ βαπτίσματος καὶ τῆς διδασκαλίας...ἐν δὲ τῷ Ἰησοῦ τὰς τεραστίους δυνάμεις. Ἐνεργοῦσιν, Vg. *inoperantur*, 'are operative,' intrana, as in Gal. ii. 8, Eph. ii. 2, Phil. ii. 13 (τὸ ἐνεργεῖν): cf. 8ap. xv. 11, ψυχὴν ἐνεργοῦσαν. More usually ἐνεργεῖν is followed by an acc. of the thing effected, cf. 1 Cor. xii. 6, 11, Gal. iii. 5, Eph. i. 11, 20, while ἐνεργεῖσθαι is used intransitively, e.g. Rom. vii. 5, 2 Cor. i. 6, Eph. iii. 20, Col. i. 29; for a further distinction noticed in St Paul see Lightfoot on Gal. v. 6. On the construction *ἐνεργ. ἐν τινι* see Lightfoot on Gal. ii. 8, and for other instances cf. Eph. i. 20, ii. 2, 1 Thess. ii. 13. Αἱ δυνάμεις, the miraculous powers of which report spoke; for δύναμις in this sense see 1 Cor. xii. 10, 28, Gal. iii. 5 (Lightfoot)—more usually, the miraculous acts which the powers

γούσιν αἱ δυνάμεις ἐν αὐτῷ. ¹⁵ ἄλλοι δὲ ἔλεγον ὅτι ¹⁵
 'Ηλείας ἐστίν' ἄλλοι δὲ ἔλεγον ὅτι Προφήτης, ὡς εἰς
 τῶν προφητῶν. ¹⁶ ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Ἡρώδης ἔλεγεν Ὅν ¹⁶
 ἐγὼ ἀπεκεφάλισα Ἰωάννην, οὗτος ἠγέρθη.

¹⁷ Αὐτὸς γὰρ ὁ Ἡρώδης ἀποστείλας ἐκράτησεν ¹⁷

15 om δε 1° FMUV syr^h arm | om προφ. ως D be fi πρ. η ως ΔΦ 1 al^{ms} syr^h
 arm πρ. εστιν ως AC²Π al min^a a f q vg go | ως εις των προφ.] om a τις των αρχαιων
 ανεστη 33 16 ελεγεν] ειπεν ADΠ | ουτος Ιωαννης ηγερθη K^a ουτος Ι. αυτος ηγερθη K^a
 ουτος εκ νεκρων ηγερθη D ουτος εστιν αυτος γγ. εκ νεκρων ΑΠ(Σ)Φ al min^a b q go
 syr^h arm ο. ε. α. γγ. απο των ν. CN al^{ms} Or¹ οτι ACΔΠ me go 17 αυτος γαρ ο]
 ο γαρ K^a L me go

effect (vi. 2, Acts xix. 11, 2 Cor. xii. 12).

15. ἄλλοι δὲ ἔλεγον κτλ.] While all were agreed as to the wonder-working power of Jesus, opinions differed as to His personality. Those who saw the absurdity of identifying Him with John, took Him for Elijah, with whom John had refused to be identified (Jo. i. 21). This opinion was perhaps widely spread in Galilee, where no suspicion seems to have been as yet entertained of His Messiahship. If Elijah must come before Messiah (ix. 11), why should not this be Elijah? Cf. viii. 28, and note on ix. 11. Others again were content to say that Jesus was a prophet of the highest order, the equal of the Prophets of the O. T. canon (οἱ προφῆται, Tob. xiv. 4 (K), 5, Acts iii. 21, 24 f.). Ὡς εἰς τῶν προφητῶν: cf. Jud. xvi. 7, 11 (codd. BA), ἔσομαι ὡς εἰς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, on a par with other men (עֲשֶׂה כְּאֶחָד מֵהָאָדָמָה). In Lc. this belief takes another form: προφήτης τις τῶν ἀρχαίων ἀνέστη (cf. Sir. xlix. 10 (12))—the name of Jeremiah was especially connected in the popular expectation (Mt. xvi. 14) with the hope of a revival of the prophetic order. This hope, which seems to have been based on Deut. xviii. 15, appears in the Maccabean age (1 Macc. iv. 46, xiv. 41), and was revived by the appearance of the Baptist (Jo. i. 21). Jesus Himself claimed to be a Prophet (see note on v. 4).

16. ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Ἡρώδης κτλ.] Ἀκούσας takes up the thread which had been dropped in v. 14, where instead of continuing καὶ ἔλεγεν Ὅν κτλ., the Evangelist goes off into the parenthesis φανερόν γάρ...προφητῶν. Herod was at first in doubt which of these conjectures to accept (Lc., διηπόρει), but finally decided in favour of the first. His conscience turned the scale in its favour. Lc. represents him as still sceptical (Ἰωάννην ἐγὼ ἀπεκεφάλισα· τίς δὲ ἐστιν οὗτος;); in Mc. fear has changed a reasonable doubt into credulity: 'I put John to death, and now he has risen to condemn me.' This conviction is the more remarkable since Herod's frank worldliness probably predisposed him to Sadducean views (comp. Mt. xvi. 11 with Mc. viii. 15). Ruth.: ὁ φοβούμενος φοβεῖται τὸν πεφονευμένον· τοιοῦτος γὰρ ὁ κακός. For the construction ἐν...Ἰωάννην οὗτος see WM., p. 205: for the late verb ἀποκεφαλίζω cf. Ps. cli. 7: Kennedy, *Sources*, p. 130. Ἠγέρθη: has risen (as a fact): see note on v. 14.

On the treatment of this verse in the Eusebian canons see Nestle, *Text. Crit.* p. 263 f.

17—29. EPISODE OF JOHN'S IMPRISONMENT AND DEATH (Mt. xiv. 3—12; cf. Lc. iii. 19—20).

17. αὐτὸς γὰρ κτλ.] Mc. is here much fuller than Mt., while Lc. gives but a bare summary of the causes of

τὸν Ἰωάννην καὶ ἔδησεν αὐτὸν ἐν φυλακῇ διὰ Ἡρῳδι-
άδα τὴν γυναῖκα Φιλίππου τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ, ὅτι

17 καὶ ἐδ. αὐτὸν ἐν φυλακῇ] ἐν φυλ. καὶ ἐδ. αὐτὸν Δ | ἐν φυλακῇ (ἐν τῇ φ. 5 min¹⁸⁹⁰)] καὶ ἐβαλεν εἰς φυλακὴν D 13 28 69 124 346 604 a b f f i syt¹⁸⁹⁰ ad arm | ἐν τῇ γυναίκα B* (hab B^{ms})

the imprisonment. Certain coincidences (comp. *ss.* 17, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29 with Mt. xiv. 3, 6, 8, 9, 21, 22) point to the dependence of Mt. and Mc. on a common source which Mt.'s sense of the secondary importance of the narrative has perhaps led him to abbreviate. Αὐτός answers to the emphatic ἐγὼ of *v.* 16: the first step at least had been taken by Herod himself, who had sent (to Aenon? cf. Jo. iii. 23; on the position see Tristram, *Bible Places*, p. 234) to have John arrested. For this sense of κρατεῖν see xii. 12, xiv. 1 ff. The events can be placed with some precision. John was still baptizing during the Lord's early ministry in Judaea, after the first Passover (Jo. iii. 23 f.). But before Jesus left Judaea (Mt. iv. 12), certainly before He began His ministry in Galilee (Mc. i. 14), the Baptist was already a prisoner. On the other hand his death had not long preceded the report of the new Prophet's successes. He was alive for some time after the beginning of the Galilean ministry (Mt. xi. 2 ff., Lc. vii. 18), and the tidings of the murder of the Baptist seem to have brought the recent circuit to an end (Mt. xiv. 12, 13). Hence, while the narrative of Mc. vi. 17, 18 carries us back to the interval which follows i. 13, Mc. vi. 21—29 is but slightly out of its chronological order. Ἐν φυλακῇ: cf. ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ (*v.* 28) and ἐν τῇ δεσμωτηρίῳ (Mt. xi. 2). Josephus *ant.* xviii. 5. 2 gives the locality of the imprisonment: ὁ μὲν ὑποψία τῇ Ἡρώδου δέσμιος εἰς τὸν Μαχαίρουνα πεμφθεὶς τὸ προειρημένον φρούριον ταύτῃ κτίσινται. For a description of this formidable fortress see *B. J.* vii. 6. 1, and for the local history and

topography see G. A. Smith, *H. G.* p. 569 f., Schürer *I. ii.* p. 250 f. n., Neubauer, *G. du T.* p. 40, Tristram, *Land of Moab*, p. 253 ff. Machaerus (מכאוֹר, *M'khaor*) overlooked the Dead Sea, perched on the wild heights opposite to the wilderness of Judaea (i. 4); the tragedy of the Baptist's death was enacted within view of the scene of his early work. The citadel stood on the summit of a cone, a small but almost impregnable circular keep, within which Tristram noticed two dungeons with "small holes still visible in the masonry where staples of wood and iron had once been fixed."

διὰ Ἡρῳδιάδα τὴν γυναῖκα Φιλίππου] Her first husband was not Philip the tetrarch (Lc. iii. 1, cf. Mc. viii. 27), but another half-brother of Antipas, son of Herod the Great by Mariamne daughter of Simon. Joseph. *ant.* xviii. 5. 4, Ἡρώδιās δὲ αὐτῶν ἡ ἀδελφὴ γίνεται Ἡρώδῃ Ἡρώδου τοῦ μεγάλου παιδί γεγονότι ἐκ Μαρίας τῆς τοῦ Σίμωνος τοῦ ἀρχιερέως...καὶ αὐτοῖς Σαλώμῃ γίνεται μεθ' ἧς τὰς γονὰς Ἡρώδιās...Ἡρώδῃ (sc. τῇ Ἀντίπᾳ) γαμεῖται, τοῦ ἀνδρὸς τῇ ὁμοπατρίᾳ ἀδελφῇ διαστᾶσα ζῶντος. From the Gospels it appears that this Herod also bore the name of Philip, and it is arbitrary to assume with Holtzmann that this is an error. Herodias herself was a granddaughter of Herod the Great (child of Aristobulus, Herod's son by the other Mariamne), and therefore niece to both Philip her first husband and Antipas.

ὅτι αὐτὴν ἐγάμησεν] Γαμεῖν is used here in its proper sense = *uxorem ducere*: for γαμεῖν = *nubere* see x. 12, 1 Cor. vii. 28, 34. Antipas so far yielded to public opinion as to divorce

αὐτὴν ἐγάμησεν· ¹⁸ ἔλεγεν γὰρ ὁ Ἰωάννης τῷ Ἡρώδῃ ¹⁸
ὅτι Οὐκ ἔξεστίν σοι ἔχειν τὴν γυναῖκα τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ
σου. ¹⁹ ἡ δὲ Ἡρωδιάς ἐνεῖχεν αὐτῷ καὶ ἠθέλεν αὐτὸν ¹⁹
ἀποκτείνει, καὶ οὐκ ἠδύνατο· ²⁰ ὁ γὰρ Ἡρώδης ἐφο- ²⁰
βεῖτο τὸν Ἰωάννην, εἰδὼς αὐτὸν ἄνδρα δίκαιον καὶ

19 ἠθελεν] εἴηται C* a b ed i q | ἀποκτείνει] ἀπολεσαι C*

his first wife before he married Herodias. She was a daughter of Aretas the Nabathæan king of Petra, and her father subsequently severely chastised Antipas for his faithlessness (Joseph. *ant.* xviii. 5. 1).

18. ἔλεγεν γὰρ ὁ Ἰωάννης] John was, like Elijah, no frequenter of courts (Mt. xi. 8), and the message was perhaps sent by his disciples (cf. Mt. xi. 2); see on the other hand v. 20, which implies some personal intercourse between Antipas and John. That the Baptist should have visited the court at Tiberias is inconceivable, but he might have shewn himself more than once at times when Herod was at Machaerus (cf. 1 Kings xvii. 1, xviii. 1 ff., xxi. 17 ff., 2 Kings i. 15).

οὐκ ἔξεστιν κτλ.] In Mt. the denunciation is general (οὐκ ἔξ. σοι ἔχειν αὐτήν); Mc. adds the principal ground on which the union is attacked. Antipas as a Jew was under the law of Lev. xviii. 16. John's conduct is a notable instance of "boldness in rebuking vice" (1549 Collect for St J. Baptist's day).

19. ἡ δὲ Ἡρωδιάς ἐνεῖχεν αὐτῷ] Herod silenced the Baptist by sending him down to the dungeons, and dismissed the matter from his mind. Not so Herodias; her resentment could be satisfied only by the Baptist's death. Ἐνεῖχεν, Vg. *insidiabatur*. Wycliffe, "leide aspies to him"; Tindale, "layd wayte for him"; R.V., "set herself against him." For this intrans. use of ἐνέχων cf. Gen. xlix. 23, ἐνέχων αὐτῷ (יִשְׁכַּחֲוֶהוּ), Ambr. *intendebant in eum*, Lyons Pent. *insidiati sunt ei* κύριοι τοξευμάτων (see

Field, *Notes*, p. 28 f.): Lc. xi. 53, δεινῶς ἐνέχων, Vg. *graviter insistere*. The grammarians suggest an ellipsis of χρόνον (Blass, *Gr.* p. 182, cf. WM., p. 742; cf. Herod. i. 118, vi. 119, viii. 27). Hesychius gives the general sense: ἐνέχει· μνησικακεῖ. Dr Plummer (*J. Th. St.*, i, p. 619) compares the English provincialism 'to have it in with' (or 'for') 'a man,' i.e. 'to be on bad terms or have a quarrel with him.' Αὐτῷ may be regarded as the *dat. incommodi* (WM., p. 265). ἠθέλεν...καὶ οὐκ ἠδύνατο—the power was wanting, not the will. The imperfections indicate the normal attitude of Herodias toward the Baptist.

20. ὁ γὰρ Ἡρώδης ἐφοβεῖτο τὸν Ἰωάννην] The tradition in Mt. is strangely different: θέλων αὐτὸν ἀποκτείνειν ἐφοβήθη τὸν ὄχλον ὅτι ὡς προφῆτην αὐτὸν εἶχεν. The end of this sentence occurs again with unimportant variations in Mt. xxi. 26, and is perhaps a reminiscence of that context. Mc.'s account has the ring of real life: Herod was awed by the purity of John's character, feared him as the bad fear the good (Bengel: "venerabilem facit sanctitas...argumentum veræ religionis timor malorum"). The attitude of Ahab towards Elijah is remarkably similar; it is Jezebel, not Ahab, who plots Elijah's death (1 Kings xix. 2). Ἄνδρα δίκαιον καὶ ἄγιον, blameless in his relations to his fellow-men and to God. The order is ascensive, as in Apoc. xxii. 11; for ἄγιος κ. δίκαιος see Acts iii. 14, Rom. vii. 12. Δικαιοσύνη is also coupled with ὁσιότης (Sap. ix. 3, Lc. i. 75, Eph. iv. 24) and εὐσέβεια (1 Tim vi. 11, Tit. ii. 12).

ἅγιον, καὶ συντηρεῖ αὐτόν, καὶ ἀκούσας αὐτοῦ πολλὰ
 21 ἠπόρει, καὶ ἠδέως αὐτοῦ ἤκουεν. ²¹ καὶ γενομένης
 § Γ ἡμέρας εὐκαίρου, ³ ὅτε Ἡρώδης τοῖς γενεσίοις αὐτοῦ
 δεῖπνον ἐποίησεν τοῖς μεγιστάσιν αὐτοῦ καὶ τοῖς

20 ἠπορει NBL me] εποιει ACDNAΠΣΦ al min^{forte om} latt syrr arm go al (a εποιει
 13 28 69 346 556 (b) (c) (vg^{good})) 21 γενομένης] γενεθλίου D^a (-χλίου D^a) | εποιησεν
 NBCDLA 13 28 69 124] εποιει ΔΠΣΦ al min^{pl}

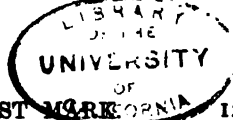
On εἰδώς see i. 24 note. Εἰδώς αὐτόν
 δίκαιον καὶ ἄγιον = εἶδ. ὅτι δίκαιος ἦν καὶ
 ἅγιος.

καὶ συντηρεῖ αὐτόν] protected him,
 Vg. *custodiebat eum*, Wycliffe, "kept
 him," Tindale, Cranmer, Geneva, "gave
 him reverence," A.V. "observed him":
 R.V. "kept him safely" ("contra
 Herodiam," Bengel). Συντηρεῖν,
 which belongs to the later Greek, is
 common in the Apocr. (Tob.³ Sir.¹⁴ i,
 2 Macc.¹¹), and occurs also in Prov.⁽¹⁾,
 Ezek.⁽¹⁾, and Dan. (LXX.⁴ Th.²), meaning
 'to keep' (e.g. τὸν νόμον, τὰς ἐντολάς),
 or 'preserve' (e.g. Sir. xvii. 22, χάριν
 ...ὡς κόρη συντηρήσει). Of the former
 meaning there is an example in
 Lc. ii. 19; the latter is illustrated
 by Mt. ix. 17, and is clearly required
 here. Possibly under the circum-
 stances Antipas regarded imprison-
 ment as the best safeguard. From
 time to time during his visits to Ma-
 chaerus he had the Baptist brought
 up from the dungeon, and gave him
 audience. These repeated inter-
 views (imperf.) pleased Antipas (ἠδέως
 ἤκουεν, cf. Lc. xxiii. 8) at the time,
 bracing his jaded mind as with a
 whiff of desert air. At the same
 time they perplexed him (ἠπόρει),
 leaving behind a tangle of confused
 thoughts and purposes which led to
 no definite course of action. This
 psychological picture—the portrait of
 a διψυχος ἀνὴρ (Bruce)—is one of great
 interest for the Christian teacher and
 the student of human nature. For
 πολλά used adverbially see i. 45, iii. 12,
 v. 10, 43; and for the reading πολλά
 ἐποίησεν (Vg. *multa faciēbat*) see WH.,
 Notes, p. 25; Field, Notes, p. 29 f.;

Nestle, *Text. Crit.*, p. 264. Ἀπορεῖν
 is less usual than ἀπορεῖσθαι, but see
 Sap. xi. 5, 17, and Lc. ix. 7 (δαπνορεῖ).

21. γενομένης ἡμέρας εὐκαίρου] Vg.
cum dies opportunus accidisset. He-
 rodiad found her opportunity (cf.
 2 Macc. xiv. 29, εὐκαιρον ἐτήρει, Mt.
 xxvi. 16, ἐξήτει εὐκαιρίαν: the adjective
 occurs again in Heb. iv. 16, εἰς εὐκαιρον
 βοήθειαν). It was supplied by the
 birthday of Antipas: cf. Gen. xi. 20 ff.
 In Attic Gk. τὰ γενέσια is used of
 commemorations of the dead, the
 birthday feast of a living man being
 τὰ γενέθλια or ἡ γενέθλιος ἡμέρα
 (2 Macc. vi. 7); see Lob. *Phryg.*
 p. 103, Rutherford, *N. Phr.*, p. 184.
 But the later Gk. neglects or even
 reverses this distinction; cf. Polyc.
mart. 18, ἐπιτελεῖν τὴν τοῦ μαρτυρίου
 αὐτοῦ ἡμέραν γενέθλιον (see Suicer s.v.
 γενέθλιος); Joseph. *ant.* xii. 4. 7, ἐορ-
 τάζοντες τὴν γενέσιον ἡμέραν. An effort
 has been made in the interests of a
 particular scheme of chronology to
 interpret τὰ γενέσια as the day of
 Herod's accession (Wieseler, *syn.* p.
 266 ff.); on this see Schürer i. ii.
 p. 26 n.

τοῖς μεγιστάσιν κτλ.] Vg. *principi-
 bus et tribunis et primis Galilaeae*.
 Μεγιστᾶνες (μεγιστάν), freq. in the
 later books of the LXX., esp. i Esdr.,
 Sir., Jer., Dan., in the N. T. used
 again Apoc. vi. 15, xviii. 23; cf.
 Joseph. *ant.* xi. 3. 2, vii. 23, 31; a
 word of the later Gk. (Lob. *Phryg.*
 p. 147, Sturz, *de dial. Mac.*, p. 182):
 the Vg. equivalent is usually *mag-
 nates*, but the Gk. word was taken
 over by later writers under the Em-
 pire (Tac., Suet.). Cf. Dan. v. 1 (Th.),



χιλιάρχους καὶ τοῖς πρώτοις τῆς Γαλιλαίας, ²² καὶ 22
εἰσελθούσης τῆς θυγατρὸς αὐτῆς τῆς Ἡρῳδιάδος καὶ
ὀρχησαμένης, ἤρεσεν τῷ Ἡρώδῃ καὶ τοῖς συνανα-
κειμένοις. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς εἶπεν τῷ κορασίῳ Αἰτήσόν
με ὃ ἐὰν θέλῃς, καὶ δώσω σοι. ²³ καὶ ὥμοσεν αὐτῇ 23 τῷ
Ὅτι ἐὰν με αἰτήσῃς δώσω σοι ἕως ἡμῖνους τῆς

22 αὐτῆς τῆς Ἡρ. ACNΓΠΞΦ al min^{fero om} lat^{ri pl} vg syr^{hel} (τῆς Ἡρ. 1 118 209 b of
συγ^{ri} arm me go aeth)] αὐτοῦ Ἡρ. NBDLΔ 2^{po} 238 | ἤρεσεν NBC* L 33 o ff me
arm] καὶ ἀρεσάσης AC*DNΓΠΞΦ al min^{pl} a b f i q vg go | αἰτησai N (N) | ο θέλεις D
min^{fero} (latt) ο εαν θέλεις N om syr^{ri} | καὶ δώσω σοι ο εαν θ. KΠ* κ. δ. σ. εως ημ. τῆς
βασ. μου syr^{ri} 23 ὥμοσεν] ὠμολογήσεν F | αὐτῇ] + πολλὰ D 2^{po} 604 lat^{ri} arm + μετα
ορκου (om οτι...τῆς βασ. μου) syr^{ri} | οτι εαν ΒΔ 124 al^{fero} | οτι ο εαν NACLΠΞΦ al
min^{pl} latt εἰ τι αν D | om με HL 13 69 al^{fero} b c q vg me | αἰτηση N | εως ημισεως S
ε. ημισεως Π^a ε. ημισου Κ ε. ημισυ LNΔΣ καὶ το ημισυ D καὶ το ημ. 2^{po}

ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐποίησεν δειπνον μέγα τοῖς
μεγιστάσιν αὐτοῦ (LXX. τοῖς ἑταίροις
αὐτοῦ) = יהוצרצ. The χιλιάρχος
(Jo. xviii. 12, Acts xxi.—xxv. *pas-
sim*; see Blass on Acts xxi. 31) was
properly the *tribunus militum*, who
commanded a Roman cohort; here
he is doubtless the corresponding
officer in the army of the tetrarch.
As the *μεγιστᾶνες* were the highest
civil dignitaries, so the *χιλιάρχοι* were
the chief military officers of Galilee
and Peraea (cf. Apoc. vi. 15, οἱ *βασι-
λεῖς τῆς γῆς* καὶ οἱ *μεγιστᾶνες* καὶ οἱ
χιλιάρχοι). With these were invited
the leading provincials, οἱ *πρώτοι τῆς*
Γαλ., cf. οἱ *πρώτοι τοῦ λαοῦ, τῆς πό-
λεως, τῆς νήσου, τῶν Ἰουδαίων* (Lc.
xix. 47, Acts xiii. 50, xxv. 2, xxviii. 7,
17), τῶν *Φαρισαίων, τῶν Ἱεροσολυμιτῶν*
(Joseph. *ant.* 5, 7). The three classes
are distinguished by the repetition of
the article: cf. WM., p. 160.

22. *εἰσελθούσης...καὶ ὀρχησαμένης*]
Antipas, true to the Greek tastes of
his family, permits licentious dancing
after the *δειπνον* (see reff. in Wetstein
on Mt. xiv. 6), and the principal *ὀρ-
χιστρίς* is the daughter of Herodias.
Notwithstanding the weighty docu-
mentary evidence by which it is sup-
ported, the reading *τῆς θυγ. αὐτοῦ*

Ἡρῳδιάδος (WH.), which represents
the girl as bearing her mother's name
and as the daughter of Antipas, can
scarcely be anything but an error,
even if a primitive one; her name
was Salome and she was the grand-
niece, not the daughter of Antipas
(see note to v. 17, and cf. Justin; *dial.*
49, τῆς ἐξαδέλφης αὐτοῦ τοῦ Ἡρώδου).
Αὐτῆς τῆς Ἡρ. yields an excellent
sense, emphasising the fact that for
the sake of gratifying her resentment
this haughty woman, the daughter of
a king and wife of a tetrarch, sub-
mitted her child to a degradation
usually limited to *ἑταίραι*.

ἤρεσεν τῷ Ἡρώδῃ: the man who, in
another mood, had found pleasure in
the preaching of John (v. 20). Οἱ *συν-
ανακείμενοι*, his guests: cf. 3 Macc. v.
39, Lc. vii. 49, xiv. 10, 15.

ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς] See note on v. 14.
Τῷ κορασίῳ: cf. v. 41, 42. For *κο-
ράσιον* used of a girl of marriageable
age cf. Esth. ii. 9, ἤρεσεν αὐτῷ τὸ *κο-
ράσιον*; and see Kennedy, *Sources*, p.
154. Salome was afterwards married
to Philip the tetrarch, and after his
death to another member of the
Herod family (Joseph. *ant.* xviii. 5. 4).

22, 23. *αἰτήσόν με ὃ ἐὰν θέλῃς κτλ.*]
Esther is still in the writer's mind;

24 βασιλείας μου. ²⁴καὶ ἐξελθοῦσα εἶπεν τῇ μητρὶ αὐτῆς Τί αἰτήσωμαι; ἡ δὲ εἶπεν Τὴν κεφαλὴν Ἰωάννου
25 τοῦ βαπτίζοντος. ²⁵καὶ εἰσελθοῦσα εὐθὺς μετὰ σπουδῆς πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα ᾗτήσατο λέγουσα Θέλω ἵνα ἐξαυτῆς δῶς μοι ἐπὶ πίνακι τὴν κεφαλὴν Ἰωάννου

• 24 η δε εξελθ. ACDΠH a b f syri go | αιτησωμαι KABC DGLN ΔΣ 28 33 124 346 al^{prae} αιτησομαι EFHKMSUV TIIF min²⁴ | του βαπτιζοντος NBLΔ 28 syri²⁴ go] του βαπτιστου ACDNTIIZΦ al min²⁵ latt al 25 om ευθους DL min²⁵ a b c il q me | om μετα σπουδης Da b e i q syri²⁵ | ητησατο λεγουσα] ειπεν DA I 28 al²⁵ a b f vg syri²⁵ ar²⁵ arm | om θελω να D 2²⁵ a b f i q | θελω να...δως] δος D | om εξαυτης D min²⁵ c f go

cf. Esth. v. 3 f., καὶ εἶπεν ὁ βασιλεὺς Τί θέλεις, Ἐσθήρ;...ἕως τοῦ ἡμίσεος τῆς βασιλείας μου, καὶ ἔσται σοι (A adds, v. 6, τί τὸ αἶτημά σου καὶ δοθήσεται σοι). For αἰτεῖν τινά τι see WM., p. 284, and for ἡμίσεος = ἡμίσεος, Lob. *Phryg.* p. 347; cf. Blass, *Gr.*, p. 27. "Ὁμοσεν αὐτῇ: Mt. μετὰ ὅρκου ὁμολόγησεν αὐτῇ, cf. Heb. vi. 16.

24. ἐξελθοῦσα εἶπεν...Τί αἰτήσωμαι;] Leaving the banqueting room when her part was finished, Salome joins her mother in the women's apartments and enquires eagerly 'What am I to ask for myself?' With αἰτήσωμαι (delib. conj., WM., p. 356, Burton, § 168 f.) comp. Herod's αἴτησον, αἰτήσης: in the girl's mind the uppermost thought is her own advantage. See James iv. 2, 1 Jo. v. 14, 15, with Mayor's and Westcott's notes; and cf. Blass, *Gr.*, p. 186. The answer of Herodias is ready: 'the head of John.' Thus, as Mt. says, in the outrage that followed the daughter was προβιβασθεῖσα ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς αὐτῆς—not an uncommon feature in the history of crime. The unfortunate use of this incident by Chrysostom in his quarrel with the Empress Eudoxia is familiar to students of Church History (Socr. *H. E.* vi. 18). Τοῦ βαπτίζοντος, Vg. *baptistas*; see on v. 14, and cf. τοῦ βαπτιστοῦ, v. 25.

25. εἰσελθοῦσα εὐθὺς μετὰ σπουδῆς] The girl seems to have entered at

once into the spirit of her mother's thirst for revenge, whether because she shared Herodias's aversion to the stern preacher, or rejoiced in the opportunity of shewing the power she had gained over her stepfather. Μετὰ σπουδῆς, Exod. xii. 11, Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 33, Sap. xix. 2, Ezech. vii. 11, Susa. 50 (74), 3 Macc. v. 24, Lc. i. 39; other phrases in LXX. and N. T. are ἐν σπουδῇ, κατὰ σπουδὴν, ἐπὶ σπουδῇ. Θέλω ἵνα (WM., p. 422 f.) occurs again in x. 35, Jo. xvii. 24; the conjunction is often dropped (x. 36, 51, xiv. 12, xv. 9, al.), the subjunctive being in such cases perhaps simply 'deliberative'; see Burton, § 171. Ἐξαυτῆς, i.e. ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς ὥρας, 'at once, here and now'; elsewhere limited within the N. T. to Acts⁽⁴⁾ Paul⁽¹⁾, a word of the later Gk., see Lob. *Phryg.* 47; Wetstein *ad loc.* cites exx. of its use in Philo, Josephus and Polybius. This demand for the immediate delivery of the head seems to locate the banquet at Machaerus; cf. Mt. εἶδε—a supposition surely not excluded by the presence of the πρῶτοι τῆς Γαλιλαίας. Herod the Great had built a large and splendid palace at Machaerus (Joseph. *B. J.* vii. 6. 2, cf. Schürer I. ii. 27 n., Hastings, *D. B.* iii. p. 196 f.). Ἐπὶ πίνακι, Vg. *disco*: the word is used in the same sense in Lc. xi. 39, τὸ ἔξωθεν τοῦ ποτηρίου καὶ τοῦ πίνακος: for other meanings cf. 4 Macc. xvii. 7,

τοῦ βαπτιστοῦ. ²⁶καὶ περίλυπος γενόμενος ὁ βασι- 26
 λεὺς διὰ τοὺς ὅρκους καὶ τοὺς ἀνακειμένους οὐκ ἠθέ-
 λησεν ἀθετῆσαι αὐτήν. ²⁷καὶ εὐθὺς ἀποστείλας ὁ 27
 βασιλεὺς σπεκουλάτορα ἐπέταξεν ἐνέγκαι τὴν κε-
 φαλὴν αὐτοῦ. ²⁸καὶ ἀπελθὼν ἀπεκεφάλισεν αὐτὸν 28
 ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ καὶ ἤνεγκεν τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ
 πίνακι καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτὴν τῷ κορασίῳ, καὶ τὸ κοράσιον

25 βαπτιστου] βαπτίζοντος L 26 ο βασιλευς] + ως ηκουσεν D o ff i | ανακειμενους
 BC* LΔ 42] συναρακ. NACDNIΠIΣΦ al min^{fero om} | ηθελεν Π* i 209 1071 27 om
 ευθυς o ff i vg syri^{an} | om ο βασιλευς D i 28 604 al^{pass} latt syri^{an} hie | σπεκουλατωρα Γ
 min^{an} | ενεγκαι NBCΔ] ενεχθηραι ADLNIIΠIΣΦ | αυτου] + επι πινακι CΔ min^{pass} o vg
 28 και ι*] ο δε ADΓII al | om αυτην ι* LΔ i b o q syri^{an} arm

Lc. i. 63 (πινακίδιον). The banquet suggested the use of a plate, but this piece of grim irony was due, it may be hoped, to the older woman (cf. Mt. xiv. 8; Justin, *dial. Lc.*).

26. περίλυπος γενόμενος ὁ β.] The sense of περίλυπος is well illustrated by the following passages where it occurs: Gen. iv. 6, i Redr. viii. 71 (σύννοος καὶ π.), 72, Dan. ii. 12 (στύγνους καὶ π., LXX.), Lc. xviii. 23. Mt. has merely λυπηθεῖς. Herod's grief was genuine, if shallow: it is unnecessary to suppose that he was dissembling (Jerome, "iustitiam praefererat in facie, quum laetitiam haberet in mente"). Διὰ τοὺς ὅρκους: for the pl. see 2 Macc. iv. 34, vii. 24. Thpht., ἔδει δὲ ἐπισημῶσαι... οὐ πανταχοῦ γὰρ τὸ εὐορκεῖν καλόν. Jerome asks, "Si patris, si matris postulasset interitum, facturus fuerat an non?" Οὐκ ἠθέλησεν ἀθετῆσαι αὐτήν, 'would not break faith with her, set aside her claims,' "disappoint her" (Field): cf. Lc. x. 16, i Th. iv. 8; the word is more commonly used of things than of persons, e.g. ἀθετεῖν τὴν ἐντολὴν (Mc. vii. 9), τὴν χάριν (Gal. ii. 21), διαθήκην (Gal. iii. 15), πίστιν (i Tim. v. 12), ὅρκισμόν (i Macc. vi. 62). For the sense 'to break faith' cf. Ps. xiv. (xv.) 4, ὁ ὀμνίων τῷ πλησίον καὶ οὐκ ἀθετῶν

(τῷ Νῆ?), where the P.B. version renders "disappointeth him not."

27. ἀποστείλας... σπεκουλάτορα] Mt. πέμψας (omitting σπ.). Σπεκουλάτωρ, *speculator* or less accurately *spiculator*, in the later Heb. נִשְׁרָפֶד (J. Lightfoot and Schöttgen *ad loc.*), is (1) a spy or scout, (2) an officer attached to a legion for the purpose of keeping the look-out and of carrying dispatches; (3) since such military officers were frequently employed to carry out a sentence, an executioner (σπ. ὁ δῆμος λέγεται στρατιώτης, Thpht.). The word occurs in the N.T. here only, but is of fairly frequent use in pagan and Rabbinic literature, and in the *Acta Martyrum*; see the reff. in Wetstein *ad loc.* or in Schürer i. ii. 62 f. n. As illustrations of the meaning which the word bears in Mc, it may be sufficient to quote Seneca *de ira* i. 16, "centurio supplicio praepositus condere gladium speculatorem iubet": *de benef.* iii. 25, "speculatoribus occurrit... cervicem porrexit." See the full discussion in Archbp Benson's *Cyprian*, p. 505 n., f. Ἐπέταξεν ἐνέγκαι. On the v. l. ἐνεχθῆναι cf. Blass, *Gr.*, p. 230.

28. ἀπελθὼν... τῇ μητρὶ αὐτῆς] For ἀποκεφαλίζω see v. 16: for πίναξ, v.

29 ἔδωκεν αὐτὴν τῇ μητρὶ αὐτῆς. ²⁹καὶ ἀκούσαντες οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ ἦλθαν καὶ ἦραν τὸ πτώμα αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔθηκαν αὐτὸ ἐν μνημείῳ.

30 ³⁰Καὶ συνάγονται οἱ ἀπόστολοι πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν, καὶ ἀπήγγειλαν αὐτῷ πάντα ὅσα ἐποίησαν [†] καὶ ὅσα

28 ἔδωκεν 2^o] ἤνεγκεν C 33 53^{or} me^{cod} sy^{rich} (arm) | om αὐτῇ 2^o D 33 256 a c f i
vg sy^{rich} arm aeth 29 αὐτο ABCΛΓΔΠΣΦ al] αὐτῶν N 346 om 556 | μνημείῳ]
pr τῷ ΔΦ min^{ma} 30 ὅσα 1^o] pr καὶ ΑΓΠΦ al min^{ma} go sy^{rich} | ἐδίδ. καὶ ἐπορεύθη
ΚΠ* ἐποίησεν καὶ ἐδίδαξεν sy^{rich} vid | om ὅσα 2^o N* C* 1 al^{prae} latt(exo e) sy^{rich}

25: for κοράσιον, v. 22. The Evangelists draw a veil over the treatment which the head received from Herodias and Salome. For the legends connected with its subsequent fate see Sozom. *H. E.* vii. 21, Papebroch, *Acta Sanctorum*. The 'Decree of Gelasius' mentions an anonymous writing "de inventione capitis beati Johannis baptistae," adding "nonnulli eas catholicorum legunt." The Cathedral Church of Amiens claims to be in present possession of the head. In the Sarum Calendar Aug. 29 is marked *Decollatio Jo. Bapt.*; the *Inventio capitis* was sometimes identified with the *Decollatio* (see Bede *ad loc.*), but more commonly observed on Feb. 24. On the cause of John's martyrdom Victor quaintly remarks: μοιχεία καὶ ὀρχήσεις καὶ ὄρκος τοῦ βαπτιστοῦ ἀφείλεν τὴν κεφαλὴν, καὶ παραιτητέα γε ταῦτα τοῖς ἐν φρονούσιν.

29. καὶ ἀκούσαντες...ἐν μνημείῳ] For other notices of the disciples of John see ii. 18, Jo. i. 35, iii. 25, iv. 1, Acts xix. 1 f. Τὸ πτώμα (Mt. Mc.), the headless body, the corpse, cf. Mt. xxiv. 28, and Apoc. xii. 8, 9; πτ. is also used in this sense by the LXX., see Pa. cix. (cx.) 6 (= 17^o 14), Ezech. vi. 5 (AQT, = 17^o 14). It was probably buried in one of the rock tombs round Machaerus (Mc. ἐν μνημείῳ); but it was believed to have been found at Sebaste (Samaria) in the time of Julian, when the bones were

burnt and the dust was scattered by the pagan party (Thdt. *H. E.* iii. 3); some portion of the remains, however, were secured by Christians, and preserved as relics (*H. R.* xxi.). Both the Baptist and our Lord received honourable burial; contrast the fate of the two Apocalyptic witnesses (Apoc. xi. 9).

Mt. (xiv. 12, 13) adds that after the burial the disciples of John made their way to Jesus with the tidings, and that the Lord's movements were affected by what He heard from them: see note on the next verse.

30—44. RETURN TO THE SEA. FEEDING OF THE FIVE THOUSAND (Mt. xiv. 13—21; Lc. ix. 10—17; Jo. vi. 1—13).

30. καὶ συνάγονται οἱ ἀπόστολοι] The Twelve have now earned the title ἀπόστολοι which had been given to them apparently at the time of their selection (iii. 14); "apta huic loco appellatio" (Bengel). Mc. does not use it again; in the later narrative of Lc. it becomes an official name (Lc. xvii. 5, xxii. 14, xxiv. 10, Acts *passim*). See Hort, *Ecclesia*, p. 22 f. Their present mission fulfilled, they return from various parts of Galilee to headquarters, i.e. the place where the Master had probably arranged to be, and reported (Mc. ἀπήγγειλαν, Lc. διηγήσαντο) particulars (ὅσα...ὅσα) of their work and teaching. For the combination ποιεῖν (re) καὶ διδάσκειν cf. Acts i. 1; Lc. omits ἐδίδαξαν here.

ἐδίδαξαν.[†] ³¹ καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς Δεῦτε ὑμεῖς αὐτοὶ κατ' ³¹ ἰδίαν εἰς ἔρημον τόπον, καὶ ἀναπαύσασθε ὀλίγον. ἦσαν γὰρ οἱ ἐρχόμενοι καὶ οἱ ὑπάγοντες πολλοί, καὶ οὐδὲ φαγεῖν εὐκαίρουν.[†] ³² καὶ ἀπῆλθον ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ ³² εἰς ἔρημον τόπον κατ' ἰδίαν. ³³ καὶ εἶδαν αὐτοὺς ³³

³¹ λέγει] ειπεν ADNTΠ al | δευτε v. a. κατ ιδιαν] υπαγωμεν D o ff i | eis] επ ΝΕΛΔ | αναπαυσασθε ABCMΔ min^{sup} αναπαυσθε KDLNΓΠΞΦ al min^{sup} | ευκαιρουν (ηυκ. ΟΚΜΥΠΦ al)] ευκαιριος (-ρος D*) ειχον D ³² και απηλθον...πλοιω] και αναβατες εις το πλοιον απ. εις ερημον τοπον D latt (exo b)

Their return seems to have synchronised with the arrival of John's disciples (Mt.), and to have helped to determine the Lord's course.

³¹. καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς Δεῦτε κτλ.] 'Come apart by yourselves—away from the crowd—and rest for a while.' Two things pointed to a temporary withdrawal from public work, (1) the danger of arrest by order of Antipas, who might think it desirable to follow up his murder of John by silencing John's successor; (2) the Apostles' need of rest. Mc. recognises only the latter. On δεῖτε see i. 17, and on κατ' ἰδίαν, iv. 34. 'Ἑμεῖς αὐτοί,' 'ye by yourselves' (cf. Jo. vi. 15); or perhaps, 'ye yourselves'—even workers must now and again halt to take breath. 'Ἀναπαύσασθε' gives the idea of the momentary rest better than the present (see vv. 11.); the verb is well illustrated by Exod. xxiii. 12, Job x. 20 (LXX). 'Ὀλίγον, of time here, as of space in c. i. 19. For εἰς ἔρημον τόπον (Mt. Mc.), Lc. has εἰς πόλιν καλουμένην Βηθσαυδά, and Jo. πέραν τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς Γαλιλαίας τῆς Τιβεριάδος. The ἔρημος τόπος may well have been in the neighbourhood of a town (see i. 35, 45); the conflate reading in Lc., εἰς τ. ἐρ. πόλεως καλουμένης Βηθσ., is probably right as an interpretation. Jo.'s recollection that the spot lay across the Lake shews that Bethsaida Julias is intended; see note on v. 45.

οἱ ἐρχόμενοι καὶ οἱ ὑπ.] The articles distinguish two distinct streams of

people: cf. xi. 9. The departures and the new arrivals left no intervals for refreshment, and not even leisure for a meal; cf. iii. 20. Εὐκαίρην was condemned by the purists (Lob. *Phryg.*, p. 125, εὐκ. οὐ λεκτέον δὲ εὐ σχολῆς ἔχειν; cf. Sturz, *dial. Alex.* p. 168 f.); it occurs again in Acts xvii. 21, 1 Cor. xvi. 12; cod. D substitutes εὐκαίρως ἔχειν here. The word seems to be found first in Polybius (Blass on Acts l.c.) and is common in Philo, but has no place in the LXX. Comp. the interesting practical reflexion in Bede: "magna temporis illius felicitas de labore docentium simul et discentium studio demonstratur: qui utinam nostro in aevō rediret!"

³². ἀπῆλθον ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ] The *rendez-vous* was therefore close to the Lake, probably near Capernaum, as τῷ πλ. suggests. The boat took an easterly course and they landed perhaps a little south of Bethsaida, on the edge of the plain now known as *el-Bait'hah* (Schumacher, *Jaulán*, p. 106, *Butaiha*, Smith, *H. G.* p. 457)—"a part of the old lake basin...sown two or three times during the year...and grazed by the buffalo herds...in its north western part...covered with ruins." For ἔρημος τόπος see i. 35, 45.

³³. καὶ εἶδαν...καὶ ἔγνωσαν πολλοί] Many witnessed the departure; the course of the boat could be seen by all, even perhaps the landing of the party on the opposite shore. The

ὑπάγοντας καὶ ἔγνωσαν πολλοί, καὶ πεζῇ ἀπὸ
 πασῶν τῶν πόλεων συνέδραμον ἐκεῖ καὶ προῆλθον
 αὐτοὺς. ³⁴καὶ ἐξελθὼν εἶδεν πολὺν ὄχλον, καὶ ³⁴
 ἐσπλαγχνίσθη ἐπ' αὐτούς, ὅτι ἦσαν ὡς πρόβατα

33 ὑπάγοντας] + αὶ ὄχλοι (5⁷) 13 69 124 al^{rom} | ἐγνώσαν B⁷D 1 118 209] ἐπεγνώσαν
 KAB⁷LGAPΣΦ al min² + αὐτοὺς KAKLMNUAΠΣ min² f q syrt me aeth + αὐτῶν
 EFGHSTVΓΦ min² (om aut. BD 1 13 28 118 131 209 al^{rom} a ff vg) | ἐκεῖ καὶ
 προῆλθον αὐτοὺς KB (προς. LD) al^{rom} vg (arm) me | καὶ προῆλθον αὐτοὺς ἐκεῖ syrt²
 ἐκεῖ καὶ συνηλθον αὐτοῦ D (28 604) b ἐκεῖ κ. ἦλθον αὐτοῦ 2⁷⁰ (a) (d ff ir) καὶ ἦλθον ἐκεῖ
 1 om 209 al^{rom} προς αὐτοὺς καὶ συνηλθον προς αὐτῶν 33 ἐκεῖ καὶ προῆλθον αὐτοὺς καὶ
 συνηλθον (συνεδραμον Δ) προς αὐτῶν (Δ) EFGHKM(N)UV(T)Π(Σ)Φ min² aeth f q
 syrt² aeth 34 εἶδεν] + ο Ἰησοῦς (Δ)(D) EFGHKMNS(U)VA(Π) al | ἐπ' αὐτοὺς
 KBDΓ min² ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ALΓAΠΣΦ al min² | om ὡς πρόβατα K⁷ (hab K⁷)

Lord was recognised, and the report of His return spread rapidly (Mt. ἀκούσαντες).

πεζῇ... συνέδραμον... καὶ προῆλθον] The crowd went round by land—πεζῇ as contrasted with ἐν τῇ πλοίῳ—cf. Acts xx. 13, μέλλων αὐτὸς πεζεύειν, where Blass remarks, “πεζεύειν de terrestri (non necessario pedestri) itinere.” Across the Lake from Tell Hum or Khan Minyeh is scarcely more than four miles; by land the distance to the upper part of Batihah could hardly be above ten (Sanday, *Fourth Gospel*, p. 120), unless they went by road and crossed the Jordan by the bridge. If there was little wind, it would be easy to get to the place before a sailing boat. On the reading καὶ προῆλθον αὐτοὺς see the important discussion in WH., *Intr.*², pp. 95 f., 327; for the construction προελθεῖν τινα cf. Lc. xxii. 47: Vg. *praesepserunt* eos. Mc. alone has preserved this interesting detail.

34. ἐξελθὼν εἶδεν πολὺν ὄχλον] It was not till He had landed (cf. v. 2; Dr Hort (*l.c.*) prefers “came out of His retirement in some sequestered nook”) that the crowd came into sight. He knew then that His effort to find a retreat had failed, yet no impatience revealed itself in His manner. On the contrary, He was

touched (ἐσπλαγχνίσθη, cf. i. 41) by their earnestness of purpose, and bade them welcome (Lc. ἀποδεξάμενος αὐτούς), as if their presence had been desired. Σπλαγχνίσσθαι ἐπὶ τινα occurs also in Mt. xv. 32, Mc. viii. 2, ix. 22; other constructions are σπλ. ἐπὶ τινι Mt. xiv. 14, Lc. vii. 13, περί τινος Mt. ix. 36. ‘Ἐπ’ αὐτούς = ‘towards them,’ as those to whom His compassion went forth; ἐπ’ αὐτοῖς would represent the multitude as the object on which it rested.

ὅτι ἦσαν ὡς πρόβατα κτλ.] The ground of His compassion. The blind zeal of the common people shewed both their need of a leader and their readiness to follow one who offered them what their official teachers failed to supply. The phrase ὡς πρ. μὴ ἔχοντα ποιμένα occurs also in another context (Mt. ix. 36). It is based on the O.T. (Num. xxvii. 17, 3 Regn. xxii. 17, 2 Chron. xviii. 16, Judith xi. 19) where however נֶחֱם דָּן לֹא נָחֵם נֶחֱם is uniformly rendered πρ. οἷς (ποιμνιον φ) οὐκ ἔστιν ποιμήν. The implied contrast between the false pastors and the True is worked out in Jo. x. 11—16; for other references to the pastoral character of our Lord cf. Mc. xiv. 27, Heb. xiii. 20, 1 Pet. ii. 25. Ἠρξάτο διδάσκειν αὐτοὺς πολλά: Lc. ἐλάλει αὐτοῖς περὶ τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ θεοῦ,

μὴ ἔχοντα ποιμένα· καὶ ἤρξατο διδάσκειν αὐτοὺς
πολλά. ³⁵καὶ ἤδη ὥρας πολλῆς γενομένης προσ- 35
ελθόντες αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ ἔλεγον ὅτι Ἑρημὸς
ἐστὶν ὁ τόπος, καὶ ἤδη ὥρα πολλή· ³⁶ἀπόλυσον 36
αὐτούς, ἵνα ἀπελθόντες εἰς τοὺς κύκλῳ ἀγροὺς καὶ
κώμας ἀγοράσωσιν ἑαυτοῖς τί φάγωσιν. ³⁷ὁ δὲ 37
ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Δότε αὐτοῖς ὑμεῖς φαγεῖν.

34 om πολλά ^{synt^{ca}} 35 γενομένης ABLΓΔΠΞΦ al min^{forte om}] γενομένης KD
latt | προσελθόν...λεγοντες N om αυτω N*ADKL min^{pass} a bi ff^{vid} vg synt^{ca} arm aeth
(hab N*ΒΓΔΞΦ al min^{pl} synt me al) | ελεγον] λεγουσιν αυτω 1071 36 αυτους] τους
οχλους arm | κυκλω] εγγιστα D 604 latt | και κωμας] om Δ synt^{ca} και εις τας κ. D |
αγορασσωσιν pr wa D | τι φαγωσιν B(D)LΔ 28 a ff i synt^{ca} me] pr βρωματα N αρτους τι
γαρ φαγωσιν ουκ εχουσιν AN (N φαγουσιν) ΓΠΞΦ al min^{pl} (b) f synt^{pass-hol} (arm) aeth

adding καὶ τοὺς χρεῖαν ἔχοντας θερα-
πείας ἰάτο (cf. Mt.). "Ἠρξατο: "denuo,
ut si antea non docuisset" (Bengel).
Their first need was teaching—first at
least in His sight, but teaching, as
at other times, brought opportunities
of healing disease. The Lord, as He
taught, sat on the rising ground above
the plain (Jo. ἀνῆλθεν εἰς τὸ ὄρος καὶ
ἐκεῖ ἐκάθηντο μετὰ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ,
cf. Mt. v. 1).

35. ἤδη ὥρας πολλῆς γενομένης] Vg.
cum iam hora multa foret; Mt.,
ὀψίας δὲ γενομένης, Lc., ἡ δὲ ἡμέρα
ἤρξατο κλίνειν; cf. Bede, "*horam mul-
tam vespertinum tempus dicit*." Mc.'s
phrase, which is repeated at the end
of the verse—ἤδη ὥρα πολλή, occurs
also in Dion. Hal. ii. 54, ἐμάχοντο ἄχρι
πολλῆς ὥρας, "to a late hour." That
Lc.'s interpretation is right appears
from v. 47. Since the passover was
at hand (Jo.), it was near the time
of the spring equinox, and the sun
set about 6 p.m.; the miracle was
probably wrought an hour or so be-
fore sunset. Προσελθόντες ἔλεγον κτλ.
According to Jo. the thought of pro-
viding for the multitude had presented
itself to our Lord some hours before,
when He first saw them coming to
Him (vi. 5, θεασάμενος ὅτι πολὺς ὄχλος
ἔρχεται).

36. ἀπόλυσον αὐτούς] For ἀπολύω
= "dismiss," see Tob. x. 12 (N), Mc.
vi. 45, viii. 3, 9, Acts xiii. 3, xv. 30,
33, xix. 41. Εἰς τοὺς κύκλῳ ἀγροὺς καὶ
κώμας does not exclude the suppo-
sition that Bethsaida was near, cf.
Jos. xxii. 12, τοὺς ἀγρ. τῆς πόλεως καὶ
τὰς κώμας αὐτῆς. The "Western" text
(WH., *Notes*, p. 25) substitutes ἐγ-
γιστα for κύκλω; cf. Vg. in *proximas
villas et vicos*. Ἀγροί, *villas*, are the
scattered farms, cf. v. 14; for the
single article in the gender of the
first noun, see WM., p. 158. Τί φάγω-
σιν (WM., p. 210), Mt. βρώματα, Lc.
ἐπισιτισμόν. Lc. adds (ἵνα) καταλύσω-
σιν, a necessity scarcely less pressing,
considering the time of year, and
that the crowd contained women and
children. For this our Lord provided
shortly afterwards in the way pro-
posed by the disciples (vv. 45, 46).
Food was a more immediate want,
and more difficult to supply.

37. δότε αὐτοῖς ὑμεῖς φαγεῖν] Mt.
prefixes οὐ χρεῖαν ἔχουσιν ἀπελθεῖν—
an answer to ἀπελθόντες of v. 36, as
the emphatic ὑμεῖς (WM., p. 190)
replies to ἵνα...ἀγοράσωσιν ἑαυτοῖς. Of
this conversation between our Lord
and the Twelve we have two inde-
pendent accounts, St Peter's (Mc.,
abbreviated in Mt., Lc.) and St John's.

καὶ λέγουσιν αὐτῷ Ἀπελθόντες ἀγοράσωμεν δηναρίων
 38 διακοσίων ἄρτους καὶ δώσωμεν αὐτοῖς φαγεῖν; ³⁸ὁ
 δὲ λέγει αὐτοῖς Πόσους ἔχετε ἄρτους; ὑπάγετε,
 ἴδετε. καὶ γνόντες λέγουσιν Πέντε, καὶ δύο ἰχθύας.

37 δώσωμεν NBD 13 33 69 124 346 2^m] δώσομεν ALΔ al^{pm} latt^{id} δώμεν ΓΠΣ al
 min^a | φαγεῖν 2^o] + ἵνα ἕκαστος βραχὺ λάβῃ 13 69 124 346 ἵνα φαγῶσιν 2^m
 38 ἴδετε] pr καὶ ΑΓΔΠ al | γινώσκοντες] ελθόντες N* (γρ. N^{ca}) επιτηροῦντες 1071 | λεγου-
 σιν]+αὐτω ADM^{ms} 13 69 al | πάντε]+ἄρτους D 2^o & c ff syrr

A comparison shows that the words ἀπελθόντες ἀγοράσωμεν κτλ. belong in part to Philip, and πέντε καὶ δύο ἰχθύας to Andrew. On the whole "the superiority in distinctness and precision is all on the side of St John" (Sanday, *Lc.* p. 121; cf. Lightfoot, *Bibl. Essays*, p. 182). For an attempt to bring the two accounts into precise agreement see Aug. *de cons. ev.* ii. 96. With his conclusion we may heartily concur: "ex qua univarsa varietate verborum, rerum autem sententiarumque concordia, satis apparet salubriter nos doceri nihil quaerendum in verbis nisi loquentium voluntatem."

ἀπελθόντες ἀγοράσωμεν κτλ.] A conflation, as appears from Jo. vi. 5—7, of the Lord's question πόθεν ἀγοράσωμεν ἄρτους ἵνα φάγωσιν οὗτοι; and Philip's answer διακοσίων δηναρίων ἄρτοι κτλ. Δηναρίων διακοσίων, at the cost of 200 denarii, the gen. of price, WM., p. 258. On the *denarius* see Madden's *Jewish Coinage*, p. 245 ff., Hastings, *D. B.* iii. p. 427 f.; the mean value at this time is stated to have been 9½d. It was the labourer's daily wage (Mt. xx. 2 ff.): two *denarii* were sufficient to pay the expenses of a πανδοχείου for at least a day or two (Lc. x. 35); the costly oil of spikenard poured on the Lord by Mary of Bethany was worth three hundred or more (Mc. xiv. 5, note); five hundred was a typically large debt (Lc. vii. 41). Two hundred of these silver pieces may well have been more than the Twelve had in their γλωσσό-

κομον (Jo. xii. 6). Yet even this outlay would have been inadequate: Jo. οὐκ ἀρκοῦσιν αὐτοῖς ἵνα ἕκαστος βραχὺ λάβῃ. Δείσωμεν is possibly an aor. conj., cf. WSchm., pp. 107, 120. WH. prefer δάσωμεν, on which see Blass, *Gr.*, p. 212.

38. πόσους ἔχετε ἄρτους;] This question interprets the previous one. They were not called to imagine impracticable schemes of charitable action, but to give what they had (cf. 2 Cor. viii. 12). Bede: "non nova creat cibaria, sed acceptis eis quae habuerant discipuli."

γνόντες λέγουσιν] The discovery was made (Jo.) by Andrew, and the supply belonged, it appears, not to the Twelve, but to a lad in the crowd (ἔστιν παιδάριον ἃδε δε ἔχει...). Jo. alone (Orig. in Mt. xi. 2) mentions that the cakes were made of barley-flour (ἄρτοι κρίθινοι), i.e. of the coarsest and cheapest kind, the food of the working man: cf. Jud. v. 8 (A), vii. 13, 4 Regn. iv. 42: for the relative cost of wheat and barley see 4 Regn. vii. 18 and Apoc. vi. 6 (χοῖνιξ σίτου δηναρίου καὶ τρεῖς χοῖνικες κρίθων δηναρίου). For ἰχθύας, Jo. has ὀψάρια (cf. Num. xi. 22, πᾶν τὸ ὄψον τῆς θαλάσσης). The fish—two to five loaves—were a mere relish, and probably pickled or cooked: for the use of cooked fish with bread see Jo. xxi. 9, 13. Taricheae at the S.W. corner of the Lake derived its name from the curing of fish. Some of the older commentators find mysteries in the numbers: e.g. Thphl. πέντε ἄρτοι οἱ Μωσαικοὶ λόγοι, ἰχθύες

39 καὶ ἐπέταξεν αὐτοῖς ἀνακλιθῆναι πάντας συμπόσια 39
συμπόσια ἐπὶ τῷ χλωρῷ χόρτῳ. 40 καὶ ἀνέπεσαν 40
πρασιαὶ πρασιαὶ κατὰ ἑκατὸν καὶ κατὰ πεντήκοντα.

39 ἀνακλιθῆναι KB*G⁶ 1 13 28 64 604 1071 2^{pe} al^{non} Or] ἀνακλιναι AB⁶DLNTAΠΣ
al min⁸ Or | συμπ. συμπ.] κατὰ τὴν συμπόσιαν D om a συⁱⁿvid | ἐπὶ] ἐν B*
40 om πρασιαὶ 2° KLΔ min^{pass} | κατὰ bis KBD 2^{pe} me] ἀνα bis ALNTAΠΣ⁶ al
min⁸ (om ἀνα 2° 33 al^{pass} Or)

δὲ δύο, οἱ τῶν ἀλίων λόγῳ, ὁ Ἀπόστολος καὶ τὸ Εὐαγγέλιον. Similarly Aug. in *Jo. tract.* xxiv.

39. ἐπέταξεν αὐτοῖς ἀνακλιθῆναι] The command was given through the Twelve (Lc. κατακλίνατε αὐτοὺς, Jo. ποιῆσατε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀναπεσεῖν). For ἀνακλίεσθαι and ἀναπίπτειν used of taking places on a couch before a meal see Mt. viii. 11, Lc. xiii. 29; Lc. xi. 37, Jo. xiii. 12. Order was secured by breaking up the crowd into companies (συμπόσια, Mc., κλισίας, Lc.). In the LXX. συμπόσιον οἶνου = ΠΕΨΩ [Π] (Esther, Sirach), but συμπόσιον occurs without οἶνου in the first three books of Maccabees, and apparently in the wider sense. The form preferred by D (συμποσία) is also to be found in Sirach and 3 Macc.; Lc.'s more precise term occurs in 3 Macc. vi. 31. The construction συμπόσια συμπόσια = ἀνὰ or κατὰ συμπόσια is Hebraistic: cf. Exod. viii. 14 (10), συνήγαγον αὐτοὺς θυμῶνας θυμῶνας (סִנְהִיגוּם אֹתָם תְּחִימֹנִים תְּחִימֹנִים), and πρασιαὶ πρασιαὶ in the next verse: see also Mc. vi. 7 (WM., pp. 312, 581, Blass, *Gr.* p. 145). On the construction ἀνακλ. πάντας συμπόσια see WM., pp. 282, 663 ff.

ἐπὶ τῷ χλωρῷ χόρτῳ] See note on v. 32. The place supplied in the early spring a natural carpet on which thousands could recline in comfort; cf. Jo. ἦν δὲ χόρτος πολὺς ἐν τῷ τόπῳ. Χλωρὸς χόρτος, *faenum viride*, is 'green food,' i.e. growing grass or crops, as contrasted with dry fodder: cf. Gen. i. 30, Isa. xv. 6, xxxvii. 27, Apoc. viii. 7. The epithet is not otiose or merely picturesque; it indi-

cates the season of the year, and thus, so far as it goes, supports the existing text of Jo. vi. 4 (cf. WH., *Notes*, p. 77 ff.).

40. ἀνέπεσαν πρασιαὶ πρασιαὶ] The act implies trust on the part of the crowd (Bengel: "fides populi"). The συμπόσια took the form of rectangular garden beds. Πρασιαὶ occurs in Homer, *Od.* viii. 127, where the Sch. interprets αἱ τῶν φυτειῶν τετράγωνοι σχίσσεις, and reappears in Theophrastus and in the LXX. (Sir. xxiv. 31 μεθύσω μου τὴν πρασίαν): cf. Euth.: πρασιαὶ αἱ τετραγωνοειδεῖς [συναγωγαί] τοιαῦται γὰρ αἱ τῶν κήπων πρασιαί. Mc. probably uses the word to convey the notion of regularity of form, not of variety of colouring (Farrar, *Life*, i. p. 402); the πρασιά, unless otherwise defined (πρ. ἀνθῶν) is the bed of garden herbs (λαχανιά, Hesych.), as its probable etymology shews. See the somewhat similar comparison, quoted from the Talmud by J. Lightfoot *ad loc.*, of Jewish scholars to the rows of vines in a vineyard, planted לְהַשִּׁיךְ לְהַשִּׁיךְ.

κατὰ ἑκατὸν καὶ κατὰ πεντήκοντα] The groups consisted roughly of fifty, in other cases of a hundred each; cf. Lc. ὥσει ἀνὰ πεντήκοντα. Mt. omits all these details—the greenness of the grass, the orderly distribution of the crowd, the size of the groups; nor do they find a place in the recollections of St John, though he remembers the number of the party as a whole (ἀνέπεσαν...ὡς πεντακισχίλιοι). The purpose of the arrangement was probably to prevent a dangerous scramble for the food, or at any rate, confusion and

41 ⁴¹ καὶ λαβὼν τοὺς πέντε ἄρτους καὶ τοὺς δύο ἰχθύας, ἀναβλέψας εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, εὐλόγησεν καὶ κατέκλασεν τοὺς ἄρτους καὶ ἐδίδου τοῖς μαθηταῖς ἵνα παρατιθῶσιν
42 αὐτοῖς, καὶ τοὺς δύο ἰχθύας ἐμέρισεν πᾶσιν. ⁴² καὶ
43 ἔφαγον πάντες καὶ ἐχορτάσθησαν. ⁴³ καὶ ἦραν

41 κατέκλασεν τ. α. καὶ] κλάσας τ. α. N^o 33 | τοῖς μαθ.] + αὐτοῦ ADΠ al | παρατιθῶσιν N^o BLM^a ΔΠ^a min¹⁰⁰⁰] παραθῶσιν N^o ADM^a NTΠ^a ΣΦ al min² | αὐτοῖς] κατ᾽ αὐτῶν αὐτῶν D latt τω οὐλῶ M^a 43 om πάντες 1^a 33 (109^a) arm

disorder (cf. 1 Cor. xiv. 33, 40), and to secure an easy and rapid distribution: twelve men could serve fifty to one hundred companies in a comparatively short time. Incidentally the division into companies made the counting of the multitude a simple matter, and accounts for the same number being given by the four evangelists.

41. καὶ λαβὼν τοὺς πέντε ἄρτους κτλ.] The cakes and fish were brought to Him (Mt. xiv. 18), probably in a κόφινος (cf. v. 43), and the Lord took the basket, or one of the cakes, into His hands. The action marked Him as the Master and Host; cf. xiv. 22, Lc. xxiv. 30, Acts xxvii. 35. Ἀναβλέψας εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν (Mc. Mt. Lc.): the attitude of prayer (vii. 34, Jo. xi. 41; for the O.T. see Job xxii. 26, and cf. 1 K. viii. 22, Ps. xxviii. 2, lxxiii. 4, cxxxiv. 2), specially characteristic of Him Who knew no sin (contrast Lc. xviii. 13). The ancient Liturgies have transferred this feature to the institution of the Eucharist (Brightman, *Liturgies*, pp. 20, 51, 133, &c.; cf. the words of the Roman canon, "elevatis oculis ad te," &c.). Εὐλόγησεν (Mt. Mc. Lc.) = εὐχαριστήσας (Jo.); a similar variation occurs in the account of the first Eucharist, where εὐχαριστεῖν is used of the blessing of the Bread by Lc., Paul (1 Cor. xi.), and of the blessing of the Cup by Mt., Mc., Lc.; the two verbs are practically synonymous, the blessing

being in fact in the form of a thanksgiving (cf. 1 Tim. iv. 3, 4); the Cup, in reference to which the three Synoptists use εὐχαριστεῖν, is called by St Paul τὸ ποτήριον τῆς εὐλογίας ὃ εὐλογοῦμεν. The recognised form of blessing was (Edersheim, i. p. 684): "Blessed art Thou, O Lord our God, King of the world, Who bringest forth bread from the earth." Κατέκλασεν: so Lc.; Mt. κλάσας. The simple verb is used in all our accounts of the Eucharistic fraction (cf. ἡ κλάσις τοῦ ἄρτου, Acts ii. 42); perhaps the compound points here to the breaking of each cake into several pieces (cf. κατακόπτω, v. 5). The distribution was entrusted to the Twelve: ἐδίδου (Mc. Lc.) may imply that they came to Him at intervals to be replenished, but is perhaps more naturally understood of the repeated action involved in the gift to each of them severally (cf. Jo. διέδωκεν). The fish was no doubt distributed in the same way, though Mc. for the sake of brevity writes ἐμέρισεν πᾶσιν: cf. Jo. ὁμοίως καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὀψαρίων. ἵνα παρατιθῶσιν = Lc. παραθεῖναι: for this sense of the verb cf. Lc. x. 8 ἐσθίετε τὰ παρατιθέμενα ὑμῖν. Cf. Origen ἐν Jo. t. xiii. 34, λαμβάνει δὲ τὰ βρώματα ὃ μὲν πολλὸς τῶν μαθητευομένων ἀπὸ τῶν μαθητῶν Ἰησοῦ...οἱ δὲ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ μαθηταὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ.

42. ἐχορτάσθησαν] Vg. saturati sunt. The food more than sufficed (contrast Jo. vi. 7). All had as much as they would, even of the fish (Jo.

κλάσματα δώδεκα κοφίνων πληρώματα καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἰχθύων. ⁴⁴καὶ ἦσαν οἱ φαγόντες τοὺς ἄρτους πεντα- 44
κισχίλιοι ἄνδρες.

⁴⁵Καὶ εὐθὺς ἠνάγκασεν τοὺς μαθητὰς αὐτοῦ ἐμ- 45

43 κλάσματα BLΔ] κλασμάτων N 13 69 124 209 346 το περισσεύσαν των κλασμάτων
604 | κοφίνων πληρώματα NB 1 13 69 124 209 346] κοφίνους πληρώματα LΔ κοφίνους
πληρεις ADΠΠΣΦ tell minst 44 om τους αρτους ND 1 28 604 2^{pe} vg (syri^{ac}) arm |
πεντακισχίλιοι] pr ως (vel ωσει vel ωσπερ) N (ως) 2^{pe} (ωσπερ) al^{non} arm 45 ευθυς]
+ εξεγερθεις D a b e ff i q

ῥοσον ἤθειλον). Έχορτ. is common to the Synoptists; Jo. uses ἐνεπλήσθησαν. For the former word cf. Lightfoot on Phil. iv. 12, Kennedy, *Sources*, p. 82; it is fairly distributed in the N. T. (Mt.⁴ Mc.⁴ Lc.⁴ Jo.¹ Cath.¹ Paul.¹, Apoc.¹), but in the LXX. limited to Pss.⁹, Job.¹, Jer.¹, Lam.¹ (= נָשָׂא), Tob.¹.

43. ἦσαν κλάσματα] Mt. τὸ περισσεῦσαν τῶν κλ., Lc. τὸ περισσεύσαν αὐτοῖς (sc. τῷ ὄχλῳ) κλ. So the Master directed: Jo. συναγάγετε τὰ περισσεύσαντα κλάσματα ἵνα μή τι ἀποληται. For κλάσμα (ἄρτου) cf. Jud. xix. 5 (A, = ψωμὸς ἄρτου B), Ezech. xiii. 19. Δώδεκα κοφίνων πληρώματα, in apposition to κλ., 'wherewith were filled twelve hampers': cf. Mt. δ. κοφίνους πλήρεις, Jo. ἐγέμισαν δ. κοφίνους κλασμάτων. Mc. uses πλ. κοφ. again in viii. 20: for a discussion of πληρώμα see note on ii. 21. Κόφινος is common to the four accounts. The word is used by Aq. in Gen. xl. 16 for a bread-basket (ῥῥ), and by the LXX. in Jud. vi. 19 (B, = κανὼν A) for the basket (also ῥῥ) in which Gideon places cooked meat; in Ps. lxxx. (lxxxi.) 6 it is the pot-shaped basket (ῥῥ) in which the Israelite during the Egyptian oppression carried his clay or bricks. A "stout wicker basket" appears to be intended, "as distinguished from the soft flexible 'frais'" (Westcott, on St John). The κόφινος is contrasted in the Gospels with the σφυρίς (viii. 19, 20), for which see note on viii. 8. In Rome

it was the characteristic appendage of the poorer class of Jews (Juv. iii. 14, vi. 542, "quorum cophinus faenumque supellex"; see J. E. B. Mayor's note). The twelve κόφινος were possibly those in which the Apostles had carried what they needed for their recent circuit of Galilee; cf. Euth., δώδεκα κόφινος... ἵνα καὶ οἱ δώδεκα ἀπόστολοι διαβαστάσωσιν τοὺς κοφίνους. With the excess of the miraculous supply above the requirements of the people comp. 4 Regn. iv. 44, ἔφαγον καὶ κατέλιπον κατὰ τὸ ῥῥημα Κυρίου.

44. ἦσαν... πεντακισχίλιοι ἄνδρες] The number was doubtless roughly calculated by counting the συμπόσια (note on v. 39); cf. Mt. Lc. ὡσεὶ, Jo. ὡς, πεντ. The men perhaps alone composed the groups, but the women and children were not neglected (Mt.).

On the miracle as a whole Victor well remarks: θαυμάσιον μὲν οὖν τὸ πραχθέν... θαυμάσιον δὲ οὐκ ἔλαττον τὸ μὴ αἰετῇ ἐξουσίᾳ χρῆσθαι πρὸς τὴν τῶν τροφῶν εὐπορίαν.

45—52. WALKING ON THE SEA (Mt. xiv. 22—33, Jo. vi. 16—21).

45. εὐθὺς ἠνάγκασεν... εἰς τὸ πέραν] For once the Lord put a severe strain upon the loyalty of the Twelve. His command was in direct conflict with all that seemed to be reasonable and right. He had led them to the place that very day, and now required them at once to leave it. On other occasions He led the way (see x. 32,

βῆναι εἰς τὸ πλοῖον καὶ προάγειν εἰς τὸ πέραν πρὸς
46 Βηθσαιδάν, ἕως αὐτὸς ἀπολύει τὸν ὄχλον. καὶ

45 om eis to peran I 118 209 sy^{am} | πρὸς] eis I 28 209 2^{sa} Or a bi q in contra a ;
Βηθσαιδαν KBLΠΦ al min^a offiq vg arm] Βηθσαιδα Δ (Βησ.) Σ min^{am} | ἀπολύει
KBL I] ἀπολύει Ε*ΚΤ 28 69 604 min^{am} ἀπολύει ΑΕ*FGHMNSUVIIZΦ min^a | τοῦ
ὄχλου 1071

xiv. 28, Jo. x. 4); now He would only undertake to follow them. The Synoptists throw no light on the situation, but it is explained by St John (vi. 14, 15). The enthusiasm of the multitude was not limited to a recognition of the Lord's prophetic office: they were on the point of seizing His person and proclaiming Him King. "No malice on the part of the Scribes could have been so fatal...as their giving of a political turn to the movement...He hurried the disciples on board that they might not catch the contagion of the idea" (Latham, *Pastor p.*, p. 307). Origen in *Jo. t. xxviii. 23*: μὴ παρέχων μηδὲ τοῖς ἀφορμὴν, φιλοῦσιν αὐτὸν καὶ βουληθεῖσιν ἂν μετὰ τῶν θελώντων ποιῆσαι αὐτὸν βασιλέα.

πρὸς Βηθσαιδάν] Mt. stops short at πέραν; Jo. says, ἤρχοντο πέραν τῆς θαλάσσης εἰς Καφαρναούμ. Both Mc. and Mt. represent the Twelve as landing eventually εἰς Γεννησαρέτ (vi. 53, Mt. xiv. 34). The direction of the boat was therefore ultimately westwards, and this fact has led to a conjecture that there was a Western Bethsaida (Reland, Stanley, Tristram), which has been identified with 'Ain et-Tabigha (Tristram, *Bible Places*, p. 315); in support of this theory it has been urged that Jo. (xiv. 21) mentions a Βηθ. τῆς Γαλιλαίας (see, however, Merrill, *Galilee*, p. 27). But there is no direct evidence for the existence of two Bethsaidas on the Lake, and the Bethsaida of which Josephus speaks (*ant.* xviii. 4. 1, *B.J.* ii. 9. 1, iii. 10. 7) was in Philip's tetrarchy and therefore on the East bank of the Jordan. Unless Lc. has misunder-

stood his source, the starting-point of the boat was near this town (Lc. ix. 10, see note on v. 32), and the Lord directed the Twelve to cross to the town in the first instance (Bengel: "terminus navigationis non totius sed ex parte"). In this case τὸ πέραν is here not the Western shore, but the opposite side of the little bay which lay between the sloping ground where the miracle was wrought and Philip's new city—an alternative which presented itself to Bede (*ad l.*). Τὸ πέραν is interpreted by πρὸς Βηθσαιδάν. Why they did not reach Bethsaida, but landed on the Western shore, appears as we proceed. On the form Βηθσαιδάν see WH., *Notes*, p. 160, WSchm., pp. 62 f., 91; and for the question of locality, the articles in Hastings, *D.B.*, and *Encycl. Bibl.*

ἕως αὐτὸς ἀπολύει τὸν ὄχλον] 'While He for His part dismisses the multitude.' Mt. ἕως οὗ ἀπολύει: see Burton, § 321 ff., esp. §§ 326, 330; Blass, *Gr.* p. 219. The shortness of the interval suggested agrees with the view that the original destination of the boat was Bethsaida Julias.

46. καὶ ἀποταξάμενος] Mt. has ἀπολύσας. Mc. changes the word. The dismissal (v. 36) was friendly and courteous, if peremptory; nothing in His manner betrayed anxiety or consciousness of their intentions. Ἀποτάσσεσθαι is (in late Gk., see Lob. *Phryn.* p. 24) to bid farewell to friends; cf. Lc. ix. 61, Acts xviii. 18, 21, 2 Cor. ii. 13. It is possible that αὐτοῖς may = τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ, and that Mt. has misinterpreted the pronoun; but if so, Mc. omits altogether the dismissal of

ἀποταξάμενος αὐτοῖς ἀπῆλθεν εἰς τὸ ὄρος προσεύξα-
σθαι. ⁴⁷καὶ ὁψίας γενομένης ἦν τὸ πλοῖον ἐν μέσῳ 47 § X
τῆς θαλάσσης, καὶ αὐτὸς μόνος ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. ⁴⁸καὶ 48
ιδὼν αὐτοὺς βασανιζομένους ἐν τῷ ἐλαύνειν, ἦν γὰρ
ὁ ἄνεμος ἐναντίος αὐτοῖς, περὶ τετάρτην φυλακὴν

46 ἀπῆλθεν 1 209 47 καὶ ὁψ.] ὁψ. δε N | πρ] + παλαι D 1 28 209 251 iam
a b i | ἐν μέσῳ τῇ θαλάσσει D 2^o | οὐ μόνος αἰμα 48 ἰδὼν] ἰδὼν ΔΚΜΝΧΠ* εἰδὼν
ΕFGHS^uUΠ² α¹ | βασ. ἐν τῷ ἐλαύνειν] βασ. καὶ ἐλαυνόντας D 2^o a b f i q ἐλαυνόντας
κ. βασ. 604 | περὶ τετ. φυλ. τ. νυκτός] οἱ σγ¹ πρ καὶ ΑΔΧΓΠ α¹

the people, which was the next step and an important one. On the whole the Vg. is probably right in referring both ἀπολείει and ἀποταξάμενος to the crowd (*dum dimitteret populum... cum dimisisset eos*), though it misses the significant change of verb. Προσεύξασθαι, inf. of aim or object; cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 223.

ἀπῆλθεν εἰς τὸ ὄρος] When all were gone He returned to the higher ground (cf. Jo. vi. 3, 15), partly to escape the crowd (*ἀνεχώρησεν*, Jo.), but chiefly to pray (*οἷα ἄνθρωπος*, Victor; *χρήσιμον γὰρ ταῖς προσευχαῖς καὶ τὸ ὄρος καὶ ἡ νύξ καὶ ἡ μόνωσις*, Euth.); cf. i. 35. Another crisis had come; the way to further usefulness in Galilee seemed to be blocked, partly by the attitude of Antipas, partly by the unreasoning enthusiasm of the people; He needed counsel and strength for the immediate future.

47—48. ὁψίας γενομένης κτλ.] More than an hour must have passed since the conversation before the miracle (see note on v. 35), and the sun had now probably set: cf. Jo. vi. 17, σκοτία ἤδη ἐγγίγναι. Meanwhile a stiff breeze had sprung up, and it was against the rowers (Mc. Mt.), blowing probably from the N. or N.W. and raising so much sea (Jo.) as to distress them (*βασανιζομένους*) as well as to alter their course. The Paschal moon gave light enough to reveal the boat struggling with the waves (*βασανίζοντων* Mt.), and well out to sea (Mc.

ἐν μέσῳ τῆς θαλάσσης, Mt. σταδίους πολλοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς: for the reading of D in Mc. (*ἦν πάλαι*) see WH, *Notes*, p. 25). The Lord, who was now alone on the land, realised their position and, breaking off His vigil, went down to the sea and took the direction of the boat.

For ὁψία = the early hours of the night see Judith xiii. 1, Mc. xiv. 17, Jo. xx. 19. Βασανίζω has already occurred in v. 7 (q.v.); the different applications of the word in this context by Mt. and Mc. are instructive as showing the degree of latitude which the Synoptists allowed themselves in dealing with the common tradition, even when they retained its actual terms. For a metaphorical use of the verb cf. Sir. iv. 17, 2 Pet. ii. 8. On βασ. ἐν τῷ ἐλ. see Blass, *Gr.* p. 237. Ἄνεμος ἐναντίος, cf. Acts xxvii. 4.

48. περὶ τετάρτην φυλακὴν κτλ.] The Lord reached the boat about 3 a.m. (cf. WM., p. 506); Mt., more precisely, τετάρτῃ φυλακῇ. Cf. Macar. Magn. iii. 6, τετάρτῃ τῆς νυκτὸς φυλακῇ ἔστιν ἡ δεκάτῃ τῆς νυκτὸς ὥρα, μεθ' ἣν ὑπολείπονται τρεῖς ὑστεραίαι ὥραι. Mc. and Mt. count four watches in the night after the Roman system; see Mc. xiii. 35, and cf. Acts xii. 4 (Blass). Lc. on the other hand (xii. 38) seems to follow the Jewish division into three. Φυλακὴ occurs in this sense in the LXX. (Jud. vii. 19, 1 Regn. xl. 11, Ps. lxxxix. (xc.) 4, cxxix. (cxxx.) 6, cf.

τῆς νυκτὸς ἔρχεται πρὸς αὐτοὺς περιπατῶν ἐπὶ τῆς
 49 θαλάσσης· καὶ ἤθελεν παρελθεῖν αὐτούς. 49 οἱ δὲ
 ἰδόντες αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης περιπατοῦντα ἔδοξαν
 50 ὅτι φάντασμα ἔστιν, καὶ ἀνέκραξαν· 50 πάντες γὰρ
 αὐτὸν εἶδαν καὶ ἐταράχθησαν. ὁ δὲ εὐθὺς ἐλάλησεν

48 ἤθελεν] ἠθέλησεν D | om και ηθ. παρ. αυτους G
 KBLΔ 33] φαντ. εναι ADNΧΓΠΣΦ al min^l latt ms
 KLMXVII* | om και εταραχθ. συγ^{am} | και ευθως ελαλ. μ. α. ο Ιησους N

49 οτι φαντασμα εστιν
 50 ειδον ΑΓΔΠ² ιδω

Thren. ii. 19). "Ερχεται πρὸς αὐτοὺς. Jo. says that when they caught sight of the Lord they had rowed *ὡς σταδίους εἴκοσι πέντε ἢ τριάκοντα*. Since the lake was forty stades broad (Joseph. *B. J.* iii. 10. 7), this agrees fairly well with Mc.'s *ἐν μέσῳ τῆς θαλάσσης*, if we allow for the tortuous course of the boat, her general direction (N.E. to S.W. by W.), and the interval between the Lord's departure from the hill and arrival at the spot where they saw Him. Περιπατῶν ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης, Mc. and Jo.; Mt. π. ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν. The gen. points to the apparent solidity of the water under His feet (cf. ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, v. 47), the acc. to His progress implied in περιπατῶν; in v. 26 where the order is different Mt. also prefers the gen. The reader is left to complete the picture; the Lord must be imagined as walking on a seething sea, not upon a smooth surface (Jo. ἡ θάλασσα ... διεγείρετο: cf. Victor, τῶν ἀνέμων ἐναντία πνεόντων καὶ τῶν κυμάτων κατὰ τοῦ ἀνέμου ἐγειρομένων, ἔμενεν ἐπὶ τῶν ὑδάτων βαδίζων); now on the crest of a wave, now hidden out of sight. It was the darkest hour of the night, and the moon had probably set; only the outline of a human form could be seen appearing from time to time, and approaching the boat. The conception is found in Hebrew poetry, but only in connexion with Divine prerogatives, e.g. Job xxxviii. 16, ἦλθες δὲ ἐπὶ πηγὴν θαλάσσης ἐν δὲ ἰχρεσιν ἀβύσσου περιεπάτησας; in Sir.

xxiv. 5 Wisdom says ἐν βάθει ἀβύσσου περιεπάτησα. For a mystical application see Aug. in *Jo. tract.* xiv.: "venit...calcans fluctus, omnes tumores mundi sub pedibus habens...quid ergo timetis, Christiani? Christus loquitur *Ego sum, nolite timere*." Cf. *serm.* 75.

ἤθελεν παρελθεῖν αὐτούς] Vg. *volubai praeterire eos*; the imperfect is conative (Burton, p. 12); for the acc. cf. *Lc.* xi. 42, xv. 29, *Acts* xvi. 8. With the feigned purpose comp. *Lc.* xxiv. 28, and see Mc. v. 36, vii. 27. The purpose in each case was to try, and by trial to strengthen faith (cf. Jo. vi. 6).

49. ἔδοξαν ὅτι φάντασμα ἔστιν] Wycliffe, "thei gessiden that it were a fantum"; Tindale, "they supposed it had been a sprete." Cf. *Lc.* xxiv. 37, ἐδόκουν πνεῦμα θεωρεῖν. Δοκεῖν in this sense is followed almost indifferently by *ὅτι* or by acc. and inf.; for δ. *ὅτι* see Mt. vi. 7, xxvi. 53, *Lc.* xii. 51, xix. 11, Jo. v. 45, &c. Φάντασμα, an apparition: here only and in Mt.; cf. Job xxi. 8 (A) ὥσπερ φάντασμα νυκτερινόν. Φ. ἔστιν: the present represents the thought as it took shape on their tongues: 'it is a phantom' (cf. Mt.). For earlier evidence of a popular belief in apparitions among the Hebrew people see Job iv. 15 ff., xx. 8, and esp. Sap. xvii. 4, 15. Ἀνέκραξαν: the appearance drew forth a shriek of terror: cf. i. 23.

50. πάντες γὰρ αὐτὸν εἶδαν] It was not the fancy of an individual; all

μετ' αὐτῶν, καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς *Θαρσεῖτε, ἐγὼ εἰμι, μὴ φοβεῖσθε.* ⁵¹ καὶ ἀνέβη πρὸς αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, ⁵¹ καὶ ἐκόπασεν ὁ ἄνεμος. καὶ λίαν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ἐξίσταντο, ⁵² οὐ γὰρ συνῆκαν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄρτοις, ἀλλ' ἦν ⁵² αὐτῶν ἡ καρδιά πεπωρωμένη.

51 *λιαν*] om D 1 28 2^o b sy^{am} arm + εκ περισσου (vel εκπερισσως vel περισσως) ADNΧΓΠΞΦ al min^a sy^{hal} arm (om NBLA sy^{peah} aeth) | ἐξίσταντο] ἐξεπλησσοντο 1 118 209 + και θαυμαζον ADNΧΓΠΞΦ al min^a a b f q sy^{peah} hal arm aeth (om NBLA 1 28 118 209 c i vg sy^{am} me) 52 *τοῖς ἄρτοις*] τοῖς αὐτοῖς Δ | ἀλλ' ἦν NBLM^{PS} Δ 33 al^{per} sy^{hal} (mg) me] ἦν γὰρ ADM^o NXΓΠΞΦ min^a latt^o p^o v^o sy^{hal} (text) arm aeth

the Twelve saw the Form on the water, as all the Eleven afterwards saw the Risen Christ. The fear was momentary: it was relieved at once by the well-known voice; cf. the similar circumstances in Lc. xxiv 37 ff., Apoc. i. 17 ff. For *λαλεῖν μετὰ τινος* cf. Jo. iv. 27, ix. 37, xiv. 30: the phrase is probably preferred here to the more usual *λ. τινι* or *πρὸς τινι*, as implying familiar intercourse. *Μετὰ* implies "mutual action" (WM., p. 471), and with *λαλεῖν*, the exchange of conversation.

Θαρσεῖτε, ἐγὼ εἰμι] For this use of the imper. of *θαρσεῖν* (so always in the Gospels and Acts, *θαρρεῖν* in Epp.; WH., *Notes*, p. 149) cf. x. 49, Mt. ix. 2, 22, Jo. xvi. 33, Acts xxiii. 11. *Ἐγὼ εἰμι* = 'It is I,' cf. Lc. xxiv. 39, *ἐγὼ εἰμι αὐτός*, and the use of 'I', LXX. *ἐγώ*, in the O.T. (BDB., p. 59). In the Fourth Gospel the phrase sometimes (viii. 24, 28, 58, xiii. 19) rises to the level of its use in Deut. xxxii. 39, Isa. xliii. 10; see Westcott on Jo. viii. 24. *Μὴ φοβεῖσθε*: see Burton, § 165. Augustine points the moral of this little episode: "quomodo eos volebat praeterire quos paventes ita confirmat, nisi quia illa voluntas praetercundi ad eliciendum illum clamorem valebat cui subveniri oportebat?"

51. *ἀνέβη πρὸς αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸ πλοῖον*] Cf. Jo. vi. 21, *ἤθελον οὖν λαβεῖν αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον* (Westcott). *Ἀνέβη*, in-

stead of the usual *ἀνέβη*, perhaps to depict the climb from the hollow of the wave over the side of the boat. Mt. *ἀναβάτων αὐτῶν*, i.e. the Lord and Simon Peter. The latter had gone down (*καταβάς*) into the water and attempted to walk on it to the Lord: Mt. (xiv. 28—31) alone relates the incident. Upon the return of Peter to the boat accompanied by the Lord the wind at once fell: cf. iv. 39 (where see note on *κοπάειν*).

ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ἐξίσταντο] The astonishment did not express itself in words; for *ἐν ἑαυτοῖς* see ii. 8, v. 30. Mt., however, represents them as falling at His feet with the exclamation *Ἀληθῶς θεοῦ υἱὸς εἶ*. If this confession is in its right place, it anticipates St Peter's (Mt. xvi. 16, Mc. viii. 29). The excitement of the moment may have given voice to a growing impression which had not yet reached the maturity of a definite judgment. Victor points out that on the previous occasion when a storm was stilled they had been content to exclaim *Τίς ἄρα οὗτός ἐστιν*; (iv. 41).

52. *οὐ γὰρ συνῆκαν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄρτοις*] Vg. *non enim intellexerant de panibus*. Their amazement would have been less had they realised the wonder of the preceding miracle; "debuerant a pane ad mare concludere" (Bengel). Somehow the miracles connected with the multiplication of food failed to impress the Twelve (cf. viii.

53 καὶ διαπεράσαντες ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἦλθον εἰς Γεννη-

53 διαπερασάντες]+εκεῖθεν D 45 a b c f f i q | ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἦλθον εἰς Γενν. KBLA 23 33 2^{pe}] ἦλθ. ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν Γ. ADNTHZ al min^a latt syri ἦλθ. εἰς τὴν γῆν Γενν. X^φ min^{pas} arm^{sch} om τὴν γῆν me arm^{cood} om Γενν. i | Γεννησαρετ (Γεννησ. PHN 69 a^{pas} ff q vg^{cood} al^{ab}) KAB^aLMΓΑΣΦ 33 al a] Γεννησαρεθ B*(N)XII al min^a f q vg me Γεννησαρ D b c (ff) syri^{ala} p^{sch} pr eis 604

17 ff.); perhaps their administration of the food diverted their thoughts from the work wrought by the Lord. 'Ἐπὶ 'in the matter of,' 'in reference to,' WM., p. 489, Blass, *Gr.* p. 137; συνίναμι ἐπὶ (but with gen. or acc.) occurs in Dan. xi. 37 (Th.); cf. σ. eis, Pa. xxvii. (xxviii.) 5; ἐν, 2 Esdr. xviii. (Neh. viii.) 12.

ἀλλ' ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ καρδία πεπωρωμένη] Vg. erat enim (see vv. ll.) *cor illorum obcaecatum*; Wycliffe, "her herte was blyndid." For παροῦσθαι see note on iii. 5. The καρδία (ii. 6) includes the intelligence considered in its relation to the moral and spiritual life of men; cf. 2 Cor. iii. 14, ἐπωρώθη τὰ νοήματα αὐτῶν: Rom. i. 21, ἐσκοτίσθη ἡ δυνάμις αὐτῶν καρδία. Both σύνεσις and φρόνησις (for the distinction of these synonyms see Lightfoot on Col. i. 9) depend for their right exercise upon moral conditions.

53—56. MINISTRY IN THE PLAIN OF GENNESARET (Mt. xiv. 34—36).

53. διαπεράσαντες ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἦλθον] Jo. remembers another incident of this voyage which appears to be miraculous. When Jesus and Peter entered the boat and the wind ceased, they found themselves at once close to shore, εὐθέως ἐγένετο τὸ πλοῖον ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς εἰς ἣν ὑπῆγον: see Westcott's note; Euth. explains: πλοῖον τῆς γῆς γενομένου τοῦ πλοίου. The phrase used by Mt., Mc. (διαπ. ἦλθον) merely sets forth the welcome ending of a laborious and hazardous crossing. Cf. Pa. cvi. (cvii.) 24 ff. 'Ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν: cf. Acts xxvii. 44.

εἰς Γεννησαρέτ] In the end they landed neither at Bethsaida (v. 45) nor at Capernaum (Jo. vi. 17), but

a few miles to the south of the latter town, on the edge of the plain from which the lake took its usual name (Lc. v. 1, τὴν λίμνην Γεννησαρέτ, 1 Macc. xi. 67, τὸ ὕδωρ τοῦ Γεννησάρ, Joseph. ant. xviii. 2. 1, λίμνη Γεννησαρίδης). On the form Γεννησάρ which occurs in D (Mt. Mc.), in many mss. of the Old Latin and Vg., and in the Syriac versions, see Chase, *Syro-Latin Text of the Gospels*, p. 105. Gennesaret is usually identified with the present el-Ghuweir, a semi-elliptical plain on the West shore between 'Ain-et-Tin and Mejdol, three miles long and rather more than one mile in breadth. Josephus, who is enthusiastic in praise of the fertility of this district, writes (*B. J.* iii. 10. 8) παρατείνει δὲ τὴν Γεννησάρ ὁμώνυμος χώρα θαυμαστῇ φύσει τε καὶ κάλλος...μήκος δὲ τοῦ χωρίου παρατείνει κατὰ τὸν αἰγυλιὸν τῆς ὁμωνύμου λίμνης ἐπὶ σταδίου τριάκοντα καὶ εὔρος εἰκοσι. For the descriptions of recent travellers see Stanley, *S. and P.*, pp. 374, 382; Wilson, *Recovery*, p. 338; Tristram, *B. P.*, p. 313; G. A. Smith, *H. G.*, p. 443 n.; Merrill, *Galilee*, p. 32 f. The place has lost the glories which Josephus praises; towns and villages, cultivated lands and vineyards are gone. But the visitor still finds much to admire—the pearly whiteness of the shell-strewn beach, the thickets of oleander blossoming along the watercourses, the profusion of wild flowers, the fine cliffs which guard the two extremities of the plain, and then recede to join the Galilean hills. In extent el-Ghuweir corresponds very nearly to the Batihah which the Lord had just left; but

σαρέτ, ³καὶ προσωρμίσθησαν. ³⁴καὶ ἐξελθόντων αὐτῶν 54 § 80
ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου εὐθὺς ἐπιγινόντες αὐτὸν ⁵⁵περιέδραμον 55
ὅλην τὴν χώραν ἐκείνην, καὶ ἤρξαντο ἐπὶ τοῖς κρα-
βάττοις τοὺς κακῶς ἔχοντας περιφέρειν ὅπου ἤκουον
ὅτι ἔστιν. ⁵⁶καὶ ὅπου ἂν εἰσεπορεύετο εἰς κώμας ἢ 56

53 om και προσωρμίσθησαν D 1 28 209 604 a b c f i q r syri^{ch} p^{ch} arm 54 αὐτῶν]
+ οι ἄνδρες του τοπου εκεινου (και) AGΔ(Φ) 1 13 28 33 (69) (604) 1071 (2^{pe}) al^{nona} c
arm (syri^{ch}) 55 περιδραμοντες (om και seq) ANXΓΠ al^{pl} | χωραν NBLΔ 33
me] περιχωρον ADNΧΓΠΣΦ min^{pl} vg syri^{ch} arm | κραβακτοις N κραβατοις F*ΧΔ
κραββατοις B*ΕΗ | οπου ηκουον] ηκουσθη N περιεφερον γαρ αυτοις ο. αν ηκουσαν
D a (b f i q) aeth | οτι εστιν] τον ιν ειναι D a ff ο. εκει εστιν ANXΓΠΣΦ al min^{pl}
syri^{ch} me arm 56 αν ABDLNΠ] εαν NXΓΑ

while the scene of the miracle was little more than a waste of pasture dotted with an occasional village or homestead, the plain to which He had now come was densely populated. The retirement and rest He had sought were at an end, as soon as He was seen on the beach of Genesaret.

προσωρμίσθησαν] Vg. *adplicuerunt*; they brought the boat to her moorings, casting anchor, or lashing her to a post on the shore. The word is ἄπ. λεγ. in Biblical Greek, but both act. and mid. are classical, and there are examples of the 1st aor. pass. in a middle sense in late writers, e.g. Aelian and Dio Cassius.

54. εὐθὺς ἐπιγινόντες αὐτόν] It must have been early and hardly daylight (comp. vi. 48 with Jo. vi. 21); yet, as on the previous day when He left the neighbourhood of Capernaum (v. 33), there were people about who recognised Him and spread the news. For ἐπιγινώσκειν in the sense of personal recognition cf. Mt. xvii. 12, Lc. xxiv. 16, 31, Acts iv. 13.

55. περιέδραμον ὅλην τὴν χώραν] Mt. τὴν περίχωρον: the news was hastily carried round to all parts of the plain. Περιτρέχειν is ἄπ. λεγ. in the N. T.; but occurs in the LXX. (Amos viii. 12, Jer. v. 1, = 𐤒𐤓𐤕).

Here it vividly depicts the circulation of the tidings throughout the *Ghuseir*. As the result, there came from every quarter streams of people bringing their sick for healing. For περιφέρειν see 2 Cor. iv. 10. With περιέδραμον...ἤρξαντο περιφέρειν comp. Mt.'s tamer ἀπέστειλαν...προσηνεγκαν. The sick were carried on their pallets (ἐπὶ τοῖς κραβάττοις: Mc. only, see note on ii. 4); the course of the bearers was shaped by the reports that reached them from time to time as to the Lord's movements (ὅπου ἤκουον ὅτι ἔστιν). Ἔστιν, the present, as if one caught the reply of those of whom inquiry was made: 'he is here,' or 'there.'

56. ὅπου ἂν εἰσεπορεύετο κτλ.] Whenever in His progress He entered a village, He found the sick laid in the open spaces ready for His healing. In strictness ἀγοραί would exist only in the towns, at Magdala and Capernaum and Chorazin and Bethsaida; but the word is apparently used here loosely to include other open spaces. Ἐν ταῖς πλατείαις (D), Vg. *in plateis*, which is followed by all the English versions except R.V., is perhaps from Acts iv. 15. Πόλεις and κῶμαι are classed together in Mt. x. 11, Lc. viii. 1, xiii. 22, κῶμαι and ἀγοραί in vi. 36, Lc. ix. 12: the combination of the three covers every collection of dwellings large and

χερσίν, τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἀνίπτοις, ἐσθίουσιν τοὺς ἄρτους
—³οἱ γὰρ Φαρισαῖοι καὶ πάντες οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι ἐὰν μὴ 3 § W^a

2 τοὺς (om τοὺς AΧΠ al) ἄρτους] + ἐμεψάντο KMNSUΠΣΦ al min^a κατεγνώσαν
D vitasperaverunt latⁱvi^o (syrrⁱ pesh^{hel} arm)

lemard on Mt. xv. 11), cf. 4 Macc. vii. 6 γαστέρα ἐκοινώσας (N: A, ἐκοινώησας) μεροφαγία; in the N.T., outside this context, κοινός is similarly used in Acts x. 14, 28, xi. 8, Rom. xiv. 14, Heb. x. 29, Apoc. xxi. 27, and κοινοῦν or κοινοῦσθαι (mid. and pass.) in Acts x. 15, xi. 9, xxi. 28, Heb. ix. 13. This use of κοινός corresponds to the Rabbinic לִיחַ, מְלִיחַ (Edersheim, ii. 9 n.); the κοινόν is the opposite of the ἄγιον or καθαρὸν (Westcott on Heb. x. 29). Hence Mc.'s explanation, τ. 2. ἀνίπτοις, must be taken to interpret the word only in reference to the particular case; unwashed hands were, for the purpose of eating, κοινά. For τοῦτ' ἔστιν as a formula of interpretation cf. Mt. xxvii. 46, Acts i. 19, Rom. vii. 18, Heb. ii. 14; on the question whether it is to be written as two words see WSchm., p. 37, Blass, *Gr.*, pp. 18, 77. On ἐσθίουσιν τοὺς ἄρτους (τὸν ἄρτον, v. 5) see Dalman, *Worte*, p. 92.

3—4. Another apparently editorial note. There is no trace of it in Mt. Cf. Zahn, *Einleitung*, ii. p. 241.

3. οἱ γὰρ Φ. καὶ πάντες οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι] Except in the phrase ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων (xv. 2 ff.), οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι is used by Mc. here only; in Mt. with the same exception it is limited to xxviii. 15, and in Lc. to vii. 3, xxiii. 51. On Jo.'s use of the term see Westcott's *St John*, Intr. p. lx; οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι are in the Fourth Gospel the opposite of the ὄχλος: "as 'the multitude' reflect the spirit of Galilee, 'the Jews' reflect the spirit of Jerusalem"; they are "the representatives of the narrow finality of Judaism." In some such limited sense the term is probably used here by Mc. and Mt.; "the Jews"

who "all" hold the tradition of the Elders are not the masses, but the strict and orthodox minority who supported the Scribes. Yet ceremonial purification was usual in religious households (cf. Westcott on Jo. ii. 6), and the Lord had probably conformed to it at Nazareth; He resists merely the attempt to enforce it as an essential (Hort, *Jud. Chr.*, p. 29 f.). On the origin and extent of these practices see Schürer II. ii. p. 106 ff.

ἐὰν μὴ πυγμῇ νίψωνται τὰς χ. Πυγμῇ (Exod. xxi. 18, Isa. lviii. 4, = הִלְכָּהּ) is the closed hand, the fist—σύγκλεισις δακτύλων, Suid.; cf. Pind. *Ol.* 7. 39, πυγμῇ νικήσαντα. The word is used in late Gk. for the length of the arm between the fist and the elbow; hence Euth. and Thpht. interpret here ἄχρι ἀγκῶνος, i.e. thrusting the arm into the water up to the elbow. Cf. J. Lightfoot *ad l.*, and Edersheim, who renders פְּרָשְׁתָּ יָדְךָ, "to the wrist"; but it is difficult to see how πυγμῇ can be made to bear the meaning of ἕως τῆς πυγμῆς. The reading πυκνά (Vg. *crebro*, Wycliffe and the other English versions exc. R.V., "oft") may be a gloss borrowed perhaps from Lc. v. 33, if it be not due to corruption (cf. πύκμη, D); the rendering of the Pesh. (ܩܡܠܐ, i.e. ἐπιμελῶς, see Lc. xv. 8) is another gloss which we have no means of verifying (see however Morison, *St Mark*, *ad l.*); for the marginal gloss in Syr.^{hal} see Field (*Notes*, p. 30 f.), who renders it ἀποκαλύζοντες τῇ ὕδατι τοὺς δακτύλους αὐτῶν. On the whole it is perhaps best to take πυγμῇ literally, 'with the fist,' i.e. either with the hand held out with clenched fingers while the attendant pours

πυγμῇ νίψωνται τὰς χεῖρας οὐκ ἐσθίουσιν, κρατοῦντες
 ¶ W^a 4 τὴν παράδοσιν τῶν πρεσβυτέρων. 4 καὶ ἅπ' ἀγορᾶς

3 πυγμῇ AB (D πυκμῇ) LNW^aXIΠEΦ al min^{con}vid pugillo effiqz (momento a subinde b primo d) arm Or] πυκνα N vg me go diligenter syrr^{guth} hol (xxx) om Δ syr^{am} | οὐκ ἐσθ.] + (τῶν) ἀρτῶν D(M³) al a b c f i syr^{am} arm 4 απ αγορας] + σταν ελθουσιν D a b c f i l r (arm)

water over it (2 Kings iii. 11); or as Meyer-Weiss explains, "so dass sie die geballte Faust in die hohle Hand stecken, erstere in der letzteren reiben und drehen." In the first case the dat. is modal, in the second instrumental. A possible alternative is to treat πυγμῇ as the dat. of measure—'by elbow-length' (see above). But it must be confessed that no explanation hitherto offered is wholly satisfactory.

Νίπτειν, νίπτεσθαι are used of the feet (Gen. xviii. 4, 2 Regn. xi. 8, Jo. xiii. 5 ff., 1 Tim. v. 10), the hands (Exod. xxx. 19 ff., Lev. xv. 11, Ps. xxv. (xxvi.) 6), the face (Mt. vi. 17, Jo. ix. 7 ff.), in contrast to λούεσθαι, to bathe the whole body: cf. Jo. xiii. 10, ὁ λελουμένος οὐκ ἔχει χεῖρας εἰ μὴ τοὺς πόδας νίψασθαι.

κρατοῦντες τὴν παράδοσιν τῶν πρεσβυτέρων] Cf. Joseph. ant. xiii. 10. 6, νόμιμα πολλά τινα παρέδοσαν τῷ δήμῳ οἱ Φαρισαῖοι ἐκ πατέρων διαδοχῆς ἅπερ οὐκ ἀναγέγραπται ἐν τοῖς Μωυσέως νόμοις. The rule, at least in its details, belonged not to the Torah, but to the Qabbalah (Taylor, *Pirge Aboth*, pp. 120, 128), and to its non-canonical part (Edersheim, ii. p. 9). The Elders (בְּרֵייתִין) are here of course not the officers of the synagogue or members of the Sanhedrin, but such great teachers as Hillel and Shammai, or the scribes of former generations (cf. Heb. xi. 2, where οἱ πρ.=οἱ πατέρες, i. 1), perhaps especially the members of the 'Great Synagogue,' see *Aboth*, i. 1 ff., and Dr Taylor's account, p. 124; the παράδοσις τ. πρ. is the sum of the παραδόσεις πατρικαί (Gal. i. 14) after-

wards embodied in the Mishnah, which every Pharisee and disciple of the Pharisees sought to keep inviolate. On St Paul's attitude with regard to tradition cf. Hort, *Jud. Chr.*, p. 118, and cf. Lightfoot on 2 Th. ii. 15. For κρατεῖν παράδοσιν see 2 Th. 1c., and cf. κρατεῖν διδασκίαν, Apoc. ii. 14, 15, or with the gen., κρ. ὁμολογίας, Heb. iv. 14, where see Westcott's note. The affection with which even the Egyptian Jews in the second century before Christ clung to a similar tradition is illustrated in the Sibyllines, iii. 591 sq., ἀλλὰ μὲν αἰρούσιν πρὸς οὐρανὸν ὀλένας ἀγνὰς | ὄρθιοι ἐξ εὐνῆς δαί χεῖρας ἀγρίζουσες | ὕδατι. See J. Lightfoot on Mt. xv. 2 ff., and especially Edersheim, *Life*, ii. p. 9 ff.

4. καὶ ἅπ' ἀγορᾶς κτλ.] After mingling with men of all sorts in the open market, they purified the whole person before taking food. The Apostles had been ἐν ταῖς ἀγοραῖς (vi. 56), jostled by a mixed crowd, yet they had not even washed their hands. ἅπ' ἀγορᾶς, Vg. a foro, 'after market'; a pregnant construction, see WM., p. 776 n., and cf. Theophrast. *char.* 16, περιπρανάμενος ἀπὸ ἱεροῦ. The purification was effected by sprinkling (cf. the ὕδωρ βάπτισμῳ of Num. xix. 9 ff., and the metaphorical use of the verb and substantive in Ps. l. (li.) 7, Zach. xiii. 1, Heb. x. 22, Apoc. xix. 13), or, according to the alternative reading (see vv. 11), by dipping (cf. 4 Regn. v. 14, Judith xii. 7). But βαπτίζονται suggests a standard which is Essene rather than Pharisaic, unless, as J. Lightfoot suggests, an immersion of the hands only is intended. Cf. how-

ἐὰν μὴ ῥαντίσωνται οὐκ ἐσθίουσιν, καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ
ἐστὶν ἃ παρέλαβον κρατεῖν,[†] βαπτισμοὺς ποτηρίων ¶ N
καὶ ξεστῶν καὶ χαλκίων. ⁵καὶ ἐπερωτῶσιν αὐτὸν 5

4 ραντίσωνται NB 40 53 71 86 237 240 244 259 Euth] βαπτίζονται (-σονται, -ζονται, -ζονται) ADEFGHKLMNSUVXΓΔΠΣΦ latt syrr arm Or | α παρέλαβον] απερ ελαβον B | κρατειν] τηρειν D servare latt^{tr}pt | και χαλκίων (-κίων AL min^{mt}mu)] om syrr^{dm} + και κλίων ADXΓΠΣΦ al min^{pl} latt syrr^{tr}h^{hol} go arm Or (om MBLA min^{tr}pt^{tr}pt^{tr} syrr^{dm} me) 5 και 1^o επετα A^{om} XΓΠΣ(Φ) al min^{pl} syrr^(dm)h^{hol} go arm επετα και Δ

ever Justin, *dial.* 46, where Trypho mentions among ordinary Jewish practices τὸ βαπτίζεσθαι ἀνάμενόν τινος ὡς ἀππηγόρευται ὑπὸ Μωσέως.

ἄλλα πολλὰ] i.e. in the way of lustration or ceremonial purification, besides the purification of the person. For παραλαβεῖν as the correlative of παραδύναμι see 1 Cor. xv. 1, 3, 2 Thess. iii. 6: κρατεῖν is the inf. of purpose (Burton, § 366), cf. WM., p. 401.

Βαπτισμοὺς ποτηρίων κτλ.] Cf. Heb. ix. 10, διαφόροις βαπτισμοῖς, on which see Westcott's note; the word does not occur in the O.T., but βαπτίζεσθαι ἀπὸ νεκροῦ is used in Sir. xxxi. (xxxiv.) 30 in reference to the law of Num. xix. For Talmudic directions as to the dipping of vessels see *Chagigah* (ed. Streane, p. 115 ff.). The vessels specified are (1) ποτήρια, ordinary drinking cups (cf. ix. 41, xiv. 23, Lc. xi. 39), whether of earthenware or metal (Esth. i. 7, Apoc. xvii. 4), (2) ξέσται, Vg. *urcei*, pitchers or ewers, possibly of wood (Lev. xv. 12) or of stone (Jo. ii. 6, λίθιναι ὑδρίαι), (3) χαλκία, vessels of brass or copper, as pots used in cooking (1 Regn. ii. 14, 2 Chron. xxxv. 13, 1 Esdr. i. 12). Ξέστης (*sextarius*) occurs in two mss. of Lev. xiv. 10 (see Hastings, *D. B.* iv., art. *Weights*) and in Joseph. *ant.* viii. 2. 9 (ὁ δὲ βάρος δύναται ξέστας ἐβδομήκοντα δύο) as a measure; the word passed into Rabbinic (קפץ). The Western addition καὶ κλίων (vv. 11.) is interesting and possibly genuine, though βαπτισμοὺς...κλίων seems an incongruous

combination; the mention of κλίων (whether 'beds' or *triclina*) may have been suggested by the legislation of Lev. xv. See WH., *Notes*, p. 25.

5. καὶ ἐπερωτῶσιν αὐτόν] The sentence broken off at the end of v. 2 is resumed, but καὶ is repeated in forgetfulness that καὶ ἰδόντες remains without a finite verb. The R.T. gets rid of the anacoluthon by adding ἐμέμφαντο to v. 2 (Vg. *cum vidissent... vituperaverunt*). Ἐπερωτῶν, *supra* v. 9; cf. vii. 17, viii. 23, &c. The word does not imply hostility, but the question itself leaves no doubt of the attitude of those who put it; cf. ii. 18, 24. The Pharisees and the Scribes (οἱ Φ. καὶ οἱ γρ.) are distinguished as in v. 1; they formed on this occasion two parties, distinct though allied. Περιπατεῖν, here only in the Synoptic Gospels in the ethical sense, which is fairly common in St. John (viii. 12, xii. 35 bis, 1 Jo. i. 6, &c.), and frequent in St. Paul; the idea is found in the O.T., see Gen. v. 22 (where for the LXX. εὐηρέστησεν τῷ θεῷ, Aq. renders literally περιπάτει σὺν τῷ θ.), Prov. viii. 20, Eccl. xi. 9. For περιπ. κατὰ (πῶς) see Rom. viii. 4, xiv. 15, 2 Cor. x. 2, 3, Eph. ii. 2; κατὰ indicates conformity with a rule or standard, WM., p. 500. The standard maintained by the Scribes was that of the Halachah (הלכה, the rule by which men must 'walk'). Mt., less idiomatically, παραβαίνουσιν τ. παράδοσιν. For τ. παράδοσιν τ. πρ. see note on v. 3.

οἱ Φαρισαῖοι καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς Διὰ τί οὐ περιπατοῦσιν οἱ μαθηταί σου κατὰ τὴν παράδοσιν τῶν πρεσβυτέρων, ἀλλὰ κοιναῖς χερσὶν ἐσθίουσιν τὸν ἄρτον; ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Καλῶς ἐπροφήτευσεν Ἡσαίας περὶ ὑμῶν τῶν ὑποκριτῶν ὡς γέγραπται ὅτι

5 om και οι γραμμ. Δ | κοινας N*BD 1 28 33 118 209 604 2^o a1q vg me arm] αριπτας N²A ALXΓΔΠΣΦ al min¹ b c ff syt go | χερσιν] pr ταις D 28 6 o δε] + αποκριθεις ADXΓΠ al min¹ latt syt² arm go | καλως] pr οτι ADXΓΠ al min¹ | ἐπροφήτευσεν NB*DLΔ 1 13 33 124 346 1071] προσφ. AB*ΧΠΕΣΦ al min¹ | om των υποκρ. syt² | ως γεγραπται] και ειπεν D ως ειπεν 1 2^o arm λεγων 604 eff i qm dixit a b | om οτι ADXΓΔΠ al min¹ om¹ vid

ἀλλὰ κοιναῖς κτλ.] Mt. paraphrases, οὐ γὰρ νίπτονται τὰς χεῖρας ὅταν ἄρτον ἐσθίωσιν. Mc., after the explanation of vv. 2, 3, is able to give the words as they were uttered. Τὸν ἄρτον=τοὺς ἄρτους, v. 2; for the sing. with art. cf. Jo. vi. 23; φαγεῖν ἄρτον (ϞϞζ ϛϛϛ) is usual, but the article points to what is passing before the eyes.

6. ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς κτλ.] The time had come for plain speaking, for the Scribes had called attention to the very heart of the controversy between Jesus and themselves. The answer consists of two parts, (a) vv. 6—8, (b) 9—13; Mt. has both, but inverts the order—perhaps rightly, for the sharp retort διὰ τί καὶ ὑμεῖς... is lost in Mc., and the stern ὑποκριταί seems to come better after the exposure of their inconsistency than at the outset.

καλῶς ἐπροφήτ. Ἡσαίας περὶ ὑμῶν] I.e. 'Isaiah's denunciation of Israel in his own day is admirably adapted to your case.' For this sense of καλῶς cf. xii. 32 (where it is followed by ἐπ' ἀληθείας), Jo. iv. 17, viii. 48, xiii. 13, and see Schöttgen *ad l.*; for προφητεύειν περὶ with gen., 1 Pet. i. 10, other constructions are πρ. ἐπὶ with acc. (Am. vii. 15, 16, Jer. xxxii. 16 (xxv. 30)), πρ. τινί (Jude 14); on the position of the augment (ἐπροφ.) cf. WSchm., p. 102.

τῶν ὑποκριτῶν] The charge of 'hy-

pocrisy' is here for the first time directly laid at the door of the Scribes; yet see Mt. vi. 2, 5, 15, vii. 5. Ὑποκριτής=ϩϛϛ occurs in Job xxxiv. 30, xxxvi. 13 (lxx.), and in Job xx. 5 (Aq.). In the Psa. of Solomon ὑπόκρισις is a charge constantly brought against the Sadducees by the Pharisaic author, e.g. iv. 7, ἐξ-άραι ὁ θεὸς τοὺς ἐν ὑποκρίσει ζῶντας μετὰ ὁσίων (see Ryle and James, *ad l.*). The Scribes may well have been startled to hear the reproach cast back upon themselves.

ὡς γέγραπται ὅτι.] Cf. καθὼς γέγραμ., i. 2 (note), and for ὅτι as introducing a citation see ii. 17. The passage quoted is Isa. xxix. 13. In the quotation Mt. and Mc. agree, whilst both differ from the lxx. in two points. (1) The lxx. gives (with M.T.): ἐγγίξει μοι ὁ λαὸς οὗτος ἐν τῷ στόματι αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐν τοῖς χεῖλεσιν αὐτῶν τιμῶσιν με (B), or in the shorter text of KA, ἐγγ. μοι ὁ λ. οὗτος, ἐν τοῖς χ. αὐτῶν τιμῶσιν με: in Mt., Mc. the sentence is abbreviated still further. (2) The lxx. has: διδάσκοντες ἐντάλματα ἀνθρώπων καὶ διδασκαλίας. Here there is no important variant in the mss., yet Mt., Mc. omit καὶ and place διδασκαλίας before ἐντ., without approaching nearer to the M.T. which gives (R.V.) "their fear of me is a commandment of men which hath been taught them" (cf. Aq. Symm. Th., ἐγένετο τὸ

Ὁ λαὸς οὗτος τοῖς χεῖλεσίν με τιμᾶ, ἡ δὲ καρδία αὐτῶν ὁρόρω ἀπέχει ἀπ' ἐμοῦ· ἡ μάτην δὲ σέβονται 7 § W^a με, διδάσκοντες διδασκαλίας ἐντάλματα ἀνθρώπων.
 ὁ ἀφέντες τὴν ἐντολὴν τοῦ θεοῦ κρατεῖτε τὴν παρά- 8
 δοσιν τῶν ἀνθρώπων. 9 καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς Καλῶς 9 ¶ W^a

6 ο λαος ουτος BD befiq vg] ουτ. ο λ. KALXΓAP al | τιμα] αγαπα D a b c (cf. Clem-Al) τιμα και αγαπα aesth | απεχει] απεστηκεν D απειστω L 2^{mo} εστιν Clem-Al² est latt¹ Clem-R Clem-Al¹ απειστη Δ 7 ενταλματα] pr και a o f (vg) | ανθρωπων] + βαπτισμους ξεστων και ποτηριων και αλλα παρομοια α ποιειται τοιαυτα πολλα D 8 totum versum om syriac | αφεντες] + γαρ AΧΓΠΣΦ al min¹ f vg syrt go | ανθρωπων] + βαπτ. ξεστ. κ. ποτ. κ. αλλα (om αλλα A al² ^{2mo}) παρ. τοιαυτα πολλα ποιειτε (A)(F)(W^a)XΓΠΣΦ al min¹ f vg syrt go arm aesth 9 om και ελ. αυτ. 28 syriac

φοβεῖσθαι αὐτοὺς ἐμὲ ἐντολὴ ἀνθρώπων διδακτῇ). St Paul (Col. ii. 22) seems to follow the LXX; Justin has both forms (*dial.* 78, 140, see Resch, *Paralipomena*, p. 170). The facts are perplexing, but a solution is perhaps to be sought in the direction to which reference has been made in the note on i. 2; see Hatch, *Essays*, p. 117 f. The readings of D and some of the Old Latin texts are interesting: see vv. 11; with ἀγαπᾷ cf. Ps. lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 36. On the readings of Clement of Rome see *Intr. to O.T. in Greek*, p. 408, and on those of Clement of Alexandria, Barnard, *Biblical Text of Clement*, p. 30 f.

7. μάτην δὲ σέβονται με κτλ.] Μάτην δὲ represents ἰηλ, which the LXX read in place of M.T. ἰηλ; see Nestle in *Exp. T.* xi. p. 330 f. The fruitlessness of the Pharisaic religion was due to its self-imposed and external character. Διδασκαλία, a rare word in Biblical Gk. (Prov.¹ Sir.³ Rom.² Eph.¹ Col.¹), except in the Pastoral Epp. (1 Tim.³ 2 Tim.³ Tit.⁴), is a doctrine, a definite piece or course of instruction, as contrasted with διδαχῇ, which is properly an act or line of teaching (i. 22, 27, iv. 2), though διδαχῇ sometimes (Rom. vi. 17, xvi. 17) is used in a sense scarcely distinguishable from διδασκαλία. The two words may be

studied in juxtaposition in Tit. i. 9 (see Hort, *Ecclesia*, p. 191). Ἐντάλματα is in apposition to διδ., 'inasmuch as they teach doctrines (which are) commandments of men'; cf. vi. 43, ἦσαν κλάσματα... πληρώματα (WM., p. 664 f.). The pl. perhaps points to the multiplicity of the details, and the absence of an underlying principle: contrast ἐντολῇ, v. 8 (note), and cf. Tit. i. 14, ἐντολαὶ ἀνθρώπων.

8. ἀφέντες τὴν ἐντολὴν κτλ.] Perhaps a doublet of v. 9; Mt. has another form of the saying, corresponding more nearly with the next verse. The Law of God (ἡ ἐντολὴ, Pa. cxviii. (cxix.) 96, cf. 1 Tim. vi. 14, 2 Pet. ii. 21, iii. 2) is regarded as an unit; ἐντολῇ is properly a single commandment, but seems to be here used in opposition to ἐντάλματα (v. 7) for the Law as a whole, the manifold expression of the one principle of love (Rom. xiii. 8 ff., Gal. v. 14). The ἐντολῇ is here the Torah as contrasted with the Halachah. Τοῦ θεοῦ... τῶν ἀνθρώπων: the Elders were but ὈΨῆ (Isa. l.c.); the Torah was, as the Scribes themselves believed, of God. A like claim is made in the Talmud for the oral tradition (cf. Taylor, *Abot*, p. 119 ff., Streane, *Chagigah*, p. vi.), but this does not seem to have been openly maintained in our Lord's time.

ἀθετεῖτε τὴν ἐντολὴν τοῦ θεοῦ, ἵνα τὴν παράδοσιν
 10 ὑμῶν τηρήσῃτε. ¹⁰ Μωσῆς γὰρ εἶπεν Τίμα τὸν
 πατέρα σου καὶ τὴν μητέρα σου· καὶ Ὁ κακολογῶν
 11 πατέρα ἢ μητέρα θανάτῳ τελευτάτω· ¹¹ ὑμεῖς δὲ
 λέγετε Ἐὰν εἴπῃ ἄνθρωπος τῷ πατρὶ ἢ τῇ μητρὶ
 Κορβάν (ὃ ἐστὶν Δῶρον), ὃ ἐὰν ἐξ ἐμοῦ ὠφεληθῇς,

9 ἐντολὴν] βουλὴν Δ | τηρήσῃτε (τηρήτε B)] στήσῃτε D 1 28 209 2^o *statuatis lat^{re}*
 syriac¹ *arm go¹id Cyp¹* 10 Μωσῆς ALXΓ al min¹ 11 εἰπ] ος αν Δ 33 |
 om ἄνθρωπος 33 ο ἀνθρ. 1071

9. καλῶς ἀθετεῖτε κτλ.] Καλῶς is in part ironical (cf. Jo. iv. 17), but see v. 7. For ἀθετεῖν see vi. 26; and for the sense it bears here (nullify, evacuate, reduce to a dead letter) cf. Isa. xxiv. 16 (οὐαὶ τοῖς ἀθετούσιν· οἱ ἀθετοῦντες τὸν νόμον), Gal. iii. 15 (ἀθ. διαθήκην), Heb. x. 28 (ἀθ. νόμον Μωσέως). The oral law was professedly a 'fence' to the written law; in practice it took its place and even reversed its decisions. When the two were in competition, the tradition was preferred: cf. the frank saying of R. Jochanan quoted by Dr Taylor *l.c.*, "words of Soferim...are more beloved than words of Torah." With the 'Western' reading στήσῃτε cf. Exod. vi. 4, 2 Esdr. xix. 8, Heb. x. 9.

10. Μωσῆς γὰρ εἶπεν κτλ.] An instance of the tendency censured in v. 9. Mt. ὁ γὰρ θεὸς εἶπεν. The first citation is from the Divine Ten Words, incorporated in 'Moses,' i.e. the Pentateuch; cf. 2 Cor. iii. 15, ἥνικα ἂν ἀναγινώσκηται Μωσῆς. The passages, which follow the LXX. with some slight variations, are from Exod. xx. 12 (Deut. v. 16), xxi. 16 (17); cf. Victor: ἐκ δύο νομίμων ἀπαιτεῖ τὴν εἰς γονίας τιμὴν κατὰ βούλησιν θεοῦ, ἐνδὲ μὲν τοῦ κελεύοντος οὕτω ποιῶν, ἑτέρου δὲ τοῦ τιμωρουμένου τὸν ἐναντίως ποιῶντα. In the second passage ὁ κακολογῶν (ἄνθρωπος) is scarcely (as Vg., Wycliffe, and the other English versions, exc. R.V.) 'he that curseth';

though לָרָצָה has this meaning (e.g. in 1 Regn. xvii. 43 where the LXX. renders κατηράσατο), yet in Deut. xxvii. 16, which closely corresponds with Exod. xxi. 16, לָרָצָה is represented by ὁ ἀτιμάζων (cf. Guillemand on Mt. xv. 4). The correction is clearly important in view of the Lord's argument. Θανάτῳ τελευτάτω (Mc. Mt.) = θάνατος θάνατος; so codd. AF in Exod. xxi. 16 (17), where cod. B has τελευτήσῃ θ.

11. ὑμεῖς δὲ λέγετε κτλ.] You (emph.) set yourselves against Moses (cf. Jo. v. 45 ff.), for your tradition (v. 9) permits, and under certain circumstances requires, a son to dishonour his parents. Ἐὰν εἴπῃ ἄνθρ., 'suppose a man shall say,' Mt. ὅς ἂν εἴπῃ. The apodosis would naturally be, as in Mt., οὐ μὴ τιμῇσιν (see Burton, § 260), but Mc. cuts the sentence short in order to proceed with the Lord's comment on the rule (οὐκέτι ἀφίετε κτλ., v. 12).

κορβάν (ὃ ἐστὶν δῶρον)] Another Marcan Aramaism (but see Dalman, *Gt.* p. 139 n.), with its explanatory Greek; cf. v. 41. Δῶρον represents יָדָה Lev.³⁵, Num.³⁰, 2 Esdr.¹ (יָדָה); the transliteration does not occur in the LXX. or apparently in the later Gk. versions of the O.T., or again in the N.T., but cf. Joseph. *ant.* iv. 4. 4, κορβάν...δῶρον δὲ τοῦτο σημαίνει κατὰ Ἑλλήνων γλῶσσαν: c. *Ap.* i. 167, τὸν καλούμενον ὄρκον κορβάν (citing Theo-

¹² οὐκέτι ἀφίετε αὐτὸν οὐδὲν ποιῆσαι τῷ πατρὶ ἢ τῇ μητρὶ, ¹³ ἀκυροῦντες τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ τῇ παρα- 13 § n

12 ουκετι] pr και ΑΧΓΠΣΦ al min^a f vg syrt arm go pr om L | om τῷ πατρὶ η τῇ μητρὶ Δ | τῷ πατρὶ]+αὐτον ΑΧΠ al min^a | τῇ μητρὶ]+αὐτον ΑΧΓΠ al min^a 13 τῶν λόγων] τὴν ἐντολὴν I | τῇ παραδοσὶς ὑμῶν]+τῇ μωρα Da b e f f i n g syrt^{al}(ms) δια τῇ παραδοσὶς ὑμ. 1071

phrastus). A *gorban* is a consecrated gift; the Temple treasury is called *κορβανῶς* in Mt. xxvii. 6, Joseph. *B. J.* ii. 9. 4: cf. Cyprian, *de op. et el.* 15, "Dominicum celebrare te credis quae corban omnino non respicis?" In Syriac ܩܪܒܢ is the Eucharist itself, as the Christian offering. The Scribes held that the mere act of declaring any property to be *gorban* alienated it from the service of the person addressed; cf. Eidersheim, *Life*, ii. p. 19: "it must not be thought that the pronunciation of the votive word *gorban*...necessarily dedicated a thing to the Temple; the meaning might be that in regard to the person or persons named the thing [so] termed was to be considered as if it were *gorban*, laid on the altar and put entirely out of their reach." A son who took this way of relieving himself from the support of a father or mother was not only justified in his unfilial conduct, but actually prohibited from returning to his duty. Victor: εἴ τις ἀτιμία γονέων θυσίαν ὑπόσχοιτο, λέγων θεῷ ποιήσιν δῶρα καὶ θυσίας ἃ πατρὶ παρέχειν ὀφείλει, τοῦτο[ν] λέγετε μηδὲ ἐξεῖναι τιμῆσαι τὸν πατέρα. Origen (*in Matt.* t. xi. 9) mentions a somewhat similar case which had been reported to him by a Jew: εἰς θ' ὅτε, φησὶν, οἱ δανεισταὶ δυστραπέλοισι περιπίπτοντες χρεώσταις δὲ δυναμένοις μὲν μὴ βουλομένοις δὲ ἀποδιδόναι τὸ χρέος ἀντίθεσαν τὸ ὀφειλόμενον εἰς τὸν τῶν πενήτων λόγον—a proceeding which prevented the debtor's escape. For ὠφελείσθαι, pass., see v. 26, Heb. xiii. 9; ἐκ points to the source of the expected profit, cf. WM., p. 458. The Vg. gives the general sense of ὁ ἐὰν ἐξ ἐμοῦ ὠφε-

ληθῆς—quodcumque ex me tibi profuerit; cf. Euth.: ἀφίεσθαι τῷ θεῷ ὃ ἐν ἐξ ἐμοῦ κερδανέει. The son speaks from the parent's point of view, which regards his support as practically secure: 'the assistance which thou lookest to receive from me is now irrevocably alienated.' For the Rabbinical *formulae* see J. Lightfoot and Schöttgen *ad l.*

12. οὐκέτι ἀφίετε κτλ.] Mt. οὐ μὴ τιμήσει: see last note. Origen: τῆς πρὸς τοὺς γονεῖς τιμῆς μέρος ἦν καὶ τὸ κοινωκεῖν αὐτοῖς τῶν βιωτικῶν χρειῶν. Comp. the English Ch. catechism: "my duty is...to love, honour, and succour my father and mother." In illustration of this use of *τιμῆν* Jerome produces 1 Tim. v. 3, 17; cf. Theod. Mops. *ad l.*: "honora, hoc est, diligentiam illis adhibe." With οὐκέτι οὐδὲν cf. v. 3, ix. 8, xii. 34, xiv. 25, xv. 5. The ὁ ἐὰν of v. 11 excludes in the hypothetical case all hope of material assistance from the moment the *gorban* is uttered. Ποιεῖν τί τινα, sc. ἀγαθόν, cf. v. 19, 20; the phrase may have, as in English, an opposite sense, cf. ix. 13. Thpht. points out that the Scribes may have often been not disinterested in their judgement: αὐτοὶ δὲ τὰ ἀφαιρωθέντα καθήσθιον (cf. xii. 40).

13. ἀκυροῦντες κτλ.] 'Ακυροῦν is stronger than ἀθετεῖν v. 9; but he who habitually ἀθετεῖ, practically ἀκυροῖ, invalidates and, so far as in him lies, repeals a law. The distinction is well seen in Gal. iii. 15, 17, κεκυρωμένην διαθήκην οὐδεὶς ἀθετεῖ...νόμος οὐκ ἀκυροῖ. Cf. ἀκυρον ποιεῖν in Prov. i. 25 (= 579), v. 7 (= 710): ἀκυροῦν occurs in 1 Eedr., 1, 4 Macc., and is

δόσει ὑμῶν ἢ παρεδώκατε· καὶ παρόμοια τοιαῦτα
πολλὰ ποιεῖτε.

14 ¹⁴ Καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος πάλιν τὸν ὄχλον ἔλεγεν
15 αὐτοῖς Ἀκούσατέ μου πάντες καὶ σύνετε. ¹⁵ οὐδὲν
ἔστιν ἔξωθεν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου εἰσπορευόμενον εἰς αὐτὸν

13 om η παρεδωκατε syri^{ant} ηρ π. 1071 14 παλιν NBDLΔ b ff in q vg syri^{hcl} (mag
me aeth] *παντα* AΧΓΠΣΦ al min¹⁴ f syri^{ant} *peah hel* (text) arm go | ακουσατε BDHL 2^{ro}
a] ¹⁵ ακουετε KAXΓΔΠΣΦ al min¹⁴ | om μου Δ | om παντες NLΔ al me | συνετε
BHLΔ 238] *συνετε* KAXΓΠΣΦ al min¹⁵ ¹⁵ om

fairly common in Aq.; in the N.T. it is limited to the context (Mc. Mt.), and Gal. *la*.

τῇ παραδόσει ὅ. ἢ παρεδώκατε] Apparently the dat. of instrument, but cf. Mt. *διὰ τὴν παράδοσιν*, 'for the sake of your tradition.' For *παραδίδουσι παράδοσιν* see WM., p. 282, and for ἡ, WM., p. 202 f. The 'Western' text glosses again, adding τῇ *μωρᾷ*; see vv. 11. Παρόμοια τοιαῦτα, 'such like things'; the Vg. keeps the tautology, *similia huiusmodi*. Παρόμοιος is ἀπ. λεγ. in Biblical Gk., though frequent in class. and late writers; for its exact meaning cf. Pollux cited by Wetstein: ὁ γὰρ παρόμοιος παρ' ὀλίγον ὁμοίος ἐστίν. Euth. adds the wholesome reflexion: φοβηθῶμεν οὖν καὶ ἡμεῖς, ὁ τοῦ Χριστοῦ λαός, μὴ καὶ καθ' ἡμῶν ταῦτα ῥηθεῖν.

14—23. TEACHING BASED UPON THE QUESTION (Mt. xv. 10—20).

14. καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος πάλιν τὸν ὄχλον] The question of v. 5 had been put and answered at a time of comparative privacy, which the Twelve had used for snatching a hasty meal. But the principle which had been asserted was too important to be dropped. It touched the heart of things, and was necessary for all. For *προσκαλεῖσθαι* see note on iii. 13; πάλιν (omitted by Mt.) points to an unnoticed dispersion of the Genesareth crowd (vi. 55 f.). For *ἀκούσατέ μου* π. καὶ σύνετε Mt. has less pre-

cisely ἀκούετε καὶ συνίετε: cf. WM., p. 393 f., and contrast Mc. iv. 23, ix. 7, Eph. v. 17.

15. οὐδὲν ἔστιν ἔξωθεν κτλ.] A fundamental canon, differentiating the Kingdom of God from Pharisaic Judaism. Victor: ἐντεῦθεν ὁ καιρὸς ἀρχεται νόμος ὁ κατὰ τὸ πνεῦμα. The merely external cannot defile man's spiritual nature (Euth., οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀπτεται τῆς ψυχῆς)—the converse of the principle that the merely external cannot purify it (Mt. xxiii. 25, 26, Heb. ix. 9 ff.). For οὐδὲν ἔξωθεν Mt. substitutes the explanatory οὐ τὸ εἰσπορευόμενον εἰς τὸ στόμα, 'nothing in the way of food'; and similarly to τὰ ἐκπορευόμενα he adds ἐκ τοῦ στόματος. Even when thus limited the canon goes much further than a protest against the unwritten law of Scribism; its logical effect was to abrogate the Levitical distinction of meats clean and unclean. In defence of this distinction the Maccabean heroes had given their lives (1 Macc. i. 62 f., 4 Macc. vii. 6), and a Jewish crowd, even in Galilee, would probably have resented the principle now asserted by the Lord, had they understood it. But it was not understood even by the Apostles until long afterwards, Acts x. 14 ff.; for the time the Lord was content to drop the seed and leave it to germinate. Κοινὸν is used in the N.T. only in the technical sense (v. 2 note), though the Vg., which renders it *coïn-*

ὁ δύναται κοινῶσαι αὐτόν· ἀλλὰ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου
ἐκπορευόμενά ἐστιν τὰ κοινούντα τὸν ἄνθρωπον.
17 καὶ ὅτε εἰσῆλθεν εἰς οἶκον ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου, ἐπη-
ρώτων αὐτόν οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ τὴν παραβολήν.
18 καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς Οὕτως καὶ ὑμεῖς ἀσύνετοί ἐστε; 18
οὐ νοεῖτε ὅτι πᾶν τὸ ἔξωθεν εἰσπορευόμενον εἰς τὸν

15 ο δύναται κοινῶσαι] το κοινῶν B | τα εκ του ανθρ. εκπ. NBDLΔ 33 2^o latt me
go aeth] τα εκπ. ακ αυτου ΑΧΓΠ al syrr^{psmh} hel arm | εστιν 2^o pr εκουα ΑΔΧΓΠΣΦ
al min^l latt | τον ανθρωπον]+(16) ει τις εχει (ο εχων 1071 g) οτα ακουειν ακουετω
ΑΔΧΓΔ^{com}ΣΦ al min^l latt syrr arm go aeth (om NBLΔ* 28 me) 17 οικου] pr
τον ΚΔ min^{psmh} την οικιαν D 2^o al^{psmh} | την παραβολην] περι της παραβολης ΑΧΓΠΣΦ
min^l arm go 18 ου] ουπω ΝLUA 1 604 al^{psmh} f syrr^{hel} (me) | om εξωθεν Δ syrr^{sin} |
om eis τον ανθρ. Ν

quinare in Mt. xv. and on its first occurrence in Mc., retains the O.L. *communicare* (Rönsch, *Itala*, p. 354) throughout the rest of this chapter; cf. the confusion of *κοινωνίας*, *κοινωνήσεως* in the MSS. of 4 Macc. l.c.

ἀλλὰ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου κτλ.] The positive side of the canon; the source of human defilement is internal to the nature of man. 'Ο ἄνθρωπος, as in ii. 27, Jo. ii. 25, 1 Cor. ii. 11, =man, i.e. men regarded as a generic unity. Τὰ κοινούντα on the art. with the predicate see WM., p. 141 f. For v. 16 of the R.T. see vv. 11. It has been introduced as the proper sequel to v. 14; cf. iv. 9.

17. καὶ ὅτε εἰσῆλθεν κτλ.] A third stage in the incident. To the crowd the new law was stated in a parabolic form; to the disciples it is now interpreted (cf. iv. 10 ff., 33 f.). Εἰς οἶκον, whether Simon's house at Capernaum (i. 29, ii. 1, &c.), or the house of some disciple in one of the Gennesaret villages, does not appear; in either case it supplied a temporary rest. For ἀπὸ 'away from' see WM., p. 463. This detail is wanting in Mt., who on the other hand is alone in attributing the question of the disciples to Peter. Whether from his position (πρώτος,

Mt. x. 2) or from natural readiness to speak, St Peter seems to have been the usual spokesman, cf. Mc. viii. 29 ff., ix. 5, x. 28, xi. 21, xiii. 3, Mt. xv. 15, Lc. viii. 45, xxii. 8. With ἐπηρώτων ...τὴν παραβολήν cf. iv. 10; Mt. εἶπεν Φράσον ἡμῖν τὴν π.: the 'parable' is here little more than a proverbial saying, as in Lc. iv. 23. See the conversation which precedes this request in Mt. (xv. 12—14).

18. οὕτως καὶ ὑμεῖς ἀσύνετοί ἐστε;] For οὕτως Mt. has ἀκριν=εἶ: οὕτως is *sic* (Vg.) or *siccine* (Field) rather than *tam*; in Gal. iii. 3, Heb. xii. 21 the juxtaposition of the adv. with the adj. decides for the latter meaning. Καὶ ὑμεῖς, 'ye (emph.) also' (Jo. vi. 68) as well as the crowd (cf. iv. 11). 'Ἀσύνετος looks back to μὴ συνίεναι (Isa. vi. 9, cited Mc. iv. 12): the word occurs also in Rom. i. 21, 31, x. 19. The ἀσύνετος is the man who lacks the discernment (ἡ δὲ σύνεσις κριτική, Arist. *Eth. Nic.* vi. 11, cited by Lightfoot on Col. i. 9) which comes from the due use of the illuminated intelligence; hence he is near of kin to the ἀνόητος (Lc. xxiv. 25, Gal. l.c.; cf. Mc. viii. 17, 2 Tim. ii. 7). Thus ἀσύνετοι prepares for οὐ νοεῖτε which immediately follows (Mt. Mc.).

19 ἄνθρωπον οὐ δύναται αὐτὸν κοινῶσαι, ¹⁹ ὅτι οὐκ εἰσπο-
 ρεύεται αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν καρδίαν ἀλλ' εἰς τὴν κοιλίαν,
 καὶ εἰς τὸν ἀφεδρώνα ἐκπορεύεται;—καθαρίζων πάντα
 20 τὰ βρώματα. ²⁰ ἔλεγεν δὲ ὅτι Τὸ ἐκ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου

18 ου δυναται αυτου κοινωσαι] ου κοινοι των ανθρωπων & συγ^{am} 19 οτι ουκ] ου
 γαρ Dabinq | εισπορευεται] εισερχεται D | οτι εις τ. αφεδρωνα συγ^{am} am | αφεδρωνα]
 οχετος D | εκπορευεται] εκβαλλεται & min^{am} συγ^{am} εξερχεται D | καθαριζων & ABZ
 FGHLXΔ 1 13 28 69 124 1071 2^{ae} al Or] καθαριζων & MUVTHΣΦ min^{al} καθαριζει D
 80 και καθαριζει 2^{ae} am 20 το...εκπορευομενος] quae exeat lat

18—19. οὐ δύναται...ἐκπορεύεται] Mc. only. The words state explicitly the principle involved in v. 15. 'Pollution' (τὸ κοινῶσθαι) in the sense contemplated by the Scribes can be predicated only of that which affects man's moral nature. There was no question between Christ and the Scribes as to external cleanliness, for their censure rested purely on religious grounds. It is therefore of spiritual pollution only that He speaks. The two spheres of human life, the physical and the spiritual, are here distinct; to confuse them, as the Scribes did, is to ignore the commonest facts of daily experience. 'Αφεδρών is the class. ἀφodus or ἀπόπατος, Vg. *secessus*; the word occurs in Biblical Gk. only in this context (Mt. Mc.); the LXX. use ἡ ἀφεδρος in another connexion (Lev. xii. 9), employing λυτρών in this sense (4 Regn. x. 27). Cod. D substitutes ὀχετός in Mc., retaining ἀφ. in Mt.

Origen in Mt. t. xi. 14 has an interesting reference to the Eucharist: καὶ τὸ ἁγιαζόμενον βρῶμα...κατ' αὐτὸ μὲν τὸ ὑλικὸν εἰς τὴν κοιλίαν χωρεῖ, κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἐπιγινωμένην αὐτῷ εὐχὴν...ἀφελίμων γίνεται...οὐχ ἡ ἔλη τοῦ ἄρτου ἀλλ' ὅ ἐπ' αὐτῷ εἰρημένος λόγος ἐστὶν ὁ ἀφελῶν τὸν μὴ ἀναξίως τοῦ κυρίου ἐσθιόντα αὐτόν.

19. καθαρίζων πάντα τὰ βρώματα] A note added by a teacher or editor who has realised that in the preceding words the Lord had really abrogated

the distinction between clean and unclean food. The true reading and interpretation were known to Origen (in Mt. t. xi. 12, κατὰ τὸν Μάρκον ἔλεγε ταῦτα ὁ σωτὴρ καθαρίζων πάντα τὰ βρώματα, δηλῶν ὅτι οὐ κοινούμεθα μὲν ἐσθιόντες ὁ Ἰουδαῖος φασὶ κτλ.), who is followed by Gregory Thaum. and Chrysostom: see Field, *Notes*, p. 32. This interesting reference to the interpretation put upon the Lord's words by the Apostolic age (cf. Acts x. 15 ἂ ὁ θεὸς ἐκαθάρισεν) is lost in the R.T. (see vv. 11). In support of καθαρίζων see Scrivener-Miller, ii. p. 336 f., and for a defence of καθαρίζων Burgon-Miller, *Causes of Corruption*, p. 61 f.; but few students of St Mark will follow Mr Miller in rejecting καθαρίζων on the ground that its distance from λέγει (v. 18) is inconsistent with the style of this Gospel. Field *ad loc.* rightly points to iii. 30 for another instance of a brief explanation parenthetically added by Mc. For the interpretation which the supporters of the R.T. propose to give to καθαρίζων cf. WM., pp. 669, 778; the view that καθαρίζων is a *nom. pendens* in agreement with ὁ ἀφεδρών scarcely calls for consideration.

20. τὸ ἐκ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου κτλ.] See v. 15 b. Mt. narrows the statement (ἐκ τοῦ στόματος for ἐκ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου), and anticipates the explanation (ἐκ τῆς καρδίας ἐξέρχεται). Ἐκεῖνο, 'that,' in contrast with τὰ ἐξωθεν (v. 15); see Blass, *Gr.* p. 172.

ἐκπορευόμενον, ἐκεῖνο κοινοῖ τὸν ἄνθρωπον· ²¹ ἔσωθεν 21 § N
 γὰρ ἐκ τῆς καρδίας τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ διαλογισμοὶ
 οἱ κακοὶ ἐκπορεύονται, πορνεῖαι, κλοπαί, φόνοι,

20 *εκεῖνα* D lat^t 21, 22 *πορνεῖαι κλοπαὶ φονοὶ μοιχεῖαι* MBLA 604 *me aeth*]
πορνεία κλεμματα μοιχεῖαι φονοὶ D *μοιχεῖαι πορνεῖαι φονοὶ κλοπαὶ* ANXΓΠΣΦ d min^a
f vg syri^{ac} bed μοιχ. κλοπ. πορν. φον. a bed f i q μοιχ. πορν. κλοπ. φον. syri^{ac} arm

21—22. ἔσωθεν γὰρ ἐκ τῆς καρδίας κτλ.] "Ἐσωθεν answers to ἔξωθεν (v. 15, 18); for the contrast in this reference see Mt. xxiii. 25, 26 (τὸ ἐντός, τὸ ἐκτός), Lc. xi. 39, 40, 2 Cor. iv. 16 (ὁ ἔξω ἄνθρωπος, ὁ ἔσω). Bede's remark needs modification, but is just on the whole: "animae principale non iuxta Platonem in cerebro, sed iuxta Christum in corde est." For *καρδία* see ii. 6, 8, iii. 5, vi. 52, vii. 6; the seat of the moral nature is in man the source of moral defilement. The Lord states the fact without explaining it; into the question of the origin of evil in man He does not enter. His teaching stands midway between the O.T. doctrine of sin (e.g. Ps. li. 5, Isa. liii. 6, Jer. xvii. 9, cf. Schultz, ii. p. 292 ff.), and the Pauline doctrine (cf. SH., *Romans*, p. 143 ff.). *διαλογισμοί*, thoughts, elsewhere chiefly in Lc. and Paul.

The list of sins which follows is twice as full as in Mt., who, while adding *ψευδομαρτυρίαι*, omits *πλεονεξίαι*, *πονηρίαι*, *δόλος*, *ἀσέλγεια*, *ὀφθαλμὸς πονηρός*, *ὑπερηφανία*, *ἀφροσύνη* (Euth.: ὁ δὲ Μάρκος ἀπαριθμεῖται καὶ ἕτερα, *πλεονεξίαν*, *πονηρίαν*, *δόλον*, *ἀσέλγειαν* κτλ.). Moreover, in those which are common to both the order differs: Mt. seems to follow that of the Decalogue as arranged in the M.T. and in cod. A of the LXX, whilst Mc. is in partial accord with cod. B (οὐ κλέψεις, οὐ φονεύσεις). While both lists begin with the *διαλογισμοί*, in the specification which follows Mt. limits himself to external sins, whilst Mc. passes from these to mental acts or habits (*πλεονεξίαι...ἀφροσύνη*). It

is instructive to compare with both the catalogues of sins in Sap. xiv. 25 f., Rom. i. 29 ff., Gal. v. 20 f., Eph. iv. 31, v. 3 ff., Col. iii. 5 ff., *Didache* 5, *Hermas mand.* viii. 5; cf. Harnack, *T. u. U.* v. 1. p. 86 f. The last two shew the influence of the Gospel lists, whilst Wisdom has possibly suggested some of its details; but in the Pauline passages we strike a new vein; such Gentile sins as *εἰδωλολατρεία*, *φαρμακία*, and such peculiarly Greek vices as *κῶμοι*, *εὐτραπεία*, *ἀσχυρολογία*, are naturally not represented in our Lord's enumeration.

21. οἱ διαλογισμοὶ οἱ κακοί] Mt. *διαλογισμοὶ πονηροί*. The commission of any sin is preceded by a deliberation, however rapid, in the mind of the sinner; cf. ii. 6 ff., Lc. v. 22, Rom. i. 21, James ii. 4. On *διαλ.* see Hatch, *Essays*, p. 8. Οἱ δ., such inward deliberations regarded as a class of mental acts; the addition of οἱ κακοί marks off a part of the class, such as are evil in themselves (*κακοί*), or mischievous in their effects (*πονηροί*)—see Trench, *syn.* xi.

πορνεῖαι κτλ.] The plurals indicate successive acts of sin, as they emerge from the inner source of human corruption; the more subtle tendencies to evil which follow are in the singular (v. 22). Cf. Gal. v. 20 (*ῥλος*, *θυμοί*, the spirit of rivalry, 'outbursts of wrath' (Lightfoot), and see WM., p. 220. *Κλοπαί*: cod. D, *κλέμματα*, cf. Herm. *l.c.* For this combination of sins cf. Hos. iv. 2 *φόνος καὶ κλοπὴ καὶ μοιχεία κέχυνται ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς*.

22 ²²μοιχεΐαι, πλεονεξΐαι, πονηρίαι, δόλος, ἀσέλγεια, ὀφθαλμὸς πονηρός, βλασφημία, ὑπερηφανία, ἀφρο-

22 πλεονεξία δολος πονηρία D | δολοι πονηρμαι ασελγειαι 2^{mo} | δολοι ασελγειαι αηη

22. πλεονεξΐαι] Vg. *avaritias*; rather, impulses or acts of self-seeking. Cf. Plat. *resp.* ii. 359 ο τὴν πλεονεξίαν, ὃ πᾶσα φύσις διώκειν πέφυκεν ὡς ἀγαθόν. This commonest corruption of human nature is not spared by our Lord (Lc. xii. 15), or by St Paul (Col. iii. 5 τὴν πλ. ἥτις ἐστὶν εἰδωλολατρία): the πλεονέκτης is classed by the latter with the πόρνος (1 Cor. v. 10, 11, Eph. v. 5), the κλέπτης, the μέθυσοι (1 Cor. vi. 10), as his vice is here mentioned in the same breath with φόνοι and μοιχεΐαι; see also 2 Pet. ii. 14.

πονηρίαι] Vg. *nequitias*, purposes or acts of malicious wickedness, cf. Mt. xxii. 18, Lc. xi. 39; in Rom. i. 29 πονηρία is in the same company as here (πονηρία πλεονεξία κακία).

δόλος] A besetting sin of Orientals, repeatedly illustrated and condemned in the O.T. (e.g. Gen. xxvii. 35, Deut. xxvii. 24, Ps. ix. 28 (x. 7)), and characteristic of our Lord's opponents (Mc. xiv. 1); its absence was a note of the true Israelite and of Christ Himself (Ps. xxiii. (xxiv.) 4, xxxi. (xxxii.) 2, Jo. i. 48, 1 Pet. ii. 22). It appears in Rom. i. 29, but not in the lists of sins which occur in Epistles addressed to Churches in which Gentiles largely predominated (Gal. Eph. Col.).

ἀσέλγεια] Vg. *impudicitia*. Cf. Gal. v. 20 πορνεία ἀκαθαρσία ἀσέλγεια, on which Lightfoot remarks: "a man may be ἀκάθαρτος and hide his sin; he does not become ἀσελγής, until he shocks public decency." The word, which is class, finds no place in the LXX. exc. in Sap. xiv. 26, 3 Macc. ii. 26, where Gentile habits are in view; in the N.T. it is used in the same connexion (Eph. iv. 19, 1 Pet. iv. 3). Here the reference is probably to the dissolute life of the Herodian court, and of the Greek cities of Galilee and

the Decapolis; if δόλος characterised the Jew, his Greek neighbour was yet more terribly branded by ἀσέλγεια.

ὀφθαλμὸς πονηρός] On the Hebrew belief in the evil eye see Lightfoot on Gal. iii. 1. The ἀνὴρ βάσκανος (ὤνκ 17 17 Prov. xxviii. 22) was a dreaded enemy (Sir. xiv. 10, xxxiv. 13 (xxxi. 14, 15) κακὸν ὀφθαλμὸς πονηρός· πονηρότερον ὀφθαλμοῦ τί ἐκτίσται;). Hence 'the evil eye' became a synonym for jealousy, or a jealous grudge; cf. Deut. xv. 9 ἡ ὀφθαλμὸς ἡ ὀφθαλμὸς, LXX. μὴ ... πονηρεύσθαι ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς σου τῷ ἀδελφῷ σου, i.e. 'lest thou grudge him his due'; Tob. iv. 7 (B), μὴ φθονεσάτω σου ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς ἐν τῷ ποιῆν σε ἐλεημοσύνην: cf. Mt. vi. 23, xx. 15. Ὁφθ. πονηρός is thus akin to φθόνος, but wider in meaning; the self-seeking which, not satisfied with appropriating more than its share (πλεονεξία), grudges and, where it can, withholds, diverts, or spoils that which falls to another.

βλασφημία] Mt. βλασφημία. Slander, detraction; cf. Eph. iv. 31, Col. iii. 8, 1 Tim. vi. 4. The Lord may have had in view the slanders perpetrated against Himself (Mc. iii. 28, cf. Mt. xii. 32).

ὑπερηφανία] Theophr. *char.* 24 ἔστι δὲ ὁ καταφρόνησις τις πλὴν αὐτοῦ τῶν ἄλλων—a Pharisaic sin (Lc. xviii. 9). The noun, though common in the LXX, occurs here only in the N.T., but the ὑπερήφανος appears in company with the ὑβριστής and the ἀλαζών in Rom. i. 30, and with the ἀλαζών and the βλάσφημος in 2 Tim. iii. 2; see Trench, *syn.* xxix., and cf. Theod. Mops. on 2 Tim. i.c. ἀλαζόνες, καυχώμενοι ἔχειν ἃ μὴ ἔχουσιν· ὑπερήφανοι, μεγάλα φρονούντες ἐπὶ τοῖς οὐσιν. The sin of the latter lies not so much in exaggerating their endowments, as in claiming for themselves the merit of them. In

σύνη· ²³πάντα ταῦτα τὰ πονηρὰ ἔσωθεν ἐκπορεύεται ²³
καὶ κοινοὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον.

²⁴Ἐκείθεν δὲ ἀναστὰς ἀπῆλθεν εἰς τὰ ὄρια Τύρου ²⁴ § ^{sy^h}

²³ om πάντα L | om τα πονηρὰ I 604 ^{2^o} al^{pass} | ἐκπορεύονται GKNA 28 736 ^{3^o}
al^{pass} ²⁴ καὶ ἐκείθεν ἀναστὰς A(D)NXPΠ al min^{text} om | ἀπῆλθεν | ἐξηλθεν LD
ἦλθεν M 28 al ^{sy^h} arm Or | ὄρια KBDLA I 13 28 69 109 346 604 ^{2^o} Or | μεθόρια
ANXTITZΦ al min^l

Biblical Gk. the opposite of *ὑπερήφανος* is *ταπεινός* (ἴϛ), see Prov. iii. 34, James iv. 6, I Pet. v. 5.

ἀφροσύνη] The list culminates in a word which may seem to imply a relatively low degree of moral culpability. But *ἀφρων* like *ἀσύνετος* is a word of strong censure on the lips of Christ; see Lc. xi. 40, xii. 20 (cf. *μαρός*, Mt. v. 22, vii. 26, xxv. 2). His *ἀφρων* is the *לֵבִי* of Ps. xiii. (xiv.) 1, and the *לֵבִי* or *לֵבִי* of Proverbs; cf. Schultz, ii. p. 284. *Ἀφροσύνη* is in its Biblical use moral and not intellectual only—the shortsightedness and wrongheadedness of unbelief and sin; “a rooted incapacity to discern moral and religious relations, leading to an intolerant repudiation in practice of the claims which they impose” (Driver, on Deut. xxii. 21). Euth. is substantially right: *ἀφρ. δὲ κυρίως τὸ μὴ εἶδέναι τὸν θεόν*.

²³ πάντα ταῦτα κτλ.] These vicious acts and principles constitute a real profanation of human nature, and they come from man himself. Euth.: *ἀρχαὶ γὰρ τούτων αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι αἵ τῇ καρδίᾳ πηγάζουσιν εἴωθεν*. Mt. adds τὸ δὲ ἀνίπτοις χερσὶν φαγεῖν οὐ κοινοὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον, but it seems more after our Lord's manner to stop abruptly when He has affirmed a great principle, than to revert to the circumstances which led Him to enunciate it.

24—30. IN THE REGION OF TYRE AND SIDON. THE DAUGHTER OF A SYROPHOENICIAN WOMAN DELIVERED FROM AN EVIL SPIRIT (Mt. xv. 21—28).

²⁴ ἐκείθεν δὲ ἀναστὰς ἀπῆλθεν] Mt. καὶ ἐξελθὼν ἐκείθεν ὁ Ἰ. ἀνεχώρησεν.

The departure was a retreat. Not only were the Pharisees scandalised (Mt. xv. 12) by His denunciation of the unwritten Law, but the discourse in the synagogue of Capernaum, which immediately followed or preceded it (Jo. vi. 59 ff.), had alienated friends, and Capernaum was again hostile and perhaps unsafe; cf. iii. 7, vi. 31. The policy of withdrawal from danger was criticised by Celsus (Orig. c. *Cels.* i. 65 = *Philoc.* p. 107); Origen replies: *διδάσκων τοὺς μαθητὰς* (Mt. x. 23) *παράδειγμα αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο εὐσταθοῦς βίου οἰκονομοῦντος μὴ εἰκὴ μὴδὲ ἀκαίρως καὶ ἀλόγως ὁμοσε χωρεῖν τοῖς κινδύνοις*. The earliest withdrawal, as Celsus pointed out, was during the Infancy (Mt. ii. 13 ff.); the Lord's life was threatened from the first. If He safeguarded it, the motive was that it might be freely given in due time (Jo. x. 11, 15, 18). It was saved for the Cross.

εἰς τὰ ὄρια T. καὶ Z.] On *ὄρια* see v. 17. The word may mean either the boundaries or borders of a district, or the territory of a city; see for the former sense Gen. x. 19, xlvii. 21, and for the latter Num. xxxv. 26, Jos. xiii. 26, and cf. BDB., s. vv. *גְּבֻלָּה*, *גְּבֻלָּה*. Here, if we accept the reading of K^{AB}, τὰ ὄρια T. κ. Z. (cf. iii. 8) appear to be equivalent to the entire district (Mt. *μέρη*) dominated by the two cities, i.e. the coast of Phoenicia. Politically Phoenicia had formed part of Syria since the days of Pompey; geographically and ecclesiastically it remained distinct (Acts xi. 19, xii. 20f., xxi. 2, Blass). According to Josephus

[καὶ Cιδῶνος]. καὶ εἰσελθὼν εἰς οἰκίαν οὐδένα ἤθελεν
25 γνῶναι, καὶ οὐκ ἠδυνάσθη λαθεῖν· ²⁵ ἀλλ' εὐθύς ἀκού-
σασα γυνὴ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἧς εἶχεν τὸ θυγάτριον αὐτῆς
πνεῦμα ἀκάθαρτον, ἐλθοῦσα προσέπεσεν πρὸς τοῦ
26 πόδας αὐτοῦ· ²⁶ ἡ δὲ γυνὴ ἦν Ἑλληνίς, Σύρα Φοινίκισσα

24 om kai Cιδωνος DLA 28 2nd a b ff i n r syr^{sin} hie Or (hab KABNXYΠΞΦ al min^{pl} f q vg syr^g hie^{pl} arm go) | οικιαν] pr τηρ DΦ al Or | ηθελησεν KA 13 69 124 346 2nd Or | ηδυνασθη KB] ηδυνηθη ADLNXY al min^{pl} edw^gηθη KAPΞΦ min^g 25 αλλ ευθυς ακουσ. γυνη (N)BLΔ 33 f syr^{hel} (ms) me] γ. δε ευθως (+ως D*) ακουσ. D syr^{sin} arm ακουσ. γαρ γ. ANXYΠ*ΞΦ al min^{pl} a n syr^g hie^{pl} (tss) al | εν πρι ακαθαρτου 13 28 69 346 2nd (arm^{vid}) | ελθουσα] εισελθουσα KLA 604 lat^{it} v^g me 26 Συρα φοινικισσα BEFGHMS^{int} V^{int} XΓΞ 604 1071 al^{ms}] Συρα Φουμισσα U min^g a q Συροφοινικισσα KAK(L)S^{ms} V^{ms} ΔΠΦ i al^{ms} go Συροφοινισσα min^g v^{id} b d f ff vg Φουμισσα (D) i

(B. J. iii. 3. 1, cf. *ant.* xix. 5. 6) it embraced the whole seacoast and plain—at least from Carmel northwards. Phoenicia, like the Decapolis, was frankly pagan, and the Tyrians bore a special illwill towards the Jews (Joseph. *c. Ap.* i. 13). In crossing the border the Lord passed into a Gentile land. Phoenicians had sought Him in Galilee (iii. 8), but He had no mission to their country; His purpose in entering it was retirement and not public work. Εἰσελθὼν εἰς οἰκίαν: cf. v. 17; on οὐδ. ἤθελεν γν., see ix. 30, and for ἤθελεν, cf. vi. 48.

καὶ οὐκ ἠδυνάσθη λαθεῖν] On the quasi-adversative sense of καὶ see WM., p. 545. ἠδυνάσθη or ἐδυνάσθη is frequent in the LXX, cf. Gen. xxx. 8, Exod. xii. 39 (A), Jos. xv. 63, xvii. 12, Jud. i. 19, 32 (A), 2 Regn. iii. 11; in the N.T. ἠδυνάσθη occurs here (KB), and Mt. xvii. 16 (B). See WSchm., p. 208 n. Λανθάνειν is one of the rarer words of N.T. Greek, occurring elsewhere Lc.⁹ Heb.¹ 2 Pet. The aor. inf. is usual after δυνάσθαι (Blass, *Gr.* p. 197).

25. ἀλλ' εὐθύς ἀκούσασα κτλ.] Cf. vi. 33, 54 f. Even in Phoenicia He was recognised. Τὸ θυγάτριον, cf. v. 23, 42: another child-applicant for healing. Children as well as adults were liable to the inroads of unclean

spirits, cf. ix. 21. The phenomena and the belief which assigned them to the agency of evil spirits were, as it appears, not limited to Jews or to the land of Israel (Acts xvi. 16 f.). On ἧς...αὐτῆς, cf. WM., p. 185; Blass, *Gr.* p. 175. Προσέπεσεν, see iii. 11, v. 33.

26. Ἑλληνίς, Σύρα Φοινίκισσα τῇ γένει] Mt. Κανααῖα. The woman was a Gentile (f, vg., *gentilis*), probably Greek-speaking, but descended from the old stock of the Phoenicians of Syria, who belonged to the Canaanites of the O.T. Ἕλλην in the Acts and Epistles is contrasted sometimes with Ἰουδαῖος (Acts xiv. 1, Rom. i. 16, ii. 9 f. &c., 1 Cor. i. 24, Gal. iii. 28), sometimes with βάρβαρος (Rom. i. 14), i.e. it represents either the Gentile as such, or the civilised and generally Greek-speaking Gentile (see Lightfoot's note on βάρβαρος, Col. iii. 11). In the Gospels Ἕλλην, Ἑλληνίς occur only here and in Jo. vii. 35, xii. 20, and the word must in each case be interpreted by the context. The Phoenician language may have lingered in country places round Tyre and Sidon, as the Punic tongue was still spoken in Augustine's time by descendants of the old Phoenician colony in N. Africa (Aug. *ep.* 209). But in Ἑλλ., Σύρα Φ. τῇ γένει there is surely an implied contrast between

τῷ γένει· καὶ ἡρώτα αὐτὸν ἵνα τὸ δαιμόνιον ἐκβάλῃ
ἐκ τῆς θυγατρὸς αὐτῆς. ²⁷καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτῇ Ἄφες 27
πρῶτον χορτασθῆναι τὰ τέκνα· οὐ γάρ ἐστιν καλὸν
λαβεῖν τὸν ἄρτον τῶν τέκνων καὶ τοῖς κυναρίοις

26 εκ] απο D 115 off om L 9
sythai (αγμ) go

27 και ελ.] ο δε Ι. ετω ANXΓΗΣΦ min^a

Phoenician extraction and Greek speech; cf. Euth., who however partly misunderstands his text: Ἑλληνίς μὲν τὴν θρησκείαν, Σύρα δὲ τῇ διαλέκτῳ, Φοινίκισσα δὲ τῷ γένει: correct, Ἑ. μ. τ. θ. καὶ τὴν διάλεκτον, Σύρα Φοιν. δὲ τ. γ. The fem. of Ἑλλήν occurs again in Acts xvii. 12; cf. 2 Macc. vi. 8. Σύρα Φοινίκισσα (also Σ. Φοίνισσα, Συρο-φοινίκισσα, Συροφοίνισσα, see vv. 11), an inhabitant (or as here, a descendant of the old inhabitants) of Syrian Phoenicia (ἡ Συροφοινίκη, Justin. *dial.* 78), so called in contrast to the Carthaginian seacoast (Strabo xvii. 19 ἡ τῶν Λιβυφοινίκων γῆ). Συροφοίνις occurs in Lucian *deor. ecol.* 4, and *Syro-phoenix* in Juv. *sat.* viii. 159; on the late and rare form of the fem. see WSchm., p. 135 n., Blass, *Gr.*, p. 63. The Clementines (*hom.* ii. 19, iii. 73) name the mother Justa, and the daughter Bernice. With τῷ γένει cf. Acts xviii. 2, 24.

ἡρέτα...ἵνα] Cf. παρεκάλει...ἵνα, v. 10. Mt. gives the words: ἐλέησόν με, κύριε, υἱὸς Δαυεὶδ· ἡ θυγάτηρ μου κακῶς δαιμονίζεται: cf. Mt. ix. 27, xx. 30, 31 (Mc. x. 47, 48). Such a formula as υἱὸς Δ. once used in public would soon become customary, but its occurrence in this narrative is remarkable; as yet, so far as we know, the title had been applied to Christ only once even in Galilee. On the contrast between this mode of addressing Him and that adopted by the δαίμονια and, with an added ἀληθώς, by the disciples, see Origen in *Mt.* t. xi. 17: συνάγαγε δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν εὐαγγελίων τίνες μὲν αὐτὸν καλοῦσιν υἱὸν Δαβὶδ...τίνες δὲ υἱὸν θεοῦ...τίνες δὲ μετὰ τῆς ἀληθῶς προσ-

θήκης. καὶ γὰρ χρῆσμος, οἶμαι, ἔσται σοι ἡ τούτων συναγωγὴ πρὸς τὸ ἰδεῖν τὴν διαφορὰν τῶν προσιόντων.

27. ἄφες πρῶτον χορτασθῆναι τὰ τέκνα] The τέκνα are of course the Jews; cf. Isa. i. 2, Lc. xv. 31. They had the first claim, and by this principle not only the Lord's ministry, but the subsequent mission of the Church was regulated; see Mt. x. 5, 23, Acts i. 8, iii. 26, Rom. i. 16, ii. 9, 10. To Marcion, in whose Gospel this incident had no place, Tertullian (*adv. Marc.* iv. 7) well replies: "de- trahere voces Christi mei, res loquen- tur." The conversation with this Phoenician woman merely calls attention to a rule which is everywhere apparent. Yet if the Jew justly claimed precedence, he had no exclusive right to the Gospel; πρῶτον implies that the Gentile would find his opportunity; cf. Mt. viii. 11, Acts xiii. 46, xxviii. 28. For ἄφες with the inf. cf. Mt. viii. 22, Mc. x. 14; the subjunctive follows in Mt. vii. 4, Mc. xv. 36. For χορτάζεσθαι *saturari*, see note on vi. 42.

Mt., who in the early part of this incident is on the whole much fuller than Mc., relates the circumstances which led to this reply (xv. 23, 24), but omits the words ἄφες...τὰ τέκνα.

οὐ γάρ ἐστιν καλὸν κτλ.] So Mt., Mc. τὰ κυνάρια are τὰ κυνῖδια τῆς οἰκίας (Origen)—the housedogs (τρα- πεζῆς κύνας Hom. *Il.* xxii. 69), as the dim. possibly indicates; though not children of the house, they have a place within its walls, and are fed, if not with the children's bread. Thus the term, which on Jewish lips was

28 βαλεῖν. ²⁸ ἡ δὲ ἀπεκρίθη καὶ λέγει αὐτῇ Ναί, κύριε,
καὶ τὰ κυνάρια ὑποκάτω τῆς τραπέζης ἐσθίουσιν ἀπὸ
29 τῶν ψιχίων τῶν παιδίων. ²⁹ καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῇ Διὰ
τοῦτον τὸν λόγον ὑπαγε· ἐξελήλυθεν ἐκ τῆς θυγα-
30 τρός σου τὸ δαιμόνιον. ³⁰ καὶ ἀπελθοῦσα εἰς τὸν

28 om ναί D 13 69 604 2^o b c f f i syr^{dm} arm | και] και γαρ ALNXΓΠΣΦ al min^{ae}
af n q vg sy^{hcl} go αλλα και D b c f f i r | εσθια ANXΓΠ al | ψιχιων] ψιχων D pr τιν-
τωντων 1071 | παιδιων] παιδων (D) min^{pno} om 1071 + και ζωων sy^{hcl} Tat^{ae} arab

usually a reproach, is used by the Lord to open a door of hope through which the suppliant is not slow to enter (c. 28). On τὰ κυνάρια = τὰ ἔθνη see J. Lightfoot and Schöttgen on Mt. xv., and Bp Lightfoot on Phil. iii. 1. Jerome, after observing that the relative positions of Jew and Gentile have been reversed, exclaims "O mira rerum conversio! Israel quondam filius, nos canes." Origen suggests that the saying may have its application still: τάχα δὲ καὶ τῶν λόγων Ἰησοῦ εἰσὶ τινες ἄρτοι οὓς τοῖς λογικωτέροις ὡς τέκνοις ἔξεστι διδόναι μόνους καὶ ἄλλοι λόγοι οἰονεῖ ψυχὰ ἀπὸ τῆς μεγάλης ἐστίας...οἷς χρῆσθαι' ἂν τινες ψυχὰς ὡς κύνας. Tertullian thinks (*de orat.* 6) of the Bread of life which only the faithful can receive: "cetera enim nationes requirunt...ostendit enim quid a patre filii expectent."

28. ἡ δὲ ἀπεκρίθη καὶ λέγει.] Her saying was in the strictest sense an answer: she laid hold of Christ's word and based her plea upon it. The usual phrase in the Synoptists is ἀποκριθεὶς λέγει (εἶπεν), or ἀπεκρίθη λέγων, but ἀπεκρίθη καὶ εἶπεν is common in St John. Λέγει, the historic present (Hawkins, *H. S.* p. 113 ff.); on its combination with an aor. see WM., p. 350.

ναί, κύριε, καὶ τὰ κυνάρια κτλ.] 'True, Rabbi; even (Mt. καὶ γάρ, 'for even') the dogs (of the house) are fed with the crumbs which the children leave.' Mt. τῶν πιπτόντων ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης τῶν κυρίων αὐτῶν, 'with the crumbs which their masters let fall' (cf. Lc. xvi. 21).

The woman accepts and affirms the Lord's saying about the dogs; it serves her purpose; there is that in it on which she can build an argument; Euth., ἐπεὶ τοίνυν κυνάριον εἰμι, οὐκ εἰμι ἄλλοτρία. For ναί see 2 Cor. i. 20, Apoc. i. 7, xiv. 13, xxii. 20; καὶ is here simply 'even,' as in i. 27, not 'and yet,' 'yet even'; for καὶ γάρ (the reading followed by A.V.) see Bp Ellicott on 2 Th. iii. 10. Ἐσθίειν ἀπὸ = ἰσθῆναι, a Hebraism common in Biblical Gk. from Gen. ii. 16 onwards; cf. WM., p. 248 f. Two early variants are of interest; the Western text begins Κύριε, ἀλλὰ καί, *sed et*; at the end of the verse 'Tatian' and the earlier Syriac versions in Mt. add "and live."

29. διὰ τοῦτον τὸν λόγον ὑπαγε κτλ.] Mt. 3 γύναι, μεγάλη σου ἡ πίστις· γεννηθήτω σοι ὡς θέλεις. Cf. Victor: ὁ μὲν οὖν Ματθαῖος τὸ τῆς πίστεως ἐσημήνατο...ὁ δὲ Μάρκος τοῦ λόγου τὴν ἀρετὴν. Tatian gives both answers, placing Mt.'s first. Throughout the incident Mt. and Mc. seem to depend on different sources, the only strictly common matter being the saying οὐκ ἔστιν καλόν κτλ. On ἐξελήλυθεν τὸ δαιμόνιον Bede remarks (with a reference to the baptismal exorcism of the Latin rite): "per fidem et confessionem parentum in baptismo liberantur a diabolo parvuli."

30. καὶ ἀπελθοῦσα κτλ.] Mt. καὶ λάβῃ ἡ θυγάτηρ αὐτῆς ἀπὸ τῆς ὥρας ἐκείνης. The result finds a parallel in the miracle of Jo. iv. 46 ff. Βεβλή-

οἶκον αὐτῆς εὗρεν τὸ παιδίον βεβλημένον ἐπὶ τὴν κλίνην καὶ τὸ δαιμόνιον ἐξεληλυθός.

§ W^d

³¹ Καὶ πάλιν ἐξελθὼν ἐκ τῶν ὁρίων Τύρου ἦλθεν 31 διὰ Cιδῶνος εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν τῆς Γαλιλαίας ἀνὰ

30 εὗρεν τὴν θυγατέρα βεβλημένην ἐπὶ κτλ. D εὗρεν το δαιμ. ἐξελ. καὶ τὴν θυγ. βεβλ. ἐπὶ τῆς κλινῆς ANXΓΠΣΦ al min^a a n syriac^h arm go εὗρεν τὴν θυγ. καὶ το δαιμ. ἐξελ. καὶ αὐτὴ βεβλημένη ἐπὶ τ. κλ. syriac^h (vid) 31 εκ] ἀπο 1071 | ἦλθεν διὰ Σιδῶνος KBDLΔ 33 604 2^{pe} latini^(casae) τε syriac^h me aeth] καὶ Σιδ. ἦλθεν ANXΓΠΣΦ al min^a q syriac^h pesh^{hal} arm go | εἰς KBDLΔ 1 33 69 124 209 282 346 604 2^{pe}] πρὸς ANX ΓΠΣΦ al min^a

μένον ἐπὶ τὴν κλίνην: the exhaustion had not yet spent itself, though the foul spirit was gone; cf. ix. 26. On the place of this incident in the Ministry, see Hort, *Jud. Chr.* p. 34: "when at length the boon is granted her, nothing is said to take away from its exceptional and as it were extraneous character; it remains a crumb from the children's table." Euth. treats the incident as prefiguring the call of the Gentiles: προετύπου δὲ κατὰ ἀλληγορίαν ἡ Χαναana αὕτη γυνὴ τὴν ἐξ ἐθνῶν ἐκκλησίαν κτλ. On the participle after εὗρεν see Blass, *Gr.* p. 246.

31—37. RETURN TO THE DECAPOLIS. HEALING OF A DEAF MAN WHO SPOKE WITH DIFFICULTY (Mt. xv. 29, cf. 30, 31).

31. καὶ πάλιν ἐξελθὼν κτλ.] With πάλιν ἐξελθὼν cf. ii. 13, xiv. 39, 40. The last incident took place in the neighbourhood of Tyra. The Lord now leaves the ὄρια Τύρου and following the coast-line northwards across the Leontes and perhaps through or within sight of Zarephath (Ζάρεπτα τῆς Σειδωνίας, 3 Regn. xvii. 8, Lc. iv. 26), passes through Sidon. Σιδῶν, Σειδῶν=יִסְדֹּן, *Saida*, some 20 miles N. of Tyre on the Phoenician coast, first mentioned in Gen. x. 15: in N.T. cf. Mt. xi. 21 f.=Lc. x. 13 f., xv. 21 = Mc. vii. 24, 31, Mc. iii. 8=Lc. vi. 17, Acts xxvii. 3. The traditional text avoids the reference to the Lord's passage through a Gentile city (vv.

11). He went through merely as a traveller *en route* (for this use of διὰ see Mc. ix. 30, Jo. iv. 4, 2 Cor. i. 16), and in so large and busy a place may easily have escaped notice. From Sidon and the Mediterranean coast He returned to (εἰς, for ἐπὶ or πρὸς, cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 124) the Sea of Galilee, but to its eastern shore (ἀνὰ μέσον τῶν ὁρίων Δεκαπόλεως). A road led from Sidon across the hills (Merrill, p. 58, G. A. Smith, p. 426); it crossed the Leontes near the modern Belfort, and climbing the ranges of the Lebanon, passed through the tetrarchy of Abilene, and eventually reached Damascus. The Lord probably left it where it skirted Hermon, and striking south kept on the east bank of the Jordan till He reached the Lake (see map). The long *détour* may have served the double purpose of defeating the immediate designs of His enemies and providing "for the Apostles the rest which He had desired to give them before" (Latham, p. 333; cf. vi. 31). 'Ανὰ μέσον=יִנְיָ (Gen. i. 4, &c.); the ὄρια τῆς Δ. are the districts under the influence of the cities of the Decapolis, see note on v. 20. No mention is made of a passage through, still less of a ministry in any of them; but in the country round these cities (G. A. Smith, p. 601) preaching and the working of miracles are resumed, probably among the Jewish or mixed population prepared by the work of the released demoniac (v. 20). The

¶ 32 μέσον τῶν ὀρίων¹ Δεκαπόλεως. ³² καὶ φέρουσιν αὐτῷ
 κωφὸν καὶ μογιλάλον, καὶ παρακαλοῦσιν αὐτὸν ἵνα
 33 ἐπιβῇ αὐτῷ τὴν χεῖρα. ³³ καὶ ἀπολαβόμενος αὐτὸν
 ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου κατ' ἰδίαν ἔβαλεν τοὺς δακτύλους

31 Δεκαπόλεως] πρ της DW⁴⁵ 32 οὐκ και 2° ALNXΠΣΦ al min¹⁰⁰⁰ syrr
 arm¹⁰⁰⁰ me go | μογιλάλον B²EFHLNW⁴ΧΓΔ 28 33 69 157 262 346 al¹⁰⁰⁰ | παρακα-
 λουν 33 arm | τας χεῖρας B²*NW⁴ΔΣ 33 33 απολαβομενος] επιλ. E²T 131 271
 al¹⁰⁰⁰ λαβ. Δ 63⁰⁰⁰ | εβαλεν...αυτου 2°] επτυσεν εις τους δακτυλους αυτου και εβαλεν εις
 τα ωτα του κωφου (αυτου Tat) και ηψατο της γλωσσης του μογιλαλου W⁴ Tat¹⁰⁰⁰ arab εβ.
 τ. δακτ. αυτ. κ. πτυσας εις τα ω. αυτ. ηψατο τ. γλ. αυτ. syrr¹⁰⁰⁰

Lord is again in the land of Israel, for Gaulanitis, though the towns were Hellenised, had belonged to the tribe of Manasseh (Jos. xiii. 29 f.), and still had a predominantly Jewish population (Schürer, II i. 3).

32. φέρουσιν αὐτῷ κωφόν κτλ.] Mt. again is, at least in part, independent of Mc.; he locates the scene of the Lord's work in the Decapolis among the hills (ἀναβάς εἰς τὸ ὄρος ἐκάθητο ἐκεῖ: cf. Mt. v. 1), and he represents Him as surrounded by the usual crowd of applicants for relief from various disorders (ὄχλοι πολλοὶ ἔχοντες μεθ' ἑαυτῶν χωλοὺς, κυλλοὺς, τυφλοὺς, κωφοὺς, καὶ ἑτέρους πολλοὺς: cf. iv. 24), but describes no case in detail. The recovery of hearing by the deaf was a note of the Messianic age (Isa. xxxv. 5, xlii. 18), and had accompanied the Ministry in Galilee (Mt. xi. 5). In this case deafness was attended by such an impediment in the speech that the man was practically dumb (v. 37 ἀλάλους: cf. ix. 25 τὸ ἀλαλον καὶ κωφὸν πνεῦμα). Μογιλάλος (here only in N.T.) is probably from Isa. xxxv. 6 τρανὴ δὲ ἔσται γλῶσσα μογιλάων: the word occurs also in Exod. iv. 11 (Aq., Symm., Th.=LXX. δύσκωφος), Isa. lvi. 10 (Aq., =LXX. ἐνεοί, Symm., Th., ἀλαλοι), and in each case it = D²8. Here the Vg. has *mutum*; Wycliffe follows with "a mandeef and doumbe"; Tindale prefers "one that was deffe and stambd in his speech"; "had an impediment in his speech" (A.V.,

R.V.) begins with Cranmer. The stricter meaning is supported by ἐλάλει ὀρθῶς (v. 35). The variant μογιλάλος, found also in mss. of the LXX. (Isa. xxxv. 6, cf. Ps. lv. (lvi.), tit., where the Quinta has τῆς περιωτεράς τῆς μογιλάλου), is said to be a distinct word, a compound of μογγός, 'thick-voiced' (WSchm., p. 65, see Steph.-Hase, s.v.).

παρακαλοῦσιν...ἵνα ἐπιβῇ κτλ.] The Lord's ordinary sign of healing, familiar to every Jew through long use in Israel; cf. v. 23, vi. 5. For some reason which does not appear other symbols are employed in this case, such as suggest the presence of unusual difficulties. Τὴν χεῖρα, usually τὰς χεῖρας: yet see Mt. ix. 18.

33. ἀπολαβόμενος αὐτὸν...κατ' ἰδίαν] Cf. 2 Macc. vi. 21, ἀπολαμβάνοντες αὐτὸν κατ' ἰδίαν. Προσλαβέσθαι is used in nearly the same sense in viii. 32, cf. Acts xviii. 26; in ἀπολ. the isolation of the person who is taken comes more strongly into view. The Lord takes the μογιλάλος away with Him, because a crowd was gathered round them (ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου, cf. Mt.), and He wished to be alone with the man (κατ' ἰδίαν, iv. 34, vi. 31, 32, ix. 2, 28, xiii. 3). The miracles were usually wrought under the eyes of the crowd, but in special cases relative (v. 37) or even absolute (cf. viii. 23) privacy seems to have been necessary.

ἔβαλεν τοὺς δακτύλους κτλ.] The organs affected receive the signs of

αὐτοῦ εἰς τὰ ὦτα αὐτοῦ, καὶ πτύσας ἤψατο τῆς
γλώσσης αὐτοῦ. ³⁴καὶ ἀναβλέψας εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ³⁴
ἐστέναξεν, καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ Ἐφφαθά, ὃ ἐστὶν Δια-
νοίχθητι. ³⁵καὶ ἠνοίγησαν αὐτοῦ αἱ ἀκοαί, καὶ ἐλύθη ³⁵

33 om αυτου 1° KL ci 34 εστεναξεν] ανεστεναξεν DW²Σ 13 69 124 346 | εφφεθα
N²D latt 35 και 1°] + ευθεις AEFHGKMNSUVW²(ms)ΧΓΠΣΦ min¹ova f vg
syrr^hh² arm go aeth | ηνοιγησαν NBDA 1] ηνοιχθησαν L διηνοιγησαν 124 604 2^{pe}
δενοιχθησαν ANW²ΧΓΠΣΦ al min² | ελυθη] pr ευθς KLA (aeth) pr του μογγιλαλου W²

healing power; the ears are bored (ἐβαλεν εἰς), the tongue is touched. Πτύσας, see viii. 23, Jo. ix. 6 (Westcott). Saliva was regarded as remedial, but the custom of applying it with incantations seems to have led the Rabbis to denounce its use; see Wetstein and Schöttgen *ad l.* Possibly to this Decapolitan it appealed more strongly than any other symbol that could have been employed. The faith of a deaf man needed all the support that visible signs could afford. The use of the Lord's fingers and saliva emphasised the truth that the healing power proceeded from His own person (cf. v. 30). Victor: δεικνὺς ὡς πλουτεῖ τὴν τῆς θείας δυνάμεως ἐνέργειαν καὶ τὸ ἐνωθὲν αὐτῷ ἀπορρήτως σῶμα. On the remarkable variants in W², Syr.^{am} see Nestle, *Introd.* p. 264 f.

34. ἀναβλέψας...ἐστέναξεν] For ἀναβλ. εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν see vi. 41, Jo. xi. 41, xvii. 1; St John's phrase is αἶρειν (ἐπαίρειν) τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, cf. Lc. xviii. 13. Ἐστέναξεν: cf. viii. 12 ἀναστενάξας τῷ πνεύματι αὐτοῦ. In both cases perhaps the vast difficulty and long delays of His remedial work were borne in upon the Lord's human spirit in an especial manner. So His Church, or His Spirit in her, inwardly groans while waiting for the redemption of the body (Rom. viii. 23, 26). Such a στεναγμός δαλῆτος here proceeds from the Lord's humanity.

ἐφφαθά] ΠΠΒ², by assimilation for Aram. ΠΠΒ²Π², the ethpeel of ΠΠΒ (Dalman, p. 202, 222), Syr. ܐܦܦܬܐ.

S. M.²

The earlier Syriac versions naturally omit Mc.'s explanatory ὃ ἐστὶν Διαν. (it is in Syr. *h²ol.*, *hier.*): the Latin transliterations are *ephphatha*, *ephetha*, *effetha*, *effeta* and the like (Wordsworth and White, p. 225). For Mc.'s use of Aramaic words in the sayings of Christ, see note on v. 41. On the word as addressed to a deaf man Origen has some interesting remarks (*in Jo. t. xx. 20* (18)).

Both the word and the use of saliva passed at an early time into the Baptismal rite as practised at Milan and Rome: cf. Ambr. *de myst.*, "aperite igitur aures...quod vobis significavimus cum apertionis celebrantes mysterium diceremus 'Ephphatha quod est adaperire.'" The ceremony, which was known as *aurium apertio*, and immediately preceded the renunciation, is thus described in the 'Gelasian' Sacramentary (ed. Wilson, pp. 79, 115): "inde tangis (saliva oris sui cum digito tangit) et nares et aures de sputo et dicis ei ad aurem 'Effeta, quod est adaperire, in odorem suavitatis'; comp. the more elaborate ritual in the Sarum *ordo ad faciendum catechumenum* (Maskell, *rit. i.* 11) and the similar form in the modern Roman *Ritual*. Bede refers also to the versicle *Domine labia mea* (Ps. l. (li.) 17).

For διανοίγειν cf. Lc. xxiv. 31 f., 45, Acts xvi. 14.

35. ἠνοίγησαν αὐτοῦ αἱ ἀκοαί] On the late aor. ἠνοίγην cf. WH., *Notes*, p. 170, Deissmann, *B.St.* p. 189. It occurs again Mt. xx. 33, Acts xii. 10, Apoc. xi. 19,

II

ὁ δεσμός τῆς γλώσσης αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐλάλει ὀρθῶς.
 36 καὶ διεστείλατο αὐτοῖς ἵνα μηδενὶ λέγωσιν· ὅσον
 δὲ αὐτοῖς διεστέλλετο, αὐτοὶ μᾶλλον περισσότερον
 37 ἐκήρυσσον. καὶ ὑπερπερισσῶς ἐξεπλήσσοντο λέ-
 γοντες Καλῶς πάντα πεποίηκεν καὶ τοὺς κωφοὺς
 ποιεῖ ἀκούειν καὶ ἀλάλους λαλεῖν.[†]

† *sy^h*

35 om αυτου 2^o W^d 36 διεστείλατο] ερετείλατο Δ | μηδενι] + μηδεν D 28 604
 2^{sa} | λεγωσιν] ειπωσιν ADNXPΠ al min^{sa} | οσον δε...αυτοι] οι δε αυτοι D* (b c ff i).
 αυτοις] pr αυτος EFGKMNSUVΠΠ al^{sa} sy^{it} arm go aeth | διεστέλλετο] ερετείλετο
 (sic) Δ | περισσοτερος DW^a 61 1071 37 υπερπερισσως DU 1 209 435 604 om
 W^a | εξεπλησσοντο] pr παντες W^d | και 2^o] pr ως B me | αλαλους] pr τους ADNW^a X
 ΠΠΣΦ al min^{two} om

xv. 5, but *ἡνεφχθην* is more frequent. 'Ακοαί = ὦτα, as in 2 Mac. xv. 39; cf. Lc. vii. 1, Acts xvii. 20, Heb. v. 11.

ἐλύθη ὁ δεσμός κτλ.] Cf. Lc. xiii. 16 οὐκ ἔδει λυθῆναι ἀπὸ τοῦ δεσμοῦ τούτου where the reference is to an infirm woman ἣν ἔθρηνεν ὁ σατανᾶς. It belonged to the office of the Messiah to release the captives of Satan (Isa. xlii. 7 ἐξαγαγεῖν ἐκ δεσμῶν δεδεμένους, xlix. 9 λέγοντες τοῖς ἐν δεσμοῖς Ἐξέλθατε). The phrase ἐλύθη κτλ. does not perhaps necessarily imply that the man was 'tongue-tied' (Vg. *solutum est vinculum linguae*); however caused, the impediment was a bondage from which he rejoiced to be set free. Ἐλύθη... ἐλάλει: the momentary act of liberation gave birth to a new faculty of articulate speech.

36. καὶ διεστείλατο αὐτοῖς ἵνα κτλ.] Cf. v. 43. For some reason, special perhaps to the particular case, privacy was expedient after the miracle as well as during the act of release. But the charge seemed to defeat its own end; not only was it ineffectual, but its very vehemence increased the zeal of those who spread the story. Ὅσον...μᾶλλον: fuller forms are καθ' ὅσον...κατὰ τοσούτο (Heb. vii. 20 ff.); ὅσῳ...τοσούτῳ (Heb. x. 25) followed by a comparative; cf. Vg. here, *quantio...tanto magis*. The imperf. (διεστέλλετο) is apparently that of repeated

action (Burton, § 24); the charge (διεστείλατο) was reiterated with the effect described. Μᾶλλον περισσότερον, cf. WM., p. 300; Vg. *magis plus*. The repetition of commands which experience shewed to be ineffectual (i. 43 f.) is analogous to much in the ordinary dealings of God with man. Bede has the practical remark: "volebat ostendere quanto studiosius quantoque ferventius eum praedicare debeant quibus iubet ut praedicent."

37. ὑπερπερισσῶς] Another ἀπ. λεγ.; ὑπερπερισσεύειν occurs in St Paul twice (Rom. v. 20, 2 Cor. vii. 4), but for the adv. he prefers the strengthened compound ὑπερεκπερισσού (-σῶς). For ἐκπλήσσεσθαι see i. 22, vi. 2, xi. 18; it expresses the normal impression produced on the mass of the people by both the teaching and the miracles. Mt., describing the general effect of the miracles in Decapolis, uses the milder term θαυμάζειν.

καλῶς πάντα πεποίηκεν] Mt. (but without special reference to this miracle), ἐδόξασαν τὸν θεὸν Ἰσραὴλ. The partly pagan crowd recognised in the miracles of Jesus the glory of the God of Israel, in Whose Name Jesus came; cf. v. 19, 20. To some it recalled Gen. i. 31, ἶδεν ὁ θεὸς τὰ πάντα ὅσα ἐποίησεν καὶ ἰδοὺ καλὰ λίαν: cf. Sir. xxxix. 16. Πεποίηκεν...ποιεῖ: the

¹ Ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις πάλιν πολλοῦ ὄχλου ἰ VIII. ὄντος καὶ μὴ ἐχόντων τί φάγωσιν, προσκαλεσάμενος τοὺς μαθητὰς λέγει αὐτοῖς ² Σπλαγχνίζομαι ἐπὶ τὸν 2 ὄχλον, ὅτι ἤδη ἡμέραι τρεῖς προσμένουσιν [μοῖ] καὶ οὐκ ἔχουσιν τί φάγωσιν· ³ καὶ ἐὰν ἀπολύσω αὐτοὺς 3

VIII 1 πάλιν πολλοῦ MBDGLMNAΣΦ 1 13 28 33 59 61 69 73 209 242 346 1071 2nd al lattⁱⁿ (2nd 4) te syri^{an} arm me go aeth] παμπόλου AEFHKSUVW⁴ΧΓΠ 604 min² q syri^{an} (2nd 4) | ὄντος] συναχθεὶς Wd | προσκαλ.] + ο Ἰησοῦς EFGHSUVXΓ al² f | τοὺς μαθητὰς] + πάλιν Δ 2 ἐπὶ τὸν ὄχλον] + τοὺς L 1071 al² 2nd e. του ὄχλου τουτου D lattⁱⁿ 2nd 4 (cf. syri^{an} 2nd 4 arm) | ἡμέραι τρεῖς KALNW⁴ΧΓΠΣ(Φ) al min² | ἡμεραις τρεῖς B ἡμεραις τρεῖς Δ 1 69 2nd al² 2nd | προσμένουσιν] εἰσιν ἀπο ποτε ὡδε εἰσιν D a b (c) d (ff) i (arm) | οἱ μοι BD 3 καὶ εἰ... ἐκλυθησονται] καὶ ἀπολύσαι αὐτοὺς ηἰσταις εἰς οἶκον οὐ θέλω μὴ ἐκλυθῶσιν D 604 (2nd) a b fi q

act continues in its abiding effects. The plurals *κωφούς*, *δαδαίους* may include the classes represented by the case of the *μογιδαίος*, or they may refer to other miracles of the same kind on the same occasion (cf. Mt., *κωφούς λαλῶντας*). *Ἀδαίους λαλεῖν*, perhaps an intentional *paronomasia*; see WM., p. 793 f.; for a similar juxtaposition of *κωφός* and *δαδαίος* cf. Pa. xxxvii. (xxxviii.) 14. Καί...καί, WM., p. 547; *δαδαίους*, *anarthr.*, the *δαδαί* being usually identical with the *κωφά*.

VIII. 1—9. FEEDING OF THE FOUR THOUSAND (Mt. xv. 32—39).

1. *ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις*] During the period to which the preceding incident belonged (see note on i. 9), i.e. in the course of the Lord's journey through the Decapolis (vii. 31). Πάλιν πολλοῦ κτλ. The crowd which followed Him was so great that it reminded the disciples of the crowds on the western shore (iii. 20, iv. 1, v. 21), especially perhaps of the five thousand men who assembled near Bethsaida (vi. 34). Παμπόλου (cf. vv. 11.) is probably due to a misreading of παλινπολλοῦ; for the opposite view see Burgon-Miller, *Causes of Corruption*, p. 34. The word, though classical, is unknown to Biblical Gk. Προσκαλεσάμενος τ. μ.: in vi. 35 the

disciples take the first step. For *προσκαλεῖσθαι* see note on iii. 13.

2. *σπλαγχνίζομαι ἐπὶ τὸν ὄχλον*] The Lord had known the pangs of hunger (Mt. iv. 2). Even under ordinary circumstances there was something in the sight of an eager crowd which moved Him; see Mt. xiv. 14, Mc. vi. 34. For *σπλαγχνίζεσθαι* see note on i. 41. This crowd was suffering through its attendance upon Him: *ὅτι ἤδη ἡμέραι τρεῖς προσμένουσιν μοι* (Mt. Mc.). Προσμένειν τινί, to wait upon; see Sap. iii. 9 *οἱ πιστοὶ ἐν ἀγάπῃ προσμενοῦσιν αὐτῷ* (sc. τῷ κυρίῳ), Acts xi. 23, xiii. 43, and cf. *προσκαρτερεῖν τινι* Mc. iii. 9 (note). The construction *ἤδη ἡμέραι τρεῖς προσμ.* is explained by treating *ἤδη ἡ. τρ.* as a parenthesis (WM., p. 704), but it is simpler to supply *εἰσιν*, and treat *προσμένουσιν* and *ἔχουσιν* as datives of the participle. The reading of D is an interpretation of a difficult phrase; the Vg. *iam triduo sustinent me* (q, *adherent mihi*) evades the difficulty; the singular reading of B appears to be a grammatical correction (cf. WM., p. 273).

οὐκ ἔχουσιν τί φάγωσιν: cf. v. 1 *μὴ ἐχόντων τί φ.* The supply of food was spent, for the stay had been longer than they anticipated. In the case of the Five Thousand, only a

νήστεις εἰς οἶκον αὐτῶν, ἐκλυθήσονται ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ· καὶ
 4 τινες αὐτῶν ἀπὸ μακρόθεν εἰσίν. ⁴καὶ ἀπεκρίθησαν
 αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ ὅτι Πόθεν τούτους δυνήσεται
 5 τις ὧδε χορτάσαι ἄρτων ἐπ' ἐρημίας; ⁵καὶ ἡρώτα
 80 αὐτοὺς Πόσους ἔχετε ἄρτους; οἱ δὲ ⁸εἶπαν Ἑπτὰ.
 6 ⁶καὶ παραγγέλλει τῷ ὄχλῳ ἀναπεσεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.

3 νηστis KΔ 604 al^{nona} | και τινες KBLΔ 1 13 28 33 209 q syr^{sin} me] οτι και τ.
 D latt^v tines γαρ ANW⁴ΧΓΠΣ al min^l f vg syrr^(pesh)hc: arm go aeth | om ago
 ANW⁴ΧΓΠΣΦ al min^l | εισιν BLD me] ηκασιν KADNΣΦ 1 28 33 69 124 al^{nona} ηκουσιν
 EFGHKMSUVW⁴ΧΓΠ min^l venerunt latt similiter syrr arm go aeth 4 οτι] και
 ειπαν K λεγοντες 106 251 282 (o) syr^{hol} | δυν. τις] δυνη ut vid syr^{sin} arm | om ὡδε DH
 69 1071 boff i q go | ερημίας KBDLNW⁴ΧΓΠ²ΣΦ [al min^l latt^{id}] ερημιαis AKΔΠ⁺
 min^{nona} 5 ηρωτα KBLΔ] επρωτα ADNW⁴ΓΠΣΦ al min^l επρωτησεν M
 6 παραγγελλει KBDLΔ] παρηγγειλεν ACNW⁴ΧΓΠΣΦ al min^{nona} vid (cas 1) vg rall

day seems to have passed, but no provision had been made for more than a few hours' absence from home. On τὶ φάγ. see vi. 36.

3. εἰς ἀπολύσαι αὐτοὺς νήστεις κτλ.] Mt. ἀπολύσαι...οὐ θέλω μήποτε κτλ. The Lord anticipates the proposal with which the Twelve were doubtless again ready (vi. 36 ἀπολυσον αὐτούς). Νηστis, a classical word, occurs here only (Mt. Mc.) in Biblical Gk. Εἰς οἶκον αὐτῶν "to their home"; for εἰς οἶκον (ἐν οἴκῳ) in this sense see ii. 1. For ἐκλύεσθαι of the faintness caused by want of food see Jud. viii. 15 A (where B has ἐκλεῖπειν), 1 Regn. xiv. 28, Isa. xlv. 1, Thren. ii. 19, 1 Macc. iii. 7.

καὶ τινες αὐτῶν ἀπὸ μακρόθεν εἰσίν] Mc. only. Gamala, Hippos, Gadara were perhaps the nearest centres of population. The towns and villages of the Decapolis were fewer, and at longer distances from each other than those of the populous western shore. Nothing is said here of κύκλῳ ἄρτοι καὶ κῶμαι where bread could be bought. The Decapolitans, unlike the Five Thousand, were in their own country, and if dismissed would make their way home. For ἀπὸ μακρόθεν, Vg. *de longe*, see v. 6, note: on the variant ηκασιν cf. WM., p. 106.

4. ἀπεκρίθησαν...ὅτι Πόθεν κτλ.]

For the 'recitative' ὅτι cf. i. 15, 37, 40, ii. 12, iii. 11, 21, iv. 21, v. 23, 28, 35, vi. 4, 14, 15 bis, 18, 35, vii. 6, 20. The objection raised by the Twelve corresponds to the circumstances: at Bethsaida they had urged the want of means (ἀγοράσωμεν δηναρίων διακοσίων ἄρτους);—in this thinly populated region they plead the scarcity of food: cf. Mt. πόθεν ἡμῖν ἐν ἐρημίᾳ ἄρτοι τοσούτοις κτλ. Gould's remark, "the stupid repetition of the question is psychologically impossible," is doubly at fault. The question is not repeated exactly, and such stupidity as it shews is in accordance with all that we know of the condition of the Apostles at this period (cf. viii. 17 ff.). For χορτάζειν see vi. 42, note, and for the gen. cf. Pa. cxxxi. (cxxxii.) 15, and Blass, *Gr.* p. 101. Ἐπ' ἐρημίας, on the surface of a desert, cf. WM., p. 468. Ἐρημία occurs in the Gospels only in this context, and not a dozen times in Biblical Gk.; the usual phrase is ἡ ἐρημος, ἐρημος τόπος or γῆ, see i. 3, 4, 12 f., 35.

5. πόσους...ἐπτὰ] The question is the same as in vi. 38. With the loaves, as before, there were a few small fishes, as a relish (Mt. καὶ ὀλίγα ἰχθύδια, see below, v. 7). For the use of fish with bread see note on vi. 38.

6. παραγγέλλει] Mt. παραγγελλας—another trace of the dependence of

καὶ λαβὼν τοὺς ἑπτὰ ἄρτους εὐχαριστήσας ἔκλασεν
καὶ ἐδίδου τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ ἵνα παρατιθῶσιν· καὶ
παρέθηκαν τῷ ὄχλῳ. ἵ καὶ εἶχαν ἰχθύδια ὀλίγα· καὶ 7
εὐλογήσας αὐτὰ εἶπεν καὶ ταῦτα παρατιθέναι. 8 καὶ 8
ἔφαγον καὶ 8 ἐχορτάσθησαν, καὶ ἦσαν περισσεύματα § k

6 παρατιθῶσιν NBCLMΔΦ 13 33 69 346 al^{ms} παραθῶσιν ADNW^c ΣΓΑΠΣ al
min^l | τῷ ὄχλῳ] αὐτοῖς 1071 7 εὐλογησας] εὐχαριστήσας D q | εἶπεν καὶ ταῦτα
κ^c BCLΔ 115 q] εἶπεν καὶ αὐτὰ AEF GHKM^{ms} SUXΓΠ al^l εἶπεν αὐτὰ V (εἶπεν παρα-
θεῖναι αὐτὰ 1071) καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευσεν D latt^v id^(ms d) (arm^v id) | παρατιθέναι κ^c B(D) LM^{ms}
Δ min^{ms} παρατεθέναι Δ(Φ) min^{ms} παραθεῖναι GM^{ms} NUVXΠΣ min^l 8 ἐχορτάσ-
θησαν] + παντες KM(N) 1 33 1071 al^{ms} | περισσεύματα κλασμάτων ABLNW^c ΣΓΠΣΦ
al min^{ms} τα π. κλ. ΝΟ το περισσευμα των κλ. D 2^o το περισσευσαν των κλ. 604
περισσευσαντα κλασματα 33 om κλασμάτων Δ k

Mt. on Mc., or of their use of a common Greek source. In the Feeding of the Five Thousand the direction is given to the Twelve; here apparently the Lord Himself addresses the crowd. No mention is made here of *χλωρός χορτός*; the spring was now past, and the hills were bare.

λαβὼν...εὐχαριστήσας ἔκλασεν καὶ ἐδίδου] See notes on vi. 41. The insertion of καὶ παρέθηκαν τῷ ὄχλῳ here in Mc. seems to imply that the bread was blessed and distributed first—another detail which has escaped Mt. On εὐχαριστεῖν see Lob. *Phryg.* p. 18, Rutherford, *N. Phr.* p. 69.

7. καὶ εἶχαν ἰχθύδια ὀλίγα] See on v. 5. The form εἶχαν occurs again Acts xxviii. 2 (παρεῖχαν), Apoc. ix. 8 f., cf. εἶχαμεν, 2 Jo. 5, and elsewhere as a variant, see WH., *Notes*, p. 165, WSchm., p. 112. ἰχθύδιον (Mt. also) is here a true diminutive; cf. A.V., R.V.

εὐλογήσας αὐτὰ εἶπεν καὶ ταῦτα παρατιθῶ. The blessing was probably distinct from that of the loaves (see note on v. 6), but similar; εὐλογεῖν and εὐχαριστεῖν are practically synonymous, see Mt. xv. 36 τοὺς ἑπτὰ ἄρτους καὶ τ. ἰχθύας εὐχαριστήσας, and cf. Mc. vi. 41; see *J. Th. St.* iii. p. 163. For εἶπεν 'bade,' cf. v. 43, Lc. xii. 13, xix. 15; and on παρατιθέναι and its variants see Blass, *Gr.* p. 230, who chooses the

less definite παρατεθέναι. Καὶ ταῦτα, these, as well as the loaves.

8. καὶ ἔφαγον καὶ ἐχορτάσθησαν] Cf. vi. 20. Περισσεύματα κλασμάτων, Mt. τὸ περισσεῖον τῶν κλ., as in xiv. 20, where Mc. has simply κλάσματα. Περίσσευμα is the opposite of ὑστέρημα (2 Cor. viii. 13, 14), that which is left or remains over when all present needs are satisfied; an active form περισσεῖα also occurs (Eccl.¹² Paul⁴ Jas.¹). Σπυρίς (in the N.T. σφυρίς, see WH., *Notes*, p. 148, WSchm., p. 63, Deissmann, *B. St.*, pp. 158, 185, a late form rejected by the Atticists, cf. Lob. *Phryg.* 43) is used by Herodotus and re-appears in comedy (Ar. *Pax* 1005) and in the later writers (Theophrastus, Epictetus, &c.). It is said to be akin to σπείρα, and to denote a basket of coiled or plaited materials, cord or reeds; in Ar. *l. c.* it is an eel-basket (Κωπάδων εἰθεῖν σπυρίδας), in Athen. 365 A (δεῖπνον ἀπὸ σπυρίδος) a dinner-hamper. Sometimes baskets of this sort were of considerable size, cf. Acts ix. 25, where Saul makes his escape in a σπυρίς (= σαργάνη, 2 Cor. xi. 33). That the word is here not a mere synonym of κόφινος is clear from the distinction in v. 20, q. v. The Vg. renders σφ. by *sportas*: Wycliffe has "leepis," reserving "coffyns" for κοφ.; 'frails'

9 κλασμάτων ἑπτὰ σφυρίδας. ἦσαν δὲ ὡς τετρακισχίλιοι. καὶ ἀπέλυσεν αὐτούς.

10 ¹⁰ Καὶ εὐθὺς ἐμβὰς [αὐτὸς] εἰς τὸ πλοῖον μετὰ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ ἦλθεν εἰς τὰ μέρη Δαλμανουθά.

8 σφυρίδας KA*D] σφυρίδας A*BOLNW*ΣΓΔΠΣΦ al min^{om} vid + πληρεῖς 13 33 69 1071 al^{nom} i 9 ἦσαν δε] + οι φαγοντες ACNW*ΣΓΠΣΦ al min^{pl} latt syrr arm go al | τετρακισχίλιοι] + ανδρες ΓΔ 1071 al^{pano} a b c f f i q 10 ευθ[υς] αυτος D b i k εμβας] ανεβη... και D a f g k ενεβη... και 604 2^{pe} + αυτος B | το πλοιον] om το L i 28 33 69 124 209 604 al^{nom} | τα μερη] τα ορια D το ορος 28 syrr^{dm} τα ορη N | Δαλμανουθα (-νουθα B dalmanuthea arm)] Μελεγαδα D* Μαγαδα Dⁱ vid Μαγεδα 28 2^{pe} Μαγδαλα 1 13 69 209 271 347 Magidan d Magedan a ff Magedam bir Mageda o k Μαγεδαν syrr^{dm} vid Magdal syrr^{pal} ed (Land) Μαγδαλαν go

is the equivalent of σφ. in modern colloquial English (cf. Westcott on Jn. vi. 13), but it has not been admitted by the Revisers of the English Bible. See art. *Basket* in Hastings, *D.B.* i. p. 256. Probably the correspondence of the number of the σφυρίδες with that of the loaves is accidental, like the relation between the number of the loaves in the earlier miracle and that of the multitude (πέντε, πεντακισχίλιοι); to assign a σφυρίς to each pair of Apostles and the seventh to the Lord is as puerile as to infer from such a coincidence the untrustworthiness of the whole story.—Ἐπτὰ σφ. is in apposition to περισσείματα (WM., p. 664); σφυρίδας is written inexactly for σφ. πλήρεις (Mt.), or σφυρίδων πληρέματα (infra v. 20).

9. ἦσαν δὲ ὡς τετρακισχίλιοι] Mt. ἦσαν τέτρ. ἄνδρες χωρὶς γυναικῶν καὶ παιδίων (as in xiv. 21). The number was probably ascertained as before by an orderly division of the crowd into συμπόσια of a certain size.

For a comparison of the details of the two miracles (Mc. vi. 35 ff., viii. 1 ff.) see Origen, Hilary, and Jerome on Mt. xv.; Jerome's quaint and terse summary may be quoted: "ibi v panes erant et ii pisces, hic vii panes et pauci pisculi; ibi super faenum discumbunt, hic super terram; ibi qui comedunt v millia sunt, hic iv millia; ibi xii cophini replentur, hic vii spor-

tae." Each of these fathers adds a mystical interpretation of some interest.

10—13. FRESH ENCOUNTER WITH THE PHARISEES NEAR DALMANUTHA (Mt. xv. 39 b—xvi. 5).

10. εὐθὺς ἐμβὰς κτλ.] After dismissing the crowd the Lord Himself at once left the neighbourhood by boat; cf. vi. 45 f. His destination was Dalmanutha or Magadan (Mc. ἦλθεν εἰς τὰ μέρη Δ. = Mt. ἦλθ. εἰς τ. ὅρια Μαγαδάν; cf. Mc. vii. 24 with Mt. xv. 21). Neither name has been definitely identified, and the geographical question is complicated by the uncertainty of the text in both Gospels: in Mt. besides Μαγαδάν (or Μαγεδάν) we have the readings Μαγδαλά, Μαγδαλάν; in Mc., for Δαλμανουθά (B, Δαλμανουθα; cod. D has Μελεγαδά (D*), Μαγαυιά (D¹)—a form which appears substantially in all true O.L. texts and in the Sinaitic Syriac. Dr J. R. Harris (*Cod. Beza*, p. 178) suggests that Δαλμανουθά represents the Syriac ܕܠܡܢܘܬܗ = εἰς τὰ μέρη, and Dr Nestle inclines to a similar view (*Philol. Sacra*, p. 17); on the other hand see Chase, *Syriac element*, &c. p. 146 n. Dalman (*Gr.* p. 133), with perhaps slightly more probability, suggests that Δαλμανουθά is a corrupt form of Μαγδαλουθά: cf. *Worte Jesu*, p. 52 f. Assuming that both Magadan and Dalmanutha are genuine names, we may accept as a

¹¹ καὶ ἐξῆλθον οἱ Φαρισαῖοι καὶ ἤρξαντο συζητεῖν[†] ΙΙ τ κ
αὐτῷ, ζητοῦντες παρ' αὐτοῦ σημεῖον ἀπὸ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ,

ΙΙ καὶ (1^o)...ἡρέ.] καὶ ἡρέ. α Φ. 33 ο κ | ἐξῆλθον D | αὐτῷ pr συν D | om δητ.
παρ αὐτου Δ | σημειον pr ιδειν N 68 ο

working hypothesis a modification of Augustine's opinion (*cons. ev.* ii. 31 "non dubitandum est eundem locum esse sub utroque nomine"); both places must at least be sought in the same neighbourhood. Was it to another part of the eastern coast that the Lord sailed, or did He cross to the west side of the lake? Eusebius (*onomast.*), who read Μαγαδάν in Mc., adds καὶ ἐστὶ νῦν ἡ Μαγαδανή περὶ τὴν Γεράσαν. On the other hand it is usually assumed that Μαγαδάν is another form of Magdala, i.e. el Mejdél at the southern end of the plain of Genesareth, and that εἰς τὸ πέραν (*v.* 13) implies a return from the western to the eastern shore; on the latter point cf. vi. 45. Robinson (*B.R.* iii., p. 264) and Thomson (*Land &c.*, p. 393) mention a site known as ed-Delhemiyah near the junction of the Yarmūk with the Jordan, some five miles S. of the Lake (see map); if its territory ran down to the shore (cf. v. 1), the locality is consistent with Mc.'s account. Of a Magadan however in this neighbourhood there is as yet no trace: but the form like Μαγδαλά may represent מַגְדָּלָא, as in Jos. xv. 37 where Μαγδα Γάδ (B) = Μαγδάλ Γάδ (A). On the whole question see *Encycl. Bibl.*, s.v., and Hastings, *D.B.* iii. art. *Magadan*.

II. καὶ ἐξῆλθον οἱ Φ.] Mt. adds καὶ Σαδδουκαῖοι—the only mention of the Sadducees as present at any interview with our Lord during the Galilean ministry; as the aristocratic and priestly party they resided principally at Jerusalem and in its neighbourhood. Some were possibly connected with the court of Herod (see on v. 15), residing at Tiberias. Their association with the Pharisees on this

occasion indicates the extent to which the hostility of the latter was now carried. Ἐξῆλθον, i.e. from Dalmanutha (cf. Mt. xv. 22), or possibly from the towns on the W. coast. Their appearance is an argument against locating Dalmanutha on the S. of the lake, but not perhaps an insuperable one; the journey from Capernaum to the S. end was not a serious one for men who had been watching their opportunity to retaliate.

ἤρξαντο συζητεῖν αὐτῷ κτλ.] Bengel: "ἤρξαντο...post pausam." Their plan was to tempt Him by a leading question to commit Himself to a damaging statement of His claims. Συζητεῖν is a favourite word with Mc. (i. 27, ix. 10, 14, 16, xii. 28), found also in Lc. *ev. 2. act. 2*; see note on i. 27.

ζητοῦντες...σημεῖον ἀπὸ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ] In Lc. xi. 16, 29 the incident occurs in another context; in Mt. it appears in both (xii. 38 f., xvi. 1 f.). The request may naturally have been repeated, but the substantial identity of the answer, especially the recurrence of the σημεῖον Ἰωῆ, is suspicious; that the conversation is here at least in its right place is attested by the agreement of Mt. and Mc. The demand was for σημεῖα of a higher order than the miracles (Bede: "signa quæ erant quasi quæ viderant signa non fuerint")—a visible or audible interposition of God (Mt. σημεῖον ἐπιδείξαι). The manna is cited in Jo. vi. 30 f. as such a sign; the Bath Qol might have been regarded as another. Such wonders had more than once signalled the ministry of Elijah (1 K. xviii. 38, 2 K. i. 10 ff.). The more fruitful but more human and less startling miracles of the Gospel appealed less forcibly to a generation which was possessed by a

12 πειράζοντες αὐτόν. ¹² καὶ ἀναστενάξας τῷ πνεύματι αὐτοῦ λέγει Τί ἡ γενεὰ αὕτη ζητεῖ σημεῖον; ἀμὴν λέγω [ὑμῖν] Εἰ δοθήσεται τῇ γενεᾷ ταύτῃ σημεῖον.
13 ¹³ καὶ ἀφεὶς αὐτοὺς πάλιν ἐμβὰς ἀπῆλθεν εἰς τὸ πέραν.

12 ἀναστενάξας] στενάξας M* min^{pm} | αὐτοῦ] αὐτου AL 1071 om DM* Γ 1 283 bil | ζητεῖ σημεῖον KBCDLA 1 28 33 118 209 604 2^{pe} | σημεῖον ἐπιζητεῖ ANXΓΠΣΦ al min^{pl} Or | om ὑμῖν BL (hab KACDNXΓΠΣ al) | εἰ] ου Δ 5 13 69 124 346 1071 syrr^{sin} peah me al 13 ἀφεὶς] καταλείπων ΝΣ | ἐμβας] + eis (το) πλοῖον (AEFG)HK(M) N(S)U(VX)ΓΠ(ΣΦ) min^{ms} lat¹²(ms⁶⁸) vg^{cl} syrr^{sin}(vid) peah bal arm me go (om KBCLA ff vg^{good} opt)

passion for display (1 Cor. i. 22, cf. Bp Lightfoot *ad l.*). As Thpht. suggests: ἐνόμιζον...ὅτι οὐ δυνήσεται ἐξ οὐρανοῦ ποιῆσαι σημεῖον οἷα δὴ ἐν τῷ Βεελζεβούλ δυνάμενος ποιεῖν τὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ μόνα σημεῖα. On the two participles without intervening copula see WM., p. 433.

πειράζοντες αὐτόν] The second part. qualifies the first; the request had a purpose which did not appear on the surface of the words—it was of the nature of a test. Such a test or question may be friendly (Jo. vi. 6), or hostile (Mc. x. 2, xii. 15); in the present case the intention could scarcely have been doubtful to any who knew the men.

12. ἀναστενάξας τῷ πνεύματι.] 'Αναστενάξειν, used here only in the N.T., occurs in the LXX. (Sir. xxv. 8, Thren. i. 4, 2 Macc. vi. 29; cf. Sus. 22, Th.). Like ἀνακράζειν (Mc. i. 23, vi. 49) and ἀναφωνεῖν (Lc. i. 42), it is more intense in meaning than the simple verb: the sigh seemed to come, as we say, from the bottom of the heart; the Lord's human spirit was stirred to its depths. On τῷ πνεύματι see ii. 8, note. Bede: "veram hominis naturam, veros humanæ naturæ circumferens affectus, super eorum dolet et ingemiscit erroribus." Obsolete sin drew from Christ a deeper sigh than the sight of suffering (see vii. 34, and cf. Jo. xiii. 21), a sigh in which anger and sorrow both had a part (iii. 4, note).

τί ἡ γενεὰ αὕτη κτλ.] Mt. γ. πονηρὰ

καὶ μοιχαλὶς σ. ἐπιζητεῖ: on μοιχαλὶς, which occurs *ἐν τῷ* v. 38, see Orig. in Mt. t. xii. 4. The phrase ἡ γενεὰ αὕτη is used again v. 38, (ix. 19), xiii. 30, and is frequent in Mt. and Lc.; it appears to look back to the age of the Exodus, and to point to such passages as Deut. xxxii. 5, Ps. xc. (xciv.) 10; cf. Acts ii. 40, Phil. ii. 15. As the generation which came out of Egypt resisted Moses, so the generation to which Jesus belonged resisted its greater Deliverer; see the parallel worked out, with a slightly different reference, in Heb. iv. 7 ff. On the question whether γενεά bears in the Gospels the wider sense of γένος see xiii. 30, note. For ἀμὴν λέγω cf. iii. 28, note.

εἰ δοθήσεται κτλ.] Mt. σημεῖον οὐ δ. εἰ μὴ τὸ σημεῖον Ἰωῆ κτλ. Of Orig. in *Ezech.* xiv. 20: 'ἐὰν υἱοὶ καὶ θυγατέρες ὑπολειφθῶσιν' ἀπὸ τοῦ 'οὐχ ὑπολειφθήσονται'...οὕτω καὶ ὁ κύριος ἐν τῷ κατὰ Μάρκον εὐαγγελίῳ 'εἰ δοθήσεται,' τοῦτίστω 'οὐ δοθήσεται.' The idiom is based on the use of *DN* to commence an imprecation which is in fact a solemn form of negation; for other exx. in the LXX, cf. Gen. xiv. 23, Deut. i. 35, 3 Regn. i. 51, Ps. lxxviii. (lxxxix.) 36, xc. (xciv.) 11, Isa. lxiii. 8. This is the only ex. of its employment in the N.T., except where Ps. xc. is cited (Heb. iii. 11, iv. 3, 5). See WM., p. 627, Burton § 272. The exception in Mt., εἰ μὴ τὸ σημεῖον Ἰωῆ (cf. Mt. xii. 40, Lc. xi. 30), points to the

¹⁴ Καὶ ἐπελάβοντο λαβεῖν ἄρτους, καὶ εἰ μὴ ἓνα 148^k
 ἄρτον οὐκ εἶχον μεθ' αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ. ¹⁵ καὶ διε- 15
 στέλλετο αὐτοῖς λέγων Ὁρᾶτε, βλέπετε ἀπὸ τῆς

14 ἐπελάβοντο (-θεντο B*)] + οἱ μαθηταὶ (αὐτον) DUF 13 28 69 1071 al^{ms} c q | καὶ
 εἰ μὴ ἓνα ἄρτον οὐκ εἶχον] εἰ μὴ ἓνα α. εἶχ. D a (k) ἓνα μόνον ἄρτον ἔχοντες 1 13 28 69
 209 346 604 2^o (arm) nisi unum panem quem habebant (b) (c) dff i q r om εἰ μὴ εἰς
 15 διεστέλλετο (διεστειλ. EF 13 28 69 131 346 al^{ms})] ἐρετελλετο Δ | ορατε] om D 1
 118 209 2^o ab f i k r εἰς arm + καὶ C 13 28 69 124 al^{ms} c f | om βλέπετε Δ 604
 arm¹⁴

Resurrection as the supreme proof of the Divine mission of Jesus, and one which that generation was to receive: cf. *Acts* ii. 32 ff.

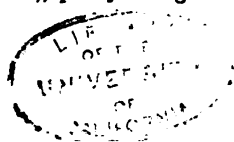
13. καὶ ἀφῆλς αὐτοὺς κτλ.] Mt. καὶ καταλιπὼν αὐτούς... His departure was significant, an anticipation of the end (*Lc.* xiii. 35); since there was no scope for His ministry among these men, He entered the boat again and crossed the Lake. Thpht.: ἀφίγησι τοὺς Φαρισαίους ὁ Κύριος ὡς ἀδιορθώτους. Whether τὸ πέραν is here the western or the eastern shore, or merely a point on the same shore where He was, cannot be determined from the word (cf. iv. 35, v. 1, 21, vi. 45). The destination on this occasion was Bethsaida (v. 22); if "the parts of Dalmanutha" were near the exit of the Jordan, the boat must have traversed nearly the whole length of the lake, from S. to N.E.

14—21. THE LEAVEN OF THE PHARISEES AND THE LEAVEN OF HEROD (*Mt.* xvi. 5—12; cf. *Lc.* xii. 1).

14. καὶ ἐπελάβοντο λαβεῖν ἄρτους] Mt. alters the setting of this incident by placing it on or after the arrival (ἐλθόντες... εἰς τὸ πέραν); in Mc. the omission is discovered, as it appears, while they are crossing (cf. *vv.* 14, 22). Ordinarily, at least when in thinly peopled neighbourhoods, the Twelve carried the thin flat loaves of the country in their πήραι or κόφινοι—the direction given in vi. 8 is clearly exceptional. It probably rested with Judas of Kerieth to purchase food for the party (*Jo.* xii. 6), but owing per-

haps to the sudden departure (v. 13), or under the impression that the fragments of the seven loaves were amply sufficient, the matter had been overlooked. When they came to search their bread baskets only one cake could be found (Mt. omits this detail). Ἐπελάβοντο is rendered by the English pluperfect in all the English versions except Wycliffe, Rheims, and R.V.; cf. *Burton* § 48, and see *Field, Notes*, p. 11. The form ἐπελάβοντο (B*) is not uncommon in the best mss. of the LXX; see *Jud.* iii. 7 (A), *Pa.* lxxvii. (lxxviii.) 11 (B*), *Hos.* xiii. 6, *Jer.* xiii. 21 (B*⁸). Μεθ' αὐτῶν: cf. ix. 8, xiv. 7.

15. διεστέλλετο] Either 'during the crossing He charged them'; or, 'He charged them more than once' (*Burton* §§ 21, 24; cf. vii. 36). Βλέπετε ἀπὸ κτλ., Mt. προσέχετε ἀπὸ... 'keep your eye (mind) upon it with the view of avoiding it'; cf. xii. 38 (WM., p. 280); other constructions are βλέπειν τινά (xiii. 9, *Phil.* iii. 2), βλ. μὴ (xiii. 5, *Col.* ii. 8). Ζύμη is used with an ethical reference in two other contexts of the N.T., (1) in the parable of the leaven (*Mt.* xiii. 33, *Lc.* xiii. 21), (2) in the Pauline proverb μικρὰ ζ. ὄλον τὸ φύραμα ζυμοῖ (1 *Cor.* v. 6 ff., *Gal.* v. 9); on both these uses see *Bp Lightfoot's* notes. The word represents a tendency working invisibly, and, except in the Parable of the leaven, an evil tendency, partly because ἡ ζ. γέγονεν ἐκ φθορᾶς (*Plutarch*, cited by *Lightfoot*), partly owing to



16 ζύμης τῶν Φαρισαίων καὶ τῆς ζύμης Ἡρώδου. καὶ
 διελογίζοντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὅτι ἄρτους οὐκ ἔχουσιν.
 17 καὶ γινὺς λέγει αὐτοῖς Τί διαλογίζεσθε ὅτι ἄρτους
 οὐκ ἔχετε; οὐπω νοεῖτε οὐδὲ συνίετε; πεπωρωμένην

15 Ἡρώδου] των Ἡρωδιανων G 1 13 28 69 346 2^o al^{pa} i k arm 16 πρὸς
 ἀλλήλους] εν αὐτοῖς 1071 | οτι] pr λεγοντες ACLNXΓΑΠΣΦ al min^a f vg syrt arm
 me go aeth | εχουσιν B 1 28 209 604 2^o c k syrtⁱⁿ (vid) | εχων D (a b c f q) εχουσ
 ΝΑC(K)LNΧΓΑΠΣΦ min^a f vg syrt arm aeth 17 διαλογίζεσθε] + εν ταις καρδιας
 υμων DUΦ 28 604 2^o al^{pa} a b c f i q syrtⁱⁿ arm aeth (post υμ. add ολιγοπιστοι Φ 604
 al^{pa} arm) + εν αυτοις M 13 61 69 346 8^o | πεπωρωμενην (πετηρ. D^o caecataum f vg)
 syrtⁱⁿ vid] pr ετι ΔΧΓΠΦ min^a f q vg syrt

the rigid exclusion of leaven during the Passover and in certain other sacrificial rites (Lev. ii. 11 πᾶσαν θυσίαν οὐ ποιήσετε ζυμωτόν). In the present case the ζ. was (Mt. xv. 12) the teaching of the Pharisees, or (acc. to Lc. xii. 1) the spirit of hypocrisy which their teaching encouraged. Once admitted into the heart or into a society, this principle would spread until it rendered the spiritual service of God impossible.

καὶ τῆς ζύμης Ἡρώδου] The repetition of the art. implies the distinctness of the two tendencies indicated; in Mt. this point is overlooked (τῆς ζ. τῶν Φαρισαίων καὶ Σαδδουκαίων). Τῶν Σαδδουκαίων (Mt.) appears to answer to Ἡρώδου (Mc.). Herod was not formally a Sadducee, i.e., he did not reject the Pharisaic doctrine of a resurrection (cf. vl. 16). But the worldliness of the Herod family and of Antipas's court was not far removed from the temper of the Sadducean aristocrats; and the supporters of the Herod dynasty were probably disposed to Sadducean rather than Pharisaic views. Mt. seems to have used Σαδδουκαῖοι in this passage as roughly equivalent to Ἡρωδιανοί (Mc. iii. 6, Mt. xxii. 16). 'The leaven of Herod' was doubtless the practical unbelief which springs from love of the world and the immoralities to which in a coarser age it led. Bede: "fermen-

tum Herodis est adulterium, homicidium, temeritas iurandi, simulatio religionis." There are occasions when this tendency can ally itself with punctilious externalism in religious practice; the two are never perhaps fundamentally at variance. Both were to be carefully shunned by the Twelve and the future Church.

16. διελογίζοντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους κτλ.] The mention of leaven led to a discussion among the Twelve as to their mistake—how it arose, who was to blame, how it could be rectified. For διελογ. cf. ii. 6, 8; with πρὸς ἀλλ. (Mt., ἐν ἑαυτοῖς) cf. πρὸς ἑαυτούς, xi. 31. Ὅτι ἄρτους κτλ.: Mt., λέγοντες ὅτι Ἄρτους οὐκ ἔλάβομεν. Ὅτι is 'recitative'; their conversation turned on the omission to provide themselves with loaves.

17. γινὺς λέγει] When He became aware what they were saying, and what had led to it; see ii. 8, note; ix. 33. On γινώσκειν see iv. 13; γινὺς is the aor. part. of antecedent action (Burton, § 134). Ὅτι may again be recitative: 'why discuss such a subject?' Mt. adds ολιγοπιστοι, perhaps as the equivalent of what he afterwards omits (see below).

οὐπω νοεῖτε οὐδὲ συνίετε;] Have ye not yet learnt the habit of attending to and reflecting upon the facts that pass under your observation from day to day? For similar questions imple-

ἔχετε τὴν καρδίαν ὑμῶν; ¹⁸ ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔχοντες οὐ 18
 βλέπετε καὶ ὧτα ἔχοντες οὐκ ἀκούετε; καὶ οὐ μνη-
 μονεύετε ¹⁹ ὅτε τοὺς ⁸ πέντε ἄρτους ἔκλασα εἰς τοὺς 19 § k
 πεντακισχιλίους, πόσους κοφίνους κλασμάτων πλήρεις
 ἦρατε; λέγουσιν αὐτῷ Δώδεκα. ²⁰ ὅτε τοὺς ἐπτὰ εἰς 20

18 καὶ οὐ μνημονεύετε] οὐδε μνημ. D οὐπω νοεῖτε N2 οὐπω νοεῖτε οὐδε μνημ. 2^α
 ατμ 19 ἐκλασα] pr ους (D) 13 69 346 k om εκλ. syr^{sin} ατμ 20 οτε BL 2^α]
 + καὶ κα Δα νρ pr καὶ ο syr^{peab} ατμ + δε ADXΓΠ al min^{fero} om a ff i q syr^{bol} go aeth + δε
 καὶ CN f

ing censure comp. Mc. iv. 13, 40, vii. 18, Jo. xiv. 9; for νοεῖν see vii. 18, xiii. 14, and for συνίεναι, iv. 12, vi. 52, vii. 14. Οὐδὲ συνίετε has no place in Mt. who passes on to καὶ οὐ (οὐδὲ) μνημονεύετε (v. 18). For the sequence οὐ...οὐδέ see WM., p. 613.

πεπωρωμένην ἔχετε κτλ.] Wanting in Mt. On πεπωρ. (Wycliffe, Tindale, Cranmer, "blinded") see iii. 5, vi. 52; as to the reading of D here cf. Chase, *Syro-Latin text*, p. 42. The train of thought is well explained by Bengel: "ex corde induratio manat in visum auditum et memoriam." For the predicative use of the participle see Blass, *Gr.* p. 158.

18. ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔχοντες κτλ.] They were as men who possessed organs of sight and hearing which they could not or would not use. The words are adapted from Jer. v. 21 ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτοῖς καὶ οὐ βλέπουσιν, ὦτα αὐτοῖς καὶ οὐκ ἀκούουσιν, Ezech. xii. 2 ἔχουσιν ὀφθαλμοὺς τοῦ βλέπειν καὶ οὐ βλέπουσιν καὶ ὦτα ἔχουσιν τοῦ ἀκούειν καὶ οὐκ ἀκούουσιν. The condition of the Twelve was perilously near to that of the judicially blinded multitude (iv. 12 note). Οὐ μνημονεύετε; the Lord blames a lapse of memory which was due to heedlessness and lack of spiritual vision. Their forgetfulness needed and found a spiritual remedy (Jo. xiv. 26 ὁ δὲ παράκλητος...ὑπομνήσει ὑμᾶς πάντα ἃ εἶπον ὑμῖν ἐγώ). With the whole saying compare *Oxyrh. Logia* 3, 8, and see Salmon's

Cath. and Univ. Sermons, vii (on 'Colour-blindness').

19, 20. ὅτε τοὺς πέντε ἄρτους κτλ.] Cf. vi. 41 κατέκλασεν τοὺς ἄρτους... αὐτοῖς, viii. 6 ἔκλασεν...τῷ ὄχλῳ. The ministerial action of the Twelve passes out of sight in this review of the two miracles (ἔκλασα eis...); the Lord's breaking of the loaves was symbolical of the munificence which fed the multitudes; cf. Isa. lviii. 7 διάθρυπτε πεινῶντι τὸν ἄρτον σου. For eis in this reference see WM., p. 267, and esp. Deissmann, *B. St.*, p. 117 f.; κλῆν τιμι is the more obvious construction, cf. Thren. iv. 4 ὁ διακλῶν οὐκ ἔστιν αὐτοῖς (ⲁⲓⲧⲣⲓ). Κοφίνους κλ. πλήρεις = κλάσματα...κοφίνων πληρώματα (vi. 42); σφυρίδων πληρώματα κλασμάτων = περισσεύματα κλασμάτων...σφυρίδας (viii. 8). For exx. of the double gen. σφυρίδων...κλασμάτων see WM., p. 239; in this instance the construction may perhaps be more conveniently explained by regarding σφυρίδος πλήρωμα in the light of a single noun—"a basketful," on which κλασμάτων depends as the gen. of content (WM., p. 235). Light-foot (*Colossians*, p. 326) compares Eccl. iv. 6 πλήρωμα δρακὸς ἀναπαύσεως...μόχθου, 'a handful of rest...of toil'; Fritzsche points to Eur. *Ion* 1069 κρατήρων πληρώματα. Κοφίνους...σφυρίδων. Wycliffe, "coffyns...leepis"; cf. v. 8, note.

λέγουσιν αὐτῷ Δώδεκα...Ἐπτὰ] Their memory does not fail them as regards

τοὺς τετρακισχίλους, πόσων σφυρίδων πληρώματα
 κλασμάτων ἤρατε; καὶ λέγουσιν [αὐτῷ] Ἑπτὰ.
 21 ²¹ καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς Οὕτω συνίετε;
 22 ²² Καὶ ἔρχονται εἰς Βηθσαιδάν. καὶ φέρουσιν αὐτῷ

20 ποσων σφυριδων πληρωματα κλασματων] ποσας σφυριδας κλ. D ποσ. στ. κλ. πληρεις 604 2^o και ποσους κοφινους κλ. πληρεις Δ | ηρατε πληρεις 1071 | οση αυτω
 KADNXYΠIΣΦ min¹⁰⁷⁰ (a) b c f f i k q syrr¹⁰⁷⁰ h e l arm (hab BCLΔ 115 vg me aeth)
 21 ουτω NCKLΔΠ 1 118 209 1071 al k] πως ουτω ADMNUXΣΦ min¹⁰⁷⁰ a c f i r vg
 syrr go πως ουν ουτω 13 69 124 346 f arm πως ου BEFGHSTV min¹⁰⁷⁰ b d q me aeth |
 συνιετε] συνομοιτε D* νοειτε BD³ 22 ερχονται N¹⁰⁷⁰ BCDLΔ 13 28 33 69 124 346
 1071 al¹⁰⁷⁰ latt me arm go aeth] ερχεται N¹⁰⁷⁰ ANXYΠI al¹⁰⁷⁰ syrr | Βηθσαιδαν KABLNX
 ΓΠΦ al min¹⁰⁷⁰ b (-δα CNA (βησσ.) Σ 1 28 33 69 al¹⁰⁷⁰ c k vg syrr arm aeth)] Βηθαναν
 D 262* a f f i l q r go

their own part in the transaction, so far at least as it had its immediate reward.

21. καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς Οὕτω συνίετε;] Even now their powers of reflexion were not in exercise. Mt. represents the Lord as anticipating their riper thoughts (πῶς οὐ νοεῖτε ὅτι οὐ περὶ ἄρτων εἶπον ὑμῖν; προσέχετε δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ζύμης τῶν Φ. καὶ Σ.), and adds that upon this they understood that the teaching of the Pharisees and Sadducees was the leaven of which they must beware. But Mc.'s stimulating question, which leaves the Twelve to think out the matter for themselves, is certainly more characteristic of our Lord's method of dealing with souls. Nor does the equation ζύμη=διδασχὴ at all exhaust the purpose of His reference to the two miracles of the loaves. The inability to understand a metaphor was but a part of their offence; their anxiety about the want of bread had shewn a distrust of His power to provide which the experience of baskets twice refilled ought to have made impossible. It is ὀλιγοπιστία and not mere want of intelligence which He censures (Mt. xvi. 8).

22—26. ARRIVAL AT BETHSAIDA. A BLIND MAN RECOVERS SIGHT. (Mc. only.)

22. ἔρχονται εἰς Βηθσαιδάν] From

Dalmanutha (viii. 10 q.v.). Bethsaida, sc. Julias; see note on vi. 45. The remarkable reading of D and some other O.L. authorities (Βηθανίαν) either refers to an unknown Bethany on the Lake, or has arisen from a confusion of Bethsaida with the Bethany beyond Jordan (Jo. i. 28) where John baptized; the latter locality is excluded by its inland position. Bethsaida Julias was at this time more than a καὶμη (sc. 23, 26, cf. Jo. i. 45), but it may have kept its old style in the popular speech; or one of the villages in its territory may be intended in the sequel (cf. vi. 36).

φέρουσιν αὐτῷ τυφλὸν κτλ.] A second miracle recorded only by Mc. (cf. vii. 32 ff.). There are some remarkable coincidences between the two narratives, both of language and of detail. The words φέρουσιν αὐτῷ ...καὶ παρακαλοῦσιν ἑα...πύσας...ἀναβλέψας are common to both; cf. also ἐπιλαβόμενος (viii. 23) with ἄωλ. (vii. 33). Both again agree in many of the circumstances: the withdrawal from the crowd, the touching of the organs affected, the strict charge to keep the matter close. Yet there is no room for suspecting either of the two miracles. Similarity of surroundings may have led to partial similarity of circumstances; but the

τυφλὸν καὶ παρακαλοῦσιν αὐτὸν ἵνα αὐτοῦ ἄψῃται.
 23 καὶ ἐπιλαβόμενος τῆς χειρὸς τοῦ τυφλοῦ ἐξήνεγκεν 23
 αὐτὸν ἔξω τῆς κώμης, καὶ πτύσας εἰς τὰ ὄμματα
 αὐτοῦ, ἐπιθεῖς τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῷ, ἐπηρώτα αὐτόν Εἰ

22 τυφλὸν] + δαμονιζόμενον Δ 23 ἐπιλαβ. τῆς χειρὸς] λαβόμενος τὴν χεῖρα D |
 ἐξήνεγκεν KBCI(Δ) 33] ἐξηγάγεν ADNXTΠΣΦ al min^{text} ozaa | αὐτῷ] αὐτου ΑΚΔ 28
 2^o 1701 a] ^{pass} f l vg (αὐτου et αὐτω sy^{hcl} me)

narratives are at the heart of the facts distinct.

τυφλὸν] The first mention in Mc. of blindness as an infirmity for which a cure was sought from Christ: a second case occurs in x. 46 ff.; for cases in the other Gospels see Mt. ix. 27, xi. 5, xii. 22, xv. 30, xxi. 14, Jo. ix. 1 ff. Παρακ. αὐτ. ἵνα αὐτοῦ ἄψῃται: cf. i. 41, x. 13; and for the converse, iii. 10, v. 27 ff., vi. 56. Παρακαλεῖν ἵνα: cf. v. 10, 18 (note). Αὐτοῦ = τοῦ τυφλοῦ, cf. WM., p. 186. Ἀπτεσθαι = nearly ἐπιτιθέναι τὰς χεῖρας: in Job i. 12 it is the LXX. rendering of תְּנֵן יָדָיו: cf. Mc. i. 41, x. 13.

23. ἐπιλαβόμενος τῆς χειρὸς κτλ.] Cf. κρατήσας τῆς χειρὸς, i. 31, v. 41, ix. 27: ἐπιλαβέσθαι (τινός, τινά) occurs in Lc. ^{ev. 5 act. 1}, i Tim.², Heb.², but in the other Gospels only here and Mt. xiv. 31. Like the κωφὸς μογιλάλος the blind man is taken apart (ἀπολαβόμενος, vii. 33), but since he cannot follow, the Lord leads him by the hand (Bengel: "ipse ducebat: magna humilitas"). For the double gen. (τῆς χειρὸς τοῦ τυφλοῦ) see WM., p. 252, Blass, *Gr.* p. 101; as Blass observes, the reading of D is in the style neither of classical nor of N.T. Greek; R.V. rightly, "he took hold of the blind man by the hand."

ἐξήνεγκεν αὐτὸν ἔξω τῆς κώμης] 'He brought him outside the village' (Wycliffe: "out of the streete"); the appeal had evidently been made in one of the thoroughfares or open spaces where a concourse might be expected. For this use of ἔξω cf. i. 45, xi. 19. The isolation was probably for the

sake of the blind man himself. Ruth. remarks: οὐ γὰρ ἦσαν οἱ τῆς κώμης ταύτης οὐκῆτορες ἄξιοι θεάσασθαι γινόμενον τὸ τοιοῦτον θαῦμα. But there is no ground for this supposition. Cf. v. 26.

πτύσας εἰς τὰ ὄμματα αὐτοῦ] Cf. vii. 33, note. The Lord condescends to use a popular remedy as a symbol of the healing power which resided in His own humanity. Suetonius ascribes a similar miracle to Vespasian: *Vesp.* 7 "e plebe quidam luminibus orbatus, item alius debili crure sedentem pro tribunali pariter adierunt... 'restituturum oculos si inspuisset, confirmaturum crus si dignaretur calce contingere'...utrumque temptavit, nec eventus defuit." See also Tac. *hist.* iv. 81. The poetical word ὄμμα is rare in Biblical Gk. (Prov.⁶ Sap.² 4 Macc.³ Mt.¹ Mc.¹). Ἐπιθεῖς τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῷ: the laying on of hands is vouchsafed as an additional help to the blind man's faith. In some cases it seems to have been the only sign of healing used (vi. 5, Lc. iv. 40, xiii. 13).

ἐπηρώτα αὐτόν Εἰ τι βλέπεις:] For the imperf. cf. v. 9, viii. 27, 29. The question is regarded as a factor in a process which is passing before the reader's mind. On εἰ as a direct interrogative see WM., p. 639; the traditional text softens but at the same time weakens the sentence (see vv. 11). The Lord recognises that the recovery of sight in this case will be gradual; Victor: σημαίνων ὡς ἀτελὴς τῶν προσαγόντων ἡ πίστις καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ πεπηρωμένου τὰς ὄψεις.

24 τι βλέπεις; ²⁴καὶ ἀναβλέψας ἔλεγεν Βλέπω τοὺς
25 ἀνθρώπους, ὅτι ὡς δένδρα ὁρῶ περιπατοῦντας. ²⁵εἶτα
πάλιν ἔθηκεν τὰς χεῖρας ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτοῦ,
καὶ διέβλεψεν καὶ ἀπεκατέστη, καὶ ἐνέβλεπεν

23 βλέπεις BCD*Δ 2^o me aeth] βλέπει NAD²LNΧΓΠΣΦ al min^{ant} om latti synt
go arm 24 ελεγεν] ειπεν N^oC 1071 al^{pas} λεγει DN | οτι ως δένδρα ὁρῶ περι-
NABC*LM^{ant}NΧΓΔΠΣΦ min^{al} go] ως δ. περιπ. C²DM^{pas} 1 604 1071 al^{pas} latti synt
arm me aeth | περιπατοῦντα F 225 25 om εἶτα synt^{pas} arm | καὶ διέβλεψεν
(NBC*LD 1 28 209 346)] καὶ ἤρξατο ἀναβλεψαι D b f i r v g καὶ ἐπορεύσθ' αὐτῶν
ἀναβλεψαι ANΧΓΠ al^{fero} om a f q et uidit k synt^{an} uid (ale) om synt^{pas} k. επ. αυτ. αναβλ.
καὶ διέβλεψεν 13 69 (arm) | ἀπεκατέστη N^oBCLΔ min^{pas}] ἀπεκατέσταθ' (αποκ.)
A(D)N(U)ΧΓ(Π)ΣΦ al min^{al} | καὶ ἐνέβλεπεν N^oBL(Δ) 13 28 69 346] κ. εβλεψεν N^o
κ. ἐνέβλεψεν ACEΓΠΣΦ al min^{pas} κ. ἀνέβλεψεν FM^o min^{ant} om latti om αναβλεψαι D
latti

24. ἀναβλέψας ἔλεγεν κτλ.] At the question the man involuntarily raised his eyes. 'Αναβλέπειν is either (a) to look up (vi. 41, vii. 34, xvi. 4) or (b) to recover sight (x. 51, 52); the context determines the meaning in each case. The same ambiguity appears in certain other verbs compounded with ἀνά, e.g. ἀνάγειν, ἀναδιδόναι, ἀναδύεσθαι, ἀνακαλεῖν. Βλέπω τοὺς ἀνθρώπους κτλ., "I see men, for I perceive objects like trees walking." As yet he can discriminate a man from a tree of the same height only by his movements; the image reflected on the retina is still indistinct; "nec caecus est nec oculos habet" (Jerome). Cf. Jud. ix. 36 τὴν σκιὰν τῶν ὀρέων σὺ βλέπεις ὡς ἄνδρας: Field compares the proverb οὐδὲ ἀνθρώπους εἴρων τοὺς ἀνθρώπους. The reading of the R.T. which omits ὅτι and ὁρῶ—"I see men like trees, walking"—is easier, but comparatively pointless. On the distinction between βλέπω and ὁρῶ see iv. 12, note.

25. εἶτα πάλιν ἔθηκεν κτλ.] A second application of the Lord's hand completes the cure. Διέβλεψεν, ἀπεκατέστη, ἐνέβλεπεν, represent the completeness of the recovery in three aspects; the man saw perfectly, his faculty of sight was from that hour restored, he was able henceforth to

examine every object and interpret the phenomena correctly. The reading of D latt. (ἤρξατο ἀναβλεψαι), while it aims at removing a tautology, misses the point of Mc.'s description; the second imposition of hands, unlike the first, was followed by perfect restoration. Διαβλέπειν, to see clearly, does not occur in the LXX, but Aq. substitutes διάβλεψις for ἀνάβλεψις in Isa. lxi. 1; in the N. T. its meaning is well illustrated by Mt. vii. 5 = Lc. vi. 42 ἐκβαλε...τὴν δοκὸν καὶ τότε διαβλέψεις ἐκβαλεῖν τὸ κάρφος, 'thou shalt gain clearness of vision.' Ἐμβλέπειν, to turn and fix the eyes upon (cf. Jud. xvi. 27 (Δ), 1 Esdr. iv. 33 (Δ), Mt. xix. 26, Mc. x. 21, 27, xiv. 67, Jo. i. 36, 43), implies the power to concentrate the attention on a particular object: the construction is usually ἐμβλ. τινί or εἰς, but ἐμβλ. τινά occurs in Jud. l.c., Isa. v. 12. Τηλαυῶς, 'clearly, though at a distance'; his sight served for distant objects as well as for those near at hand, so completely was it restored; cf. Strabo xvii. 30 ἀφορῶνται δ' ἐνθένδε τηλαυῶς αἱ πυραμίδες. The adv. is απ. λεγ. in the N. T.; the LXX. use τηλαυγής (Lev. xiii. 2, 4, 19, 24, Job xxxvii. 21, Ps. xviii. (xix.) 8), τηλαύγημα (Lev. xiii. 23), τηλαύγησις (Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 12). Δηλαυῶς (vv. 11),

τηλαυγῶς ἅπαντα. ²⁶καὶ ἀπέστειλεν αὐτὸν εἰς οἶκον 26
αὐτοῦ λέγων Μηδὲ εἰς τὴν κώμην εἰσέλθης.

²⁷Καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ εἰς 27 § αγτ^h

25 τηλαυγῶς K^aABDNΧΓΠΣΦ min^{sup}om^{ss}] δηλαυγῶς K^aCLΔ δηλως 33 | ἅπαντας
AC^aNXΓΠΣΦ min^a go om o k παρτα D 2^o 26 εἰς τὸν οἶκον K^aGMUXΔ al^{om}
me | μηδε εἰς τὴν κώμην εἰσελθης K^a (μη K^a) BL 1^a 209 αγτ^h me] μηδενι εἰπης εἰς τὴν
κώμην (εν τη κώμῃ) (o) k υπαγε εἰς τὸν οἶκον σου καὶ μηδενι εἰπης εἰς τὴν κώμην D (q)
υπαγε εἰς τ. ο. σ. καὶ εαν εἰς τὴν κ. εἰσελθης 13 (28) 69 (346) 2^o et cum μηδεν εἰπης
τωι Φ item omisso μηδε i et omisso μηδε εν τη κώμῃ b f ff vg υπ. εἰς τ. ο. σ. καὶ μη εἰς
τὴν κ. εἰσελθης a μηδε εἰς τ. κ. εἰσελθης ἀλλὰ υπ. εἰς τ. ο. σ. καὶ σταν εἰς τ. κ. εἰσελθης
μηδενι εἰπης εν τη κώμῃ ατμ μηδε εἰς τ. κ. εἰσελθης μηδε εἰπης τωι εν τη κώμῃ ACEFG
HKMNSUVXΓΠΣ min^{sup}om^{ss} αγτ^h hoi (text) go aeth 27 εἰς τὰς κώμας Καισαρίας
(-ρίας BKMSUPΠ) KACEFHLNXΔΣΦ] εἰς Καισαριαν D a b f i q r

besides being a word of doubtful authority, misses an important point.

As Gould rightly remarks (in opposition to Weiss): "we have no right to argue from this single case that gradualness was the ordinary method" of the Lord's working. On the contrary, the abnormal character of this incident is probably the cause of its being selected by the Evangelist or St Peter. Euth. is probably not far from the truth in his explanation of the slowness of the recovery: ἀτελῶς δὲ τὸν τυφλὸν τοῦτον ἐθεράπευσεν ὡς ἀτελῶς πιστεύοντα. For homiletic treatment cf. Bede: "paullatim et non statim repente curat quem uno mox verbo si vellet poterat curare, ut magnitudinem humanae caecitatis ostenderet, quae quasi pedetentim et per quosdam profectuum gradus ad lucem divinae visionis solet pervenire."

26. εἰς οἶκον αὐτοῦ] Our Lord seems to have desired that those who had been recently healed should seek the retirement of their own homes, cf. ii. 11, v. 19. The house was apparently away from the town: see next note.

μηδὲ εἰς τὴν κώμην εἰσέλθης] 'So far from holding any conversation with the people of the village, do not even enter it for the present: go straight home.' The reading is discussed at some length in WH., *Intr.*, § 140; a defence of the traditional

text is attempted by Burgon-Miller, *Causes of Corruption*, p. 273 f. Dr Hort points out that "the peculiar initial μηδέ has the terse force of many sayings as given by St Mark." Μηδέ is used with the imperative in the same sense (= *ne quidem*) in Eph. v. 3, 2 Thess. iii. 10, and with the infinitive by Mc. (ii. 2, iii. 20); but there is no precise parallel in the N. T. Jerome's mystical interpretation is curious: "vade in domum tuam, h. e. in domum fidei, h. e. in ecclesiam; ne revertaris in viculum Indaeorum."

27—30. JOURNEY TO NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CAESAREA PHILIPPI. QUESTION AS TO THE LORD'S PERSON (Mt. xvi. 13—20, Lc. ix. 18—21).

27. καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς κτλ.] From Bethsaida the Lord and the Twelve moved northwards, following the course of the Jordan till they reached the neighbourhood of its sources; the road may have lain entirely on the E. bank, or the party may have crossed the river below the waters of Merom where the bridge known as *Jisr benat Yak'ab* joins the Jaulan to Galilee. The Caesarea to whose 'villages' they came was distinguished from that upon the coast of the Mediterranean (the Caesarea of the Acts, K. ἡ παράλιος, at an earlier time Στρατώνος πύργος) as Caesarea Philippi: it was in Philip's tetrarchy (Lc. iii. 1), and

τὰς κώμας Καισαρίας τῆς Φιλίππου· καὶ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ
ἐπηρώτα τοὺς μαθητὰς αὐτοῦ λέγων αὐτοῖς Τίνα με
28 λέγουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἶναι; 28 οἱ δὲ εἶπαν αὐτῷ

27 εν τη οδω και k | τωα] τι K 28 εἶπαν NBC*2LΔ k syr^{sc} me aeth] απε-
κριθησαν ADNΧΓΠΦ al min^{omn} vid latt^{tr}(exok) vs syr^{bol} arm go | om αυτω λεγοντες
ANXΓΠΠ al¹ syrr go om αυτω f q arm om λεγοντες C³ 33 al^{pass}

had been recently rebuilt in part by Philip's munificence, and named after Augustus, as Bethsaida had been re-named Julius after the daughter of the Emperor; Joseph. *ant.* xviii. 2. 1 Φιλίππος δὲ Πανεάδα τὴν πρὸς ταῖς πηγαῖς τοῦ Ἰορδάνου κατασκευάσας ὀνομάζει Καισάρειαν· κώμην δὲ Βηθσαιδὰ πρὸς λίμνῃ τῇ Γεννησαρίτιδι πόλεως παρασχὼν ἀξίωμα... Ἰουλίᾳ θυγατρὶ τῇ Καίσαρος ὁμώνυμον ἐκάλεσεν. In passing from one of Philip's new cities to the other the Lord found Himself in a more distinctly and aggressively Hellenised country. The old name of the town—Paneas, now Bānias—marked it as sacred to the worship of Pan; its second name connected it with the worship of the Emperor, in whose honour a temple had been erected close to the old shrine of Pan (Joseph. *ant.* xv. 10. 3). The population was chiefly Gentile (cf. Schürer II. i. 133 ff.), yet, as this context shows, not exclusively so, especially in the suburbs, to which the Lord seems to have confined Himself. The physical surroundings of Caesarea are graphically described by Stanley, *S. and P.* p. 397: "over an unwonted carpet of turf...through a park-like verdure...the pathway winds, and the snowy top of the mountain itself is gradually shut out from view by its increasing nearness, and again there is a rush of waters through deep thickets, and the ruins of an ancient town...rise on the hill side: in its situation, in its exuberance of water, its olive groves, and its view over the distant plain, almost a Syrian Tivoli"; cf. G. A. Smith, *H. G.*, p. 473 f. For the Tal-

mudic name, ܡܝܕܝܬ or ܡܝܕܝܬ, see Neubauer, *Geogr. du Talm.*, p. 237. Αἱ κώμαι Καισαρίας (Mt. τὰ μέρη: cf. note on vii. 24) are the villages and small towns that clustered round Caesarea, and belonged to its territory (W.M., p. 234)—its 'daughter towns'; so the phrase is used repeatedly in the LXX. of Joshua and 1, 2 Chronicles.

ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ ἐπηρώτα τοὺς μαθ.] Probably one of the chief purposes of the long journey over a relatively unfrequented road was to afford opportunities for the instruction of the Twelve. The Lord begins by eliciting their views with regard to Himself. The Galilean ministry was now practically at an end; the way to the Cross was opening before Him. Thus the moment had come for testing the result upon the Twelve of what they had seen and heard, and preparing them for the future. It was felt by Jesus Himself to be a crisis of great moment, and He prepared for it by prayer (Lc. ix. 18), as He had prepared for the first circuit of Galilee (Mc. i. 35), and for the selection of the Twelve (Lc. vi. 12). For another important conversation ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ cf. x. 32.

τίνα με λέγουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἶναι;] Mt. τ. λ. οἱ ἄνθρ. εἶναι τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου; Lc. τ. με οἱ ὄχλοι λ. εἶναι; He asks for information, perhaps in order to lead them to the further question which follows, or it may have been from a desire to ascertain by the ordinary methods of human knowledge what they would have had opportunities of knowing, which were denied to Him by the circumstances of His position (cf. v. 30 b, note). Not

λέγοντες ὅτι Ἰωάννην τὸν βαπτιστὴν, καὶ ἄλλοι
 Ἡλείαν, ἄλλοι δὲ ὅτι εἰς τῶν προφητῶν. ²⁹καὶ 29
 αὐτὸς ἐπρωῶτα αὐτοὺς Ὑμεῖς δὲ τίνα με λέγετε
 εἶναι; ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Πέτρος λέγει αὐτῷ Ὡς εἶ ὁ

28 *οτι εις NBC*L me]* *ενα AC*NΧΓΑΠΣΦ al min^{lucan} (k) arm ως ενα D latt^{vi} (mss k) vs*
 29 *επρωτα αυτους NBC*DLA]* *λεγει αυτους AC*NΧΓΠΣ al min^b (f) i vg (syrr) go*
arm aeth (και...αυτους om k) | αποκριθεις]+ δε NCDXΓΑΠ al pr και AN 33 al | ο χριστος]
 + ο υιος του θεου *NL 157 (b) i sy^h + ο υ. τ. θ. του ζωτος 13 69 124 346 sy^h*

even the Pharisees ventured to discuss the Master in His presence.

28. Ἰωάννην τὸν βαπτιστὴν κτλ.] Sc. λέγουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι σε εἶναι. These conjectures have already been mentioned (vi. 14, 15, where see notes). Matthew adds that some had singled out the prophet Jeremiah—possibly (Edersheim, ii. 79) on account of the denunciatory character of one side of our Lord's teaching, possibly (J. Lightfoot on Mt. xvii. 9) because Jeremiah occupied the first place in the order traditionally assigned to the 'Latter Prophets' (cf. Ryle, *O. T. Canon*, p. 225 ff.). Cf. the references to Jeremiah in 2 Macc. ii. 5 ff., xv. 14 f.; in 4 Esdr. ii. 18 the return of both Isaiah and Jeremiah is anticipated, "mittam tibi adiutorium pueros meos Isaiam et Hieremiam"; see Weber, *Jüd. Theologie*³, p. 354. Few in Galilee, it seems, had spoken of Jesus as Messiah (see however Mt. ix. 27), though in Judaea this possibility had been freely discussed (Jo. vii. 28—31, 41, ix. 22), and even in Samaria (Jo. iv. 29), and perhaps in Phoenicia (Mt. xv. 22). Perhaps the advent of a national deliverer was not so anxiously awaited in a country where members of the Herod family were in power as in Judaea under Roman sway; yet see Jo. vi. 15.

29. καὶ αὐτός] Αὐτός is not emphatic, but, like ὁ δέ, serves to shew that the previous speaker takes up the conversation again. Ὑμεῖς δὲ τίνα κτλ. 'but ye'—in contrast to men in general—'those without' (cf. iv.

11). Λέγετε, in your ordinary conversation, among yourselves or with others. Ἀποκριθεὶς...λέγει: an instance of the aor. part. of identical action coupled with a pres., cf. Burton, § 141; Mt., ἀποκρ. εἶπεν. All the Synoptists attribute the answer to Peter, but they report it differently. Mc.'s brief *σὺ εἶ ὁ χριστός* becomes in Lc. *τὸν χριστὸν τοῦ θεοῦ*, and in Mt., *σὺ εἶ ὁ χριστός, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ ζῶντος*. But in each of the forms the essence of the confession is the same. In the O. T. the priest or king is God's Anointed: 1 Regn. xxvi. 9, 11 *χριστὸν Κυρίου* (הַמָּשִׁיחַ לַיהוָה), 2 Regn. xxiii. 1 *χρ. θεοῦ Ἰακώβ* (מְשִׁיחַ יִשְׂרָאֵל), and the ideal King of the Psalms is also son of God (Ps. ii. 7, lxxxix. 26, 27); cf. Enoch cv. 2, and on the import of the last ref. Stanton, *J. and Chr. M.*, p. 288. For a discussion of the title as applied to Christ in the Gospels see Dalman, *Worte*, i. p. 219 ff., and art. *Son of God* in Hastings, *D.B.* iv. The epithet ὁ ζῶν is possibly suggested by the pagan surroundings of Caesarea; for its use in the O. T. cf. Esth. vi. 13, viii. 13, Sir. xviii. 1, Dan. v. 23 (LXX.), vi. 20 (21) (Th.), and the constant phrases *ζῆ Κύριος*, *ζῶ ἐγώ*, λέγει Κύριος: in the N. T. it occurs again in Mt. xxvi. 63, Jo. vi. 57 (ὁ ζῶν πατήρ), Rom. ix. 26, 2 Cor. vi. 16, 1 Th. i. 9, 1 Tim. iii. 15, iv. 10, Heb. iii. 12, ix. 14, x. 31, xii. 22, 1 Pet. i. 23, Apoc. vii. 2, x. 6, xv. 7 (ὁ ζῶν εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων).

According to Mt. xiv. 33 (δληθῶς

30 **χριστός.** ³⁰ καὶ ἐπετίμησεν αὐτοῖς ἵνα μηδενὶ λέγωσιν περὶ αὐτοῦ.

31 ³¹ Καὶ ἤρξατο διδάσκειν αὐτοὺς ὅτι Δεῖ τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πολλὰ παθεῖν καὶ ἀποδοκιμασθῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων καὶ τῶν ἀρχιερέων καὶ τῶν

30 λεγωσιν] ειπωσιν CDG 31 υπο KBCDGLΠΞΦ] απο AXΓA al min^a ; των αρχ. κ. των γρ.] om των bis AGKNΔΠΞ om των 1° FLΓ om των 2° XΦ

θεοῦ υἱὸς εἶ), Jo. vi. 69 (σὺ εἶ ὁ ἄγιος τοῦ θεοῦ), this was not the first occasion upon which the Messiahship of the Lord had been confessed by the Twelve. Peter in particular had known who He was from the first (Jo. i. 41). But his belief is now solemnly and formally professed, and the Lord rewards this act of recognition on the part of His Apostle with a remarkable promise which Mt. alone has preserved (Mt. xvi. 17 ff., cf. Hort, *Ecclesia*, p. 10 f.). On Mc.'s omission of the reward cf. Victor: τὴν γὰρ ἀκριβεστέραν περὶ τούτου διήγησιν παρεχώρησεν ὁ παρὼν εὐαγγελιστὴς τῷ Ματθαίῳ... ἵνα μὴ δόξῃ Πέτρῳ τῷ αὐτοῦ χαρίζεσθαι διδασκαλῶ. Eusebius (*D.E.* iii. 3) is perhaps more accurate: ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ὁ Πέτρος ἐικότως παρασιωπᾶσθαι ἤξιον· διὸ καὶ Μάρκος αὐτὸ παρέλιπεν.

30. καὶ ἐπετίμησεν αὐτοῖς κτλ.] Lc., ἐπιτιμήσας αὐτοῖς παρήγγειλεν. On this use of ἐπιτιμᾶν cf. i. 25. The censure which the word implies belongs here only to the disobedience which the Lord has reason to anticipate (cf. i. 45, vii. 36); Vg. *comminatus est eis ne cui dicerent*. Περὶ αὐτοῦ, i.e. as Mt. explains, ὅτι αὐτὸς ἴστω ὁ χριστός. The spread of such a rumour would have either precipitated the Passion, or prevented it at the cost of substituting a national and political movement for one which was spiritual and universal.

31—33. THE PASSION FORETOLD; PETER REPROVED (Mt. xvi. 21—23, Lc. ix. 22).

31. ἤρξατο διδάσκειν] Mt. ἀπὸ τότε ἤρξατο Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς δεικνύειν. It was a new departure, beginning with the moment when by the confession of the Twelve he was acknowledged to be the Christ. The Christ must suffer (Lc. xxiv. 26, Acts xxvi. 23 παθητὸς ὁ χρ.); so prophecy had clearly foretold (Acts viii. 32—35). But the idea was nevertheless strange and repulsive to the Jewish mind; see Westcott, *Study of the Gospels*, p. 141, Stanton, p. 125 ff., Schürer ii. ii. p. 184 ff.; quite other thoughts were associated with the name of Messiah. The Lord therefore does not say as yet δεῖ τὸν χριστὸν πολλὰ παθεῖν, but calls Himself as heretofore τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου (Mc. Lc.). Irenaeus (iii. 16. 5) quotes this passage against the Docetic notion of an impassible Christ. For δεῖ cf. ix. 11, xiii. 7, Lc. xxiv. 26, Acts xxi. 11, xxvii. 24, 1 Cor. xv. 25, Apoc. i. 1. Πολλὰ παθεῖν: a frequent phrase in reference to the Passion, cf. Mt. xvi. 21, Mc. ix. 12, Lc. ix. 22, xvii. 25; the Lord suffered πολλά but not πολλάκις, Heb. ix. 26.

ἀποδοκιμασθῆναι... ἀποκτανθῆναι... ἀναστῆναι] A remarkably complete outline of the Passion in its three stages: (1) the official rejection of the Messiah by the Sanhedrin, (2) His violent death, (3) His victory over death. Καὶ ἀποδοκιμασθῆναι (Mc., Lc., omitted by Mt.) looks back to Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 22; cf. xii. 10, 1 Pet. ii. 4 ff.; ἀποδοκιμάζειν (= $\alpha\nu\alpha\phi\alpha\tau\epsilon\iota$ Ps. l.c.) is to reject after scrutiny, and implies an official test-

γραμματέων καὶ ἀποκτανθῆναι, καὶ μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας
ἀναστῆναι. 32 καὶ παρρησία τὸν λόγον ἔλάλει. καὶ 32 ^{† syriac} _{† N}

31 μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας] (ev) τη τρίτη ἡμερα 1 (13 28) 33 69 124 2^o al^{ms} dg arm aeth

ing and rejection of His claims. This was to be conducted by the three factors in the national council acting together (ὑπὸ τῶν πρ. καὶ ἀρχ. καὶ γρ. Mt., so Lc.), but each severally responsible and consenting to the verdict (ὑπὸ τῶν πρ. καὶ τῶν ἀρχ. καὶ τῶν γρ., Mc.). The words distinctly contemplate Jerusalem as the scene of the rejection, for there only could the ἀρχιερεῖς be found, or the three classes take common action. The three are mentioned together again xi. 27, xiv. 43, 53 (οἱ ἀρχ. κ. οἱ γρ. κ. οἱ πρ.), xv. 1 (οἱ ἀρχ. μετὰ τῶν πρ. καὶ γρ.). For the γρ. see note on i. 22; the ἀρχιερεῖς (Vg. *summi sacerdotes*, A.V. and R.V., "chief priests") are the heads of the priestly class, High Priest and ex-High Priests, and other leading members of the sacerdotal aristocracy; cf. Acts iv. 6 ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐκ γένους ἀρχιερατικοῦ, and see Blass *ad l.* and Schürer II. i. p. 177 ff. The πρεσβύτεροι (to be distinguished of course from the elders of vii. 3, 5) appear to have been the non-professional or lay element in the Council—a survival apparently of the *γερουσία* of Maccabean times (1 Macc. xii. 6, 3 Macc. i. 8) and of the primitive ^{לְזִקְנֵי} (Exod. xvii. 5).

καὶ ἀποκτανθῆναι] So also Mt., Lc.; this late pass. aor. occurs in 1 Macc. ii. 9, and again in Mc. ix. 31 (cf. WSchm., p. 128). Καὶ μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἀναστῆναι: Mt., Lc., καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἐγερθῆναι. Ἐγείρομαι is used of the Resurrection in Mc. (WH.) exclusively, in Mt. and Lc. the two verbs appear to be employed indiscriminately; in doctrinal passages ἐγείρομαι as a pass. in form suggests the thought of ὁ ἐγείρας (Rom. iv. 24 f., viii. 11, 34, 1 Cor. xv. 14, 15, cf. Ign. *Trall.* 9), but this is hardly

present to the writers of the Gospel narrative. Μετὰ τρ. ἡμ.; so Mc. always (ix. 31, x. 34), except when he uses διὰ τριῶν ἡμερῶν (xiii. 2, v.l., xiv. 58) in reference to the saying of Jo. ii. 19. Mt. also has μετὰ τρ. ἡμ. in xxvii. 63, but elsewhere he writes τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ (xvi. 21, xvii. 23, xx. 19), and so Lc., ix. 22, xviii. 33 (τῇ ἡμ. τῇ τρ.), xxiv. 7, 46, Acts x. 40, and Paul (1 Cor. xv. 4, τῇ ἡμ. τῇ τρ.). Mc.'s phrase occurs also, with another reference, in Acts xxv. 1; cf. μετὰ τρεῖς μῆνας (Acts xxviii. 11); μετὰ τρία ἔτη Gal. i. 18; τῇ τρίτῃ Acts xxvii. 19. Both phrases were perhaps suggested by Hos. vi. 2, ὑγιάσει ἡμᾶς μετὰ δύο ἡμέρας ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ τρίτῃ καὶ ἀναστήσόμεθα. The earliest tradition seems to have inclined to the former, modifying it however so as to retain a reference to the third day. That μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας in this connexion is equivalent to ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ is clear from the explanatory *ἕως τῆς τρίτης ἡμέρας* in Mt. xxvii. 64; cf. Mt. xii. 40 where the stay of the Lord in the grave is described as "three days and three nights"; see also Field, *Notes*, p. 11. The easier phrase however soon superseded the harder, and is almost universal in early citations from the Gospels (Resch, *aussercan. Par. zu Lc.* p. 147 ff.), and in Creeds it is varied only by the equivalent διὰ τριῶν ἡμερῶν or τριήμερον (Casper, *Quellen*, iii. p. 70 f.). On the singular renderings of some O. L. texts see J. R. Harris, *Codes Bezae*, p. 91. The Sinaitic Syriac substitutes 'on the third day' in Mc., but in Mt. xxvii. 63 retains 'after three days.'

32. παρρησία τὸν λόγον ἐλάλει] He spake the saying (so probably here, but cf. i. 45) without reserve (Wycliffe, "pleynli," "openli"), in the presence of

προσλαβόμενος ὁ Πέτρος αὐτὸν ἤρξατο ἐπιτιμᾶν
 § n 33 αὐτῷ. 33 ὁ δὲ ἐπιστραφεὶς καὶ ἰδὼν τοὺς μαθητὰς
 αὐτοῦ ἐπετίμησεν Πέτρῳ καὶ λέγει "Ὑπαγε ὀπίσω

32 προσλαβομενος] προσκαλεσαμενος Γ | αυτω]+ne cui illa diceret (o) k + Domine
 propitius esto nam hoc non erit a b n (syriac) 33 και ιδ. τ. μαθ. αυτου] om k
 Πετρω] pr τω ΑΟΧΓΔΠ | και λεγει] λεγων ΑΔΧΓΠ al lattⁱⁿ πτ syriac^{al} go arin

all the Twelve (Euth. φανερώς καὶ δια-
 ρακαλύπτως), and in plain, direct words.
 Παρησία (here only in the Synoptists)
 is contrasted with ἐν κρυπτῷ (Jo. vii.
 4): ἐν παροιμίαις (Jo. xvi. 25, cf. 29).
 The more usual forms are μετὰ παρ-
 ρησίας (Prov. x. 10, Acts ii. 29), ἐν
 παρησίᾳ (Sap. v. 1, Jo. xvi. 29); παρ-
 ρησία is specially frequent in Jo. (vii.
 13, 26, x. 24, xi. 14, 54, xvi. 25, xviii.
 20). For the general sense and use of
 the word see Lightfoot on Col. ii. 15.

προσλαβόμενος ὁ Πέτρος αὐτὸν κτλ.]
 To Peter such frankness seemed to
 be indiscreet; such premonitions of
 failure were at variance with all his
 conceptions of the Christ. The Master
 had manifested a momentary weak-
 ness; it was his duty as senior of the
 Twelve to remonstrate. He took the
 Lord aside a little, as if to ask a
 question or to give some information
 privately, perhaps in order to spare
 the Master the pain of a public re-
 monstrance, 'as if sparing Him,'
 Syr.^{sin} (Bede: "ne praesentibus ceteris
 condiscipulis magistrum videatur ar-
 guere"). Προσλαβίσθαι (Mt. Mc.) is
 used of the stronger or wealthier
 coming to the help of the weaker or
 poorer (Ps. xvii. (xviii.) 17 (NA), xxvi.
 (xxvii.) 10, Acts xviii. 26, Rom. xiv. 1,
 3, xv. 7), and carries here an air of
 conscious superiority (cf. Hastings, *D.*
B., iii. p. 760 a). Something of this
 officiousness had shewn itself already
 in Simon Peter's relations to his
 Master (i. 36); the tension of his
 recent act of faith and the exaltation
 of feeling which followed it probably
 exaggerated a fault of natural char-
 acter, and led to the astounding conduct
 described in the next words.

ἤρξατο ἐπιτιμᾶν αὐτῷ] Mt. gives
 the words: ἰλεώς σοι (1 Macc. ii. 21),
 Κύριε, οὐ μὴ ἔσται σοι τοῦτο.

33. ὁ δὲ ἐπιστραφεὶς κτλ.] The
 Lord turned sharply round as if to
 face the speaker—a characteristic act,
 see v. 30, Mt. ix. 22, Lc. vii. 9, 44, ix.
 55, x. 23, xiv. 25, xxii. 61, xxiii. 28,
 Jo. i. 38; for ἐπιστρέφειν (ἐπιστρί-
 φειν) in this sense cf. v. 30, Jo. xxi. 20.
 Acts ix. 40, Apoc. i. 12. On this, as
 on a later occasion (Lc. xxii. 61), a
 mere look might have sufficed to bring
 Peter to repentance; but Jesus as He
 turned caught sight of the rest of the
 Twelve (ἰδὼν τοὺς μαθητὰς αὐτοῦ), who
 were probably watching the scene with
 interest, and perhaps shared Peter's
 views. A public reproof was there-
 fore necessary, and the Lord did not
 spare His first Apostle; ἐπετίμησεν
 Πέτρῳ, so Mc. only, apparently in
 reference to v. 32, ἤρξατο ἐπιτιμᾶν, cf.
 Bengel: "dum increpat, increpati-
 onem meretur," a point which the
 Vg. misses—*coepit increpare...com-
 minatus est*. Mc., who does not re-
 cord the Lord's commendation of
 Peter, accentuates the reproof.

ὑπαγε ὀπίσω μου, Σατανᾶ] Cf. Mt.
 iv. 10 ὑπαγε, Σατανᾶ—the words in
 which the Lord before the beginning
 of His public work dismissed the
 Tempter, when he offered the king-
 doms of the world on condition of re-
 ceiving homage for them. This temp-
 tation was now renewed by Satan in
 the person of the Apostle who desired
 his Master to put from Him the
 prospect of the Cross. It is unne-
 cessary to suppose either that Peter
 is here called 'Satan' (cf. Jo. vi. 70),
 or that the word is to be understood

μου, Κατανᾶ· ὅτι οὐ φρονεῖς τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ ἀλλὰ τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

³⁴ Καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος τὸν ὄχλον σὺν τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Ἐἴ τις θέλει ὀπίσω μου ἔσθαι

34 εἰ τις NBC*DLA 604 1071 al^{man} latt sy^h (ms) arm Or] οστις AC*ΧΓΗΞΦ al min²⁴ sy^{ri} me go aeth | οπισω μου] om k

simply in its etymological sense, 'adversary' (Victor, *ὁ ἐστὶν ἀντικείμενος*: see note on i. 13). The Lord recognises His great adversary in Peter, who for the moment acts Satan's part. Thpht.: ὁ σατανᾶς μόνος οὐ θέλει αὐτὸν παθεῖν... Σατανᾶν ὀνομάζει τὸν Πέτρον ὡς τὰ Σατανᾶ φρονούντα, cf. Macar. Magn. iii. 27 οὐ Πέτρον τὸ ῥῆμα ἀλλ' ὑποβολὴ τοῦ σατανᾶ τὸ λεχθέν. Ὑπάγειν ὀπίσω τινός (Mt. iv. 10) is interpreted by Origen in a favourable sense as = ἀκολουθεῖν ὁ. τ.: διὰ μὲν τὴν πρόθεσιν, οὖσαν δεξιάν, λέγει αὐτῷ Ὁ. ὁ μ., οἰοῦναι καταλιπόντι τὰ δε' ὧν ἡγήσει... ἀκολουθεῖν τῷ Ἰησοῦ. But ὑπάγειν is not = εἰσεῖν (v. 34); it implies removal, not approach, and ὀπίσω μου in this connexion represents defeat and banishment from the sight of the conqueror, not a closer attachment to the company of the Master; cf. Pa. vi. 11 (NA), ix. 4, xlix. (L) 17, Isa. xxxviii. 17. If Peter identified himself with Satan, he must share Satan's repulse and exile.

ὅτι οὐ φρονεῖς κτλ.] It is not merely the officiousness of Peter which is rebuked, but the graver error which led him to interfere. His resistance to the thought of the Passion revealed a deep cleavage between his mind and the mind of God. The illumination which had enabled him to apprehend the Messiahship of Jesus (Mt. xvi. 17) left him still unable to assimilate the λόγος τοῦ σταυροῦ. On this fundamental point he was not in sympathy with the Divine order of things. Φρονεῖν τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ = φρ. τὰ τοῦ πνεύματος, the opposite of φρ. τὰ τῆς σαρκός (Rom. viii. 5) or

τὰ ἐπίγεια, τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς (Phil. iii. 19, Col. iii. 2); such conformity with the Divine Mind distinguished the Master and is the aim of the true disciple (Phil. ii. 5). It is interesting to see how this Gospel phrase reflects and expands itself in the Pauline Epistles. For earlier instances of φρονεῖν τὰ τινος cf. Esth. viii. 13, 1 Macc. x. 20, and in non-Biblical Gk., Dem. in Phil. 3 οἱ τὰ Φιλίππου φρονούντες, Dion. H. ii. οἱ φρονούντες τὰ τῆς ἀρχαρχίας: and for a practical application of the present passage see Orig. in Mt. t. xii. 23 μὴ νομίσωμεν τοίνυν τὸ τυχὸν εἶναι ἀμάρτημα φρονεῖν τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, δέον ἐν πᾶσι φρονεῖν τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ. Cf. Iren. iii. 18. 4. Mt. prefixes σκάνδαλον εἰ μου—words that reveal the reality of the temptation which such a suggestion as Peter's presented to our Lord, and serve to explain the warmth with which he repels it.

34—ix. 1. PUBLIC TEACHING ON SELF-SACRIFICE (Mt. xvi. 24—28, Lc. ix. 23—27).

34. προσκαλεσάμενος τὸν ὄχλον κτλ.] Mt. εἶπεν τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ, Lc. ἔλεγεν δὲ πρὸς πάντας. Only Mc. calls attention to the unexpected presence of a crowd. Even in the villages of Caesarea the Lord was recognised and followed by the Jewish population. The prediction of the Passion was for the Twelve alone; but the crowd could share with them the great practical lessons which it suggested, and it needed them at this moment when it was pressing with too light a heart into the Kingdom of God. Bengel: "doctrina catholica."

εἴ τις θέλει ὀπίσω μου εἰσεῖν κτλ.] The words are identically the same in

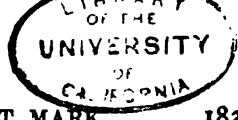
ἐλθεῖν, ἀπαρνησάσθω ἑαυτὸν καὶ ἀράτω τὸν σταυρὸν
35 αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀκολουθείτω μοι. ³⁵ ὃς γὰρ ἐὰν θέλη

34 ελθειν NABC*KLJIE min^m c g k l arm me Or] ακολουθειν C*D X^φ al 1 28 604
al^{ms} a b f ff n q vg elb. και ακολ. Δ | απαρνησασθω...αρατω] επαρατω Δ | αυτου]
εαυτου N

Mt. down to *ἐνεκεν ἐμοῦ*, and with one exception there is no important variation in Lc. Such a saying uttered on such an occasion would naturally impress itself verbally on the Twelve, and gain currency in an identical form. The phrase *ἐλθεῖν ὁπ. μου* is not suggested by the *ὑπαγε κτλ.* of v. 33 but by the eagerness of the crowd or the presence of the Twelve: see note on i. 17. To constitute a loyal disciple three things were necessary. (1) *Ἀπαρνήσασθαι ἑαυτόν*, to deny, i.e. to refuse to recognise, to ignore, oneself. The verb occurs in Isa. xxxi. 7 *ἀπαρνήσονται (ἰδοὺ?) οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὰ χειροποίητα αὐτῶν*; in the N. T., besides this context, it is used in reference to the disciple who denies all knowledge of his master (Lc. xxii. 34), or the master who refuses to recognise the unworthy disciple (Lc. xii. 9): *ἀρνεῖσθαι* is similarly employed by Mt., Lc., Jo., Jude, Paul. The idea is very inadequately represented by the current notions of 'self-denial' which regard it as the abnegation of a man's property or rights rather than of himself: the true interpretation is given by St Paul, Gal. ii. 19 f. *ἀπέθανον, ὥτα θεῷ ζήσω· Χριστῷ συνεσταύρωμαι, ζῶ δὲ οὐκέτι ἐγώ, ζῇ δὲ ἐν ἐμοὶ Χριστός.* Cf. Thph^t: *τί δὲ ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπαρν. ἑαυτόν οὕτως ἂν μάθομεν ἐὰν γινώσκωμεν τί ἐστὶ τὸ ἀρνήσασθαι ἑτερον. ὁ ἀρνούμενος ἑτερον...οὐκ ἐπιστρέφεται, οὐ συμπάσχει, ἀτε ἀπαρ' ἀλλοτριωθείς. οὕτως οὖν καὶ ἡμεῖς βούλεται τοῦ ἡμετέρου σώματος ἀφείδειν.* Bede: "pensemus quomodo se Paulus abnegaverat qui dicebat, 'Vivo autem iam non ego.'" (2) *Ἀραι τὸν σταυρὸν αὐτοῦ*, to put oneself into the position of a condemned man on his way to execution, i.e. to be prepared

to face extreme forms of shame and loss. This reference to crucifixion was perhaps not new to the Twelve (Mt. x. 30); to the crowd at least it must have been deterrent in a high degree, suggesting a procession of *furciferi* headed by Jesus and consisting of His followers. Such wholesale crucifixions had occurred within memory (Schürer, II. i. p. 5) and might be expected in case of a revolt. Lc. adds *καθ' ἡμέραν* in view of Christian experience, which had learnt to see the Cross in ordinary trials, but the Lord's words were doubtless intended also to prepare His followers for the supreme trial of faith. (3) *Ἀκολουθεῖν*, to persevere in the exacting course of a personal following (cf. i. 18). Without this martyrdom itself would be insufficient; cf. Victor: *ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐστὶ καὶ πάσχοντα μὴ ἀκολουθεῖν ὅταν μὴ δι' αὐτὸν τι πάθῃ, ὥτα μὴ νομίσῃς ὅτι ἀρκεῖ τῶν κινδύνων ἢ φάσις, προστίθῃσι καὶ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν ὥτα ταῦτα ποιῶν αὐτῷ ἀκολουθῇς.* The following is to be habitual and permanent (*ἀκολουθεῖτω*, pres., cf. *ἀπαρνησάσθω, ἀράτω*).

35. *ὃς γὰρ ἐὰν θέλῃ κτλ.*] A saying attributed to our Lord on more than one other occasion (Mt. x. 39, Lc. xvii. 33, Jo. xii. 25). The key to its interpretation lies in the Biblical use of *ψυχή*. In the O. T. *ψ.* is the usual equivalent of *נֶפֶשׁ*, the conscious life of feeling and desire (Schulz, ii. p. 246). The N. T. distinguishes this life from merely physical animation on the one hand (Mt. x. 28, cf. 4 Macc. xiii. 14), and from the higher life of the *πνεῦμα* on the other (1 Cor. ii. 14, xv. 45, 1 Thess. v. 23, Heb. iv. 12). Thus the *ψυχή* holds a mediating position between *σῶμα* and *πνεῦμα* (see Elli-



τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ σῶσαι, ἀπολέσει αὐτήν· ὃς δ' ἂν ἀπολέσει τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ ἕνεκεν ἐμοῦ καὶ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, σώσει αὐτήν. ³⁶ τί γὰρ ὠφελεῖ ἄνθρωπον 36

35 τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ (1^o) τ. αὐτοῦ ψ. B Or τ. ψ. αὐτοῦ D² | ος δ' αν απ. τ. ψ. αὐτοῦ] om k | απολεσει 2^o N B C D² Γ Δ α¹ [om] απολεση ALXII α¹ | τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ (2^o) τ. αὐτοῦ ψ. C² XII α¹ 604 α¹ [om] | ἐμου καὶ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου] om ἐμου καὶ D a b m r a r m aeth om καὶ τοῦ εὐαγγ. 33 ff om καὶ k¹ d συγ¹ [om] | σώσει] pr outos C² EFGM² S U V T α¹ 36 ὠφελεῖ NB(L) a n q a r m] ὠφελήσει A C D X Γ Π Σ Φ α¹ min² [om] latt syr¹ hel Or ὠφελήθησεται 33 | (τον) ἄνθρωπον N² (Δ) B (C² D) K S U V Π Φ min¹ go (Or)] ἄνθρωπος N² C² EFGHLMX Γ Δ Σ ι 33 69 α¹ [om]

cott, *Destiny of the creature* v.; Light-foot on 1 Thess. l. c.), and the word is used with a lower or higher reference in different contexts; for exx. of the former see Mt. ii. 20, vi. 25, Jo. x. 15 ff., Rom. xi. 3, Phil. ii. 30, and for the latter, Mt. xi. 29, Mc. xiv. 34, Jo. xii. 27, Heb. vi. 19, 1 Pet. i. 22; the English versions seek to distinguish the two uses by the double rendering 'life' and 'soul' In the present saying both meanings are in view, and an adequate translation is perhaps impossible. We may paraphrase: 'the man whose aim in life is to secure personal safety and success, loses the higher life of which he is capable, and which is gained by those who sacrifice themselves in the service of Christ.' The immediate reference is doubtless to the alternative of martyrdom or apostasy, but the saying admits of wider application; cf. the form which it takes in Jo. xii. 25, and the variations here in Mt., Lc. All self-seeking is condemned as self-destruction, all true self-sacrifice is approved as self-preservation. Victor: ὁ δὲ λέγει τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν οὐκ ἀφειδῶν ὑμῶν ἀλλὰ καὶ σφόδρα φειδόμενος ταῦτα ἐπιτάττω. Bede: "ac si agricolae dicatur, 'Frumentum si servas, perdis; si seminas, renovas.'"

*Ὁς δ' ἂν ἀπολέσει (Mt., Lc., ἀπολέσῃ) is a construction which appears occasionally in Biblical Gk., cf. Jud. xi. 24 ἃ ἐὰν κληρονομήσῃ σε (B), Jer. xlix. (xlii.) 4 ὁ λόγος ὃν ἂν ἀποκριθῇσεται;

for N. T. exx. see WH., *Notes*, p. 172, WM., p. 385, Blass, *Gr.* p. 217. ἕνεκεν ἐμοῦ (omitted in 'Western' texts) is one of those striking claims upon the absolute devotion of His followers which reveal our Lord's consciousness of a Divine right. The addition καὶ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου is characteristic of Mc.; cf. i. 1, 15, x. 29. Mc. alone of the Evangelists uses τὸ εὐαγγέλιον absolutely. For the contrast of σφῆν and ἀπολλύναι comp. 1 Cor. i. 18, 2 Cor. ii. 15, James iv. 12; similarly σωτηρία is opposed to ἀπώλεια, Phil. i. 28. Salvation is predicated of the soul in Jas. i. 20, v. 15, 1 Pet. i. 9.

36. τί γὰρ ὠφελεῖ ἄνθρωπον κτλ.] Self-sacrifice is the truest self-interest, for (γὰρ) a man gains nothing by the acquisition of the whole world if the penalty is his own personal life. "The question is...between that life which consists mainly in having, and that which consists in being" (Gould). The Lord seems to have still in view the temptation described in Mt. iv. 8 (see note on v. 33). For τί ὠφελεῖ or ὠφελήσει cf. Hab. ii. 18 (ὑψηλῶν), Sap. v. 8, 1 Cor. xiv. 6, Heb. iv. 2; Mt., Lc., τί γὰρ ὠφελήθησεται (ὠφελείται); Clem. Al. *strom.* vi. 13, Pa.-Clem. *hom.* 6 τί τὸ ὠφελεος: see Resch, p. 150 ff. Κερδήσαι...ζημιωθῆναι: for the contrast cf. Phil. iii. 8. The population of the northern towns, esp. perhaps of such a town as Caesarea, was deeply occupied in the pursuit of wealth (cf. Merrill, cc. viii., xvi.), as the frequent

κερδήσαι τὸν κόσμον ὅλον καὶ ζημιωθῆναι τὴν ψυχὴν
 37 αὐτοῦ; ³⁷τί γὰρ δοῖ ἄνθρωπος ἀντάλλαγμα τῆς
 38 ψυχῆς αὐτοῦ; ³⁸ὅς γὰρ ἐὰν ἐπαισχυθῇ με καὶ τοὺς

36 κερδήσαι...ζημιωθῆναι NBL] εαν κερδηση...ζημιωθη ACDXΓΑΠΣΦ al min^{antioch}
 syrr Or 37 τι γαρ NBLA 28 2^o q me arm Or] η τι γαρ D* η τι AB²ΧΓΠΦ al
 min^l latt¹ (εαν ο) τε syrr go aeth | δοι N^oB] δω N^oL δωσει ACDXΓΠΣΦ al min^{antioch} latt
 Or | ανθρωπος] pr o B | om δοι ανθρωπος Δ | αυτου] εαυτου B αυτω C 38 os γαρ
 εαν] os εαν A os δ αν D | επαισχυθη με] επαισχυθησεται εμε D

references in the Gospels to wealth and worldly care suggest. The Lord saw that the penalty was too often the loss of the higher personal life (ἐαυτὸν ζημιωθείς, Lc.). Ζημιῶν is properly to confiscate or fine (1 Esdr. i. 36, viii. 24), but also to inflict a penalty of any kind (e.g. death, 2 Macc. iv. 48; loss of one's handiwork, 1 Cor. iii. 15); for ζ. τὴν ψ. cf. Prov. xix. 16 κακόφρων ἄνθρωπος ζημιωθείσεται· ἐὰν δὲ λουμείηται, καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ προσθήσει: Philo, *edn.* 3 ζημιουμένους δὲ πάντα, χρήματα, σώματα, ψυχὰς. Lightfoot on Phil. l.c. cites a line from Menander which is a partial parallel to this saying of Christ: κέρδος ποτηρὸν ζημίαν αἰε φέρει. Cf. Origen *in Mt.* t. xii. 28 κερδαίνει τὸν κόσμον φ' ὁ κόσμος οὐ σταυροῦται· φ' δὲ κόσμος οὐ σταυροῦται ἐκεῖνφ ἔσται ζημία τῆς ψυχῆς αὐτοῦ. The κόσμος is the external considered as a counter attraction to the spiritual and eternal: cf. 1 Jo. ii. 15 ff., with Westcott's notes. For an early comment on this saying of Christ see Ps.-Clem. *hom.* § 6.

37. τί γὰρ δοῖ κτλ.] Another link in the chain of reasoning. The man is not a gainer by his transaction, for (γὰρ) the loss he has suffered is irreparable. Ἀντάλλαγμα, *commutatio*, is the price received in exchange for an article of commerce; cf. Ruth iv. 7, 3 Regn. xx. (xxi.) 2 δώσω σοι ἀργύριον ἀντάλλαγμα (A; B, ἄλλαγμα) ἀμπελώ- νος, Job xxviii. 15 οὐ σταθίσεται αὐτῇ (sc. τῇ σοφίᾳ) ἀργύριον ἀντάλλαγμα αὐτῆς (cf. v. 17), and esp. Sir. xxvi. 14 οὐκ ἔστιν ἀντάλλαγμα πεπαιδευμένης

ψυχῆς, "no money can purchase (i.e. there is nothing so valuable as) an instructed, disciplined soul." The saying before us carries the thought of Jesus ben Sira further: there is nothing which can take the place of the soul in any man: comp. the fine lines in Eur. *Or.* 1155 οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν κρείσσον ἢ φίλος σαφής, | οὐ πλοῦτος, οὐ τυραννίς· ἀλόγιστον δέ τι | τὸ πλῆθος ἀντάλλαγμα γενναίου φίλου. The idea of the irredeemableness of the lost soul (Wycliffe, "what chaungyng achal a man ȝyve for his soule?" Tindale, "what shall a man geve to redeme his soule agayne?"), to which expositors usually refer, does not lie in the word, even if it is in the background of the thought; for a redemptive price Mc. uses λύτρον, see x. 45, note. On the form δοῖ = δῶ conj. cf. iv. 29, v. 43, notes.

38. ὅς γὰρ ἐὰν ἐπαισχυθῇ κτλ.] This final γὰρ carries us on to the issue of human life, and places the whole struggle between self-seeking and self-sacrifice in the light of the eternal order. The words retain their Marcan form in Lc.; in Mt. they are more general and at the same time more dogmatic (μᾶλλον ἔρχεσθαι...καὶ τότε ἀποδώσει κτλ.). Ὅς γὰρ ἐὰν ἐπαισχυθῇ corresponds to ὅς γὰρ ἐὰν θέλῃ...σῶσαι of v. 35; μὲ καὶ τοὺς ἐμοὺς λόγους looks back to ἕνεκεν ἐμοῦ καὶ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου. If some would lack physical courage to face death, more would fail through want of moral courage, as St Peter himself did more than once (xiv. 66 ff., Gal. ii. 11 ff.; con-

ἐμοὺς λόγους ἐν τῇ γενεᾷ ταύτῃ τῇ μοιχαλίδι καὶ
 ἁμαρτωλῷ, καὶ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπαισχυνθήσεται
 αὐτὸν ὅταν ἔλθῃ ἐν τῇ δόξῃ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ μετὰ
 τῶν ἀγγέλων τῶν ἁγίων.[†] καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς Ἀμήν ἰ
 λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι εἰσὶν τινες ὧδε τῶν ἐστηκότων οἵτινες

† syriac
 IX
 § N

38 λογους] om k | των αγιων] + αυτου F min^{ms} om i 209 IX i τινες ωδε των
 εστηκοτων BD* aff nq] ωδε τινες των εστ. (c) k syriac τινες των ωδε εστ. K (εστωτων)
 ACD² LNX ΓΑΠΣΦ al min^{ms} om i f vg syriac go arm τινες των εστ. ωδε i syriac me Or
 om ωδε bir | εστ.] + μετ εμου D 2^o a b ff n q r

trast Rom. i. 16, Gal. vi. 14, 2 Tim. i. 12, 16, 1 Pet. iv. 16). On the σκάνδαλον τοῦ σταυροῦ in the first age see 1 Cor. i. 18 ff.; and for a magnificent instance of the spirit in which it could be met cf. Tert. *de carne Chr.* 5, "salvus sum si non confundar de domino meo; 'qui mei (inquit) confusus fuerit, confundar et ego eius.' alias non invenio materias quae me per contemptum ruboris probent bene impudentem et feliciter stultum." For the compound ἐπαισχύνεσθαι cf. Job xxxiv. 19, Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 6 (N^a A), Isa. i. 29 (A); it occurs also in the parallel passage of Lc., and seven times in the Pauline Epp. and Hebrews. The construction ἐπαισχ. τινά (τί) is found in Job 4c., Rom. i. 16, 2 Tim. i. 8, 16, Heb. xi. 16.

ἐν τῇ γενεᾷ ταύτῃ τῇ κτλ.] On γενεά see viii. 12, note; for μοιχαλὶς, Mt. xii. 39, xvi. 4. The comparison of Israel to a μοιχαλὶς is adopted from the prophets, esp. Hosea (ii. 2 (4) ff.), and Ezekiel (xvi. 32 ff.); for ἁμαρτωλός cf. Isa. i. 4 οὐαὶ ἔθνος ἁμαρτωλόν, but the word is perhaps used here as equivalent to πόρνη (Isa. i. 21, Jer. iii. 3). In either case the sin laid to the charge of the Lord's own generation is spiritual: their attitude towards the Christ was evidence of apostasy from God.

καὶ ὁ υἱὸς τ. δ. ἐπαισχυνθήσεται] i.e. 'shall disown him'; cf. Lc. xii. 9 ὁ δὲ ἀρνησάμενος...ἀπαρνηθήσεται, and the λόγος of 2 Tim. ii. 12, 13 εἰ ἀρνησόμεθα, κάκεινος ἀρνησεται ἡμᾶς. For the converse see Lc. xii. 8, Apoc. iii. 8 ff.

ὅταν ἔλθῃ ἐν τῇ δόξῃ κτλ.] The earliest announcement of a glorious παρουσία (excepting perhaps Mt. x. 32, 33). The δόξα anticipated is clearly that of the Divine Presence, not of a temporal kingdom; there is perhaps an implied contrast to the δόξα τῶν βασιλειῶν τοῦ κόσμου (Mt. iv. 8). For τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ μετὰ τῶν ἀγγέλων τῶν ἁγίων (Mt. αὐτοῦ), Lc. substitutes αὐτοῦ καὶ τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ τῶν ἁγ. ἀγγ., perhaps a later form of the tradition (Dalman, *Worte*, i. p. 158): yet cf. Mt. xix. 28, xxv. 31, Mc. x. 37, and esp. Jo. xvii. 5, 22, 24; Bengel: "gloria...ut unigeniti." For the angelic manifestation at the παρουσία see Mt. xiii. 41, xxiv. 31, xxv. 31, Mc. xiii. 27, 2 Thess. i. 7; and for the relation of the angels of God to the Son of Man, Jo. i. 51, Heb. i. 6, Apoc. i. 1, xxii. 16.

IX. 1. καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς κτλ.] A separate note in Mc. (cf. iv. 21 ff.), which in Mt. and Lc. has been fused with the preceding context. The words were probably spoken to the Twelve privately after the crowd (viii. 34) had dispersed.

ἀμήν λέγω ὑμῖν: cf. iii. 28, note. So Mt.; Lc., λέγω δὲ ὑ. δληθῶς. Jerome: "iurat Christus: debemus Christo iuranti credere. quod enim in V.T. dicitur, 'Vivo ego, dicit Dominus,' in N.T. dicitur, 'Amen amen dico vobis.'"

εἰσὶν τινες ὧδε τῶν ἐστηκότων κτλ.] The statement was very possibly an answer to some such enquiry, expressed

οὐ μὴ γεύσωνται θανάτου ἕως ἂν ἴδωσιν τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ ἐληλυθυῖαν ἐν δυνάμει.

§ W^d 2 ²⁸ Καὶ μετὰ ἡμέρας ἕξ παραλαμβάνει ὁ Ἰησοῦς τὸν

1 γευσσάται E*HKLNXX² 69 al^{ma} Or

or anticipated, as we find in xiii. 4 (πότε ἔσται ταῦτα);. The prospect of seeing the Son of Man in His glory must have excited the liveliest hopes; the Lord at once encourages and guides this new enthusiasm by a prophecy which events alone could fully interpret. Τινες ὁδε τῶν ἐστ. "some here of those that stand by"; for this use of οἱ ἐστ. cf. Mt. xxvi. 73, Jo. iii. 29, Acts xxii. 25. In Mt. the phrase has been changed into τ. τῶν ὁδε ἐστ., whilst for ὁδε Lc. writes αὐτοῖ. For the phrase γεύσασθαι θανάτου cf. Jo. viii. 52 (Westcott), Heb. ii. 9; the phrase is not found in the O.T., but the Talmud has the corresponding הָיָה מָוֶת (Schöttgen, i. p. 148), and the metaphorical use of γεύσασθαι occurs in Job xx. 18, Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) 9, Prov. xxix. 36 (xxx. 18). Origen seeks (on Jo. i. c.) to distinguish between γ. θανάτου and θεωρεῖν θάνατον (Jo. viii. 51): ἄλλη μὲν τις ἂν εἴη ὁρατικὴ τῆς ψυχῆς δύναμις καὶ θεωρητικὴ, ἄλλη δὲ ἡ γνωστικὴ καὶ ἀντιληπτικὴ τῆς ποιότητος κτλ.; but the distinction can hardly be pressed in a context where the words are not contrasted. Ἔως ἂν ἴδωσιν κτλ., Vg. donec videant (cf. vi. 10, xii. 36, and see Burton § 322) regnum dei veniens in virtute; for the participle see v. 30, 36, notes; the perf. implies that the event described is at once a (potentially) realised fact, and one which, when realised, will abide; in one at least of its aspects the prayer εἰθέτω ἡ βασιλεία σου will have been fulfilled.

The question remains in what sense these words were accomplished in the lifetime of any who heard them. Mt.'s substitution of τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρ. ἐρχόμενον ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ for τὴν βασιλείαν...ἐν δυνάμει (cf. Lc.) perhaps

indicates that the first generation looked for a fulfilment in the παρουσία (cf. 1 Thess. iv. 15). When the event rendered that view untenable, it was natural to connect the promise with the vision which three of the Twelve were privileged to see a week after (v. 2 ff.). This interpretation occurs already in the *excerpta Theodoti* ap. Clem. Al. § 4 εἶδον οὖν καὶ ἐκοιμήθησαν ὁ τε Πέτρος καὶ Ἰάκωβος καὶ Ἰωάννης. Origen (in Mt. t. xii. 31 ταῦτα ἀναφέροντο τινες ἐπὶ τὴν μεθ' ἡμέρας ἕξ... ἀνάβασιν τῶν τριῶν ἀποστόλων κτλ.) dismisses it in favour of a mystical sense which is not wholly satisfactory; but the old Gnostic explanation survives in most of the patristic interpreters (Chrysa., Thpht., Euth., etc.). Many post-Reformation expositors have thought of the fall of Jerusalem as the fulfilment of the Lord's words. A more satisfactory solution is that which finds it in the coming of the Spirit and the power manifested in that triumphant march of the Gospel through the Empire which was already assured before the death of at least some of the original apostolate: cf. Jo. xiv. 18, 19, xvi. 16 ff., Acts i. 8, Rom. xv. 17 ff., Col. i. 6. Yet this view need not exclude a secondary reference to the anticipation of the Lord's glory which was to be vouchsafed almost immediately to some of the Twelve. Mc., by detaching the saying from the previous conversation (καὶ εἰλεγε), seems to suggest that it forms a link between the conversation and the event which follows.

2—8. THE TRANSFIGURATION (Mt. xvii. 1—8, Lc. ix. 28—36; cf. 2 Pet. i. 16 ff.).

2. μετὰ ἡμέρας ἕξ] So Mt.; Lc., μετὰ τοὺς λόγους τούτους αἰσεῖ ἡμέραι ὅκται.

Πέτρον καὶ τὸν Ἰάκωβον καὶ Ἰωάννην, καὶ ἀναφέρει αὐτοὺς εἰς ὄρος ὑψηλὸν κατ' ἰδίαν μόνους· καὶ μετε-

2 τον Ιακωβον] om τον ΧΓΔ al | Ιωαννη ABNTΔ al 1071 al¹ | pr τον NCDEKLUXII al | αναφερει] αναγει DW⁴ 2^o latt | υψηλον]+λιαν R 52 124 altissimum b offir | om κατ ιδιαν 52 255 the | om μονους min⁸⁹⁰⁰ syr^{21a} arm me aeth | μετεμορφωθη] μεταμορφουται W⁴ pr εν τω προσευχεσθαι αυτον (vel αυτους) (13 28 69 124) 346 816 828 2^o Or

The discrepancy is usually explained by assuming that Lc.'s formula means 'on the octave'—αὐτὴν τὴν ἡμέραν καθ' ἣν ἐφθέγγαστο κακέινην καθ' ἣν ἀνήγαγεν εἰπεν (Victor). But according to the analogy of viii. 31 Mark's μετὰ ἡμ. ἕξ should mean 'on the sixth day,' not on the eighth. Perhaps a truer explanation is to be found in Lc.'s ὥσει: limits of time were less distinctly marked in his later form of the tradition: cf. Lc. iii. 23, ix. 14, xxii. 59. The Transfiguration is usually commemorated in both Eastern and Western Calendars on Aug. 6; the Armenian Calendar however places it on July 14 (Neale, *H. E. C.* ii. p. 800). No inference as to the exact day or month can be drawn from the Gospels; but the circumstances point to the summer. On the relation of this event to the revelations of the preceding chapter cf. Victor: *ἵπεί πολλὰ περὶ κινδύνων διελέχθη καὶ θανάτου καὶ τοῦ πάθους τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ...δείκνυσιν αὐτοῖς καὶ ἀποκαλύπτει ταύτην [τὴν δόξαν αὐτοῦ], ἵνα μήτε ἐπὶ τῷ οὐρανῷ θανάτῳ μήτε ἐπὶ τῷ τοῦ δεσποῦτος λοιπὸν ἀλγῶσιν.*

παραλαμβάνει ὁ Ἰ. τὸν Πέτρον κτλ.] For παραλαμβάνειν in this sense cf. iv. 36, v. 40, x. 32. The Lord takes with Him three witnesses (Tert. *adv. Marc.* iv. 22 "tres de discentibus arbitros futurae visionis et vocis assumit..." in tribus, inquit, 'testibus stabit omne verbum'; for other instances of the choice of these three see v. 37, xiv. 33. Τὸν Ἰάκ. καὶ Ἰωάν.: the single article contrasts the two, as brothers, with Peter; for other groupings see note on v. 37. Lc.'s order Πέτρον καὶ Ἰωάννην καὶ Ἰάκωβον is that which the

three held in the light of history: comp. Acts xii. 2 with Mc. iii. 17, v. 37.

ἀναφέρει αὐτοὺς εἰς ὄρος ὑψηλόν] For ἀναφέρειν in this sense see i. Esdr. ii. 15, Dan. vi. 23, Lc. xxiv. 51. Lc. ἀνέβη εἰς τὸ ὄρος προσεύεσθαι. The prevalent tradition, which identifies the mountain of the Transfiguration with Tabor, is perhaps based on the singular saying in the Gospel according to the Hebrews cited by Orig. in Jo. t. ii. 12, ἄρτι ἔλαβὲ με ἡ μήτηρ μου τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα ἐν μιᾷ τῶν τριῶν μου καὶ ἀπένεγκέ με εἰς τὸ ὄρος τὸ μέγα Θαβώρ (cf. Resch, *Agrapha*, p. 383). The truth of this tradition is assumed by Cyril of Jerusalem *cat.* xii. 16, and by Jerome *opp.* 46, 108; and the festival of the Transfiguration is known to Eastern Christians as τὸ Θαβώριον. If the locality was suggested by Pa. lxxxviii. (lxxxix.) 13 (Θαβώρ καὶ Ἑρμωνίαι μ τῷ ὀνόματι σου ἀγαλλιάσονται, cf. Euseb. ap. Corder. *caten.* l.c. ἐν τοῖτοις γὰρ οἶμαι τὰς παραδόξας τοῦ σωτῆρος. ἡμῶν γεγονέναι μεταμορφώσεις) the choice of Tabor was unfortunate; this relatively low rounded knoll (not 1000 feet above the plain) was crowned by a fortress (Joseph. *B. J.* iv. 1, 8), and at the southern end of Galilee (cf. Pa. l. c.); whilst Hermon, which rises to the height of 9200 feet, overlooked Caesarea and offered a perfect solitude (κατ' ἰδίαν μόνους, cf. iv. 34, vi. 31). One of its southern spurs became the ὄρος ἅγιον of the Gospel (2 Pet. i. 18).

μετεμορφώθη ἔμπροσθεν αὐτῶν] Mt., Mc.; Lc., ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ προσεύχεσθαι αὐτὸν (cf. Lc. iii. 21) τὸ εἶδος τοῦ προσώπου αὐτοῦ ἕτερον. Μεταμορφοῦν

¶ W^d 3 μορφώθη ἔμπροσθεν¹ αὐτῶν. 3 καὶ τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο στίλβοντα λευκὰ λίαν οἷα γναφεὺς ἐπὶ τῆς 4 γῆς οὐ δύναται οὕτως λευκᾶναι. 4 καὶ ᾤφθη αὐτοῖς

3 εγενοντο ADGKLVNXTII 1 1071 al^{nonn} | λιαν] om Δ bl r go aeth Or + ως χιών AD(K)NXΓ(Π)ΣΦ min^{pl} latt^{viri} syrr^{an} me^{odd} go + ως το φως min^{nonn} Or | οἷα γναφεὺς (κρ. Π* min^{nonn})...λευκαναι] ως ου δυαται τις λευκαναι επι της γης D bi syr^{non} om X a n syr^{an} om ουτως ADXTIIΦ al min^{pl} f q vg go

occurs in Ps. xxxiii. (xxxiv.) tit., Symm. (= αλλοιούν, LXX, cf. Dan. vii. 28 Th. ἡ μορφή μου ἡλλοιώθη), and is adopted by St Paul with an ethical reference (Rom. xii. 2, SH., 2 Cor. iii. 18) and in partial contrast to μετασχηματίζειν. The latter verb might perhaps have been expected here, but "μεταμ. alone is adequate to express the completeness and significance of the change" (Lightfoot, *Philippians*, p. 129). "Was transfigured" (Vg. *transfiguratus est*) has held its place in all the English versions of Mc. from Wycliffe onwards, though 'transformed' is the rendering in Rom., 2 Cor. (Vg. *reformamini, transformamur*). An O.T. archetype of the Transfiguration is to be found in Exod. xxxiv. 29 δεδοξασται ἡ ὄψις τοῦ χρώματος τοῦ προσώπου αὐτοῦ (sc. Μωυσέως) ἐν τῷ λαλεῖν αὐτὸν αὐτῷ (cf. 2 Cor. iii. 7 ff.). "Ἐμπροσθεν αὐτῶν": cf. 2 Pet. i. c. ἐπόπται γενηθέντες τῆς ἐκείνου μεγαλειότητος. For a mystical yet practical application see Orig. in Mt. t. xii. 36 sq. διαφόρους ἔχει ὁ Λόγος μορφάς, φαινόμενος ἐκάστῳ ὡς συμφέρει τῷ βλέποντι... εἰ δὲ θέλεις τὴν μεταμόρφωσιν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἰδεῖν ἔμπροσθεν τῶν ἀναβάντων εἰς τὸ ὑψηλὸν ὅρος κατ' ἰδίαν σὺν αὐτῷ, ἵδε μοι τὸν ἐν τοῖς εὐαγγελίοις Ἰησοῦν... θεολογούμενον... καὶ ἐν τῇ τοῦ θεοῦ μορφῇ κατὰ τὴν γνῶσιν αὐτῶν θεωρούμενον. τούτων γὰρ ἔμπροσθεν μεταμορφοῦται ὁ Ἰησοῦς καὶ οὐδενὶ τῶν κάτω. Cf. *Philoc.* xv. ed. Robinson, p. 83 f., and Jerome *tr. in Mc.*: "vere enim in monte consistimus quando spiritaliter intellegimus." On the Synoptic narrative of the Transfiguration and the significance

of the event see *Biblical and Semitic Studies* (N. Y. 1901), pp. 159—210.

3. καὶ τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο στίλβοντα] Cf. Dan. vii. 9 Th. τὸ ἔνδυμα αὐτοῦ ὥσει χιών λευκόν, Mt. xxviii. 3, Apoc. i. 13 f., xii. 1. Στίλβειν is used in the LXX. of the flashing of burnished brass or gold (1 Esdr. viii. 56, 2 Esdr. viii. 27) or steel (Nah. iii. 3) or of sunlight (1 Macc. vi. 39): cf. Joseph. *ant.* xix. 8. 2 ὁ ἄργυρος καταργασθεὶς θαυμασίως ἀπέστειλε. In the N.T. it does not occur again; Mt.'s equivalent here is ὡς τὸ φῶς, Lc. substitutes ἐξαστράτων. The reading ὡς χιών (vv. 11.) is attractive, especially in view of the perennial snows on the summit of Hermon; but it is probably borrowed from Dan. i. c., or from Mt. xxviii.

Λευκὰ λίαν οἷα γναφεὺς κτλ.] No earthly fuller could have produced such a dazzling whiteness. On γναφεὺς see ii. 21, note, and for λευκαίνειν in reference to clothing, cf. Isa. i. 18, Apoc. vii. 14, whence *candidati martyres* in the 'Te Deum.' This is Mc.'s special contribution to the picture; he makes no direct reference to the glory of the Lord's Face (Mt. ἔλαμψεν τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ὡς ὁ ἥλιος, cf. Lc.).

4. ᾤφθη αὐτοῖς Ἥλεις σὺν Μωυσεῖ] The vision was for the benefit of the disciples (αὐτοῖς, cf. ἔμπρ. αὐτῶν, v. 2). "ᾤφθη" is used not only for angelic (Jud. vi. 12, Lc. i. 11, xxii. 43) and Divine (Gen. xii. 7, Acts vii. 2, 30) appearances, but in reference to the Lord's self-revelations after the Resurrection (Lc. xxiv. 34, Acts ix. 17). The word does not imply either an

Ἡλείας σὺν Μωυσεῖ, καὶ ἦσαν συνλαλοῦντες τῷ Ἰησοῦ. ⁵καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Πέτρος λέγει τῷ Ἰησοῦ 5 Ῥαββεῖ, καλὸν ἐστὶν ἡμᾶς ὧδε εἶναι· καὶ ποιήσωμεν

4 ΗΛΙΑΣ ΚΑΛΝΧΓΑΠ | Μωσ. ACEFGHLMCUXΓ | ἦσαν συνλαλοῦντες | ἦσ. λαλοῦντες
 c^{sc} συνελαλουν D 1 2^o a n q 5 ποιησωμεν (ei) θελεις ποιησω (vel ποιησωμεν) D
 (13 28 69) 604 (1071) 2^o al^o p^o r s s b ff i + ωδε C 2^o c ff

illusion or a dream; the three, acc. to Lc., had been disposed to slumber, but were thoroughly roused by the occurrence and saw everything (διαγρηγορήσαντες δὲ εἶδαν τὴν δόξαν αὐτοῦ καὶ τοὺς δύο ἄνδρας). How the vision was impressed upon the eyes it is useless to enquire.

Ἡλείας σὺν Μωυσεῖ] The best supported form of the latter name is Μωυσῆς (-σῆς, -σεῖ, -σέα), but Μωσῆς and the terminations -σῆ, -σῇ, -σῆν are also found in good mss. of the LXX. and N.T.; see WSchm., pp. 51, 94, WH., *Notes*, p. 165. Mc.'s order seems to be based upon Mal. iv. 4 (iii. 23) ff. ἀποστέλλω ὑμῖν Ἡλίαν... μνησθήτε νόμου Μωσῆ. Elijah was expected and had been lately in their thoughts (viii. 28, ix. 11); to their surprise he was accompanied by Moses, for whom they had not looked (see however J. Lightfoot on Lc. ix. 30, and Wünsche, *neue Beiträge*, p. 394). The re-arrangement in Mt., Lc. (Μωυσῆς καὶ Ἡλείας, so Syrr.^{sin. peab.} here, and cf. v. 5) has the appearance of being an historical correction. The two men represented the Law and the Prophets (Tert. *adv. Marc.* iv. 22, Aug. *serm.* 232); both were seen to be in perfect harmony with the Gospel represented by the Christ; cf. Victor: *ῥητοὶ δὲ καὶ συνάφειαν παλαιᾶς διαθήκης καὶ νέας*. Their appearance refuted the charge of law-breaking brought by the Scribes against the Master; Thpht.: *ὁ μὲν νομοθετῆς ἦν, ὁ δὲ ζηλωτής· οὐκ ἂν ἄμιλουν οἱ τοιοῦτοι προσφῆται τῷ τὸν νόμον λύειν δοκοῦντι εἰ μὴ ἤρεσκεν αὐτοῖς ἃ λέγει*.
 ἦσαν συνλαλοῦντες τῷ Ἰησοῦ] The

general drift of the conversation was remembered by Lc.'s informant (? St John); it was in keeping with Christ's recent teaching about the Passion: *ἔλεγον τὴν ἔξοδον αὐτοῦ ἣν ἡμελλεν πληροῦν ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ*. Cf. Jerome, *tr. in Mc. ad l.*: "lex enim et prophetae Christi passionem adnuntiant." Συνλαλεῖν is followed either by the dat., as in Mc. and Lc. here (cf. Exod. xxxiv. 35, Lc. xxii. 4), or by a prep. (μετὰ τινος, Mt. here, Acts xxv. 12; πρὸς τινα, 3 Regn. xii. 14 (A), Lc. iv. 36).

5. ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Πέτρος κτλ.] Apparently no word had been addressed to Peter or his companions by any of the glorified Three; yet Peter felt that some response was called for. For a similar use of ἀποκρίνεσθαι cf. x. 24, xi. 14, xii. 35, xv. 12; Syrr.^{peab.} and various forms of the O.L. omit it here. The Synoptists agree in attributing the remark which follows to Peter; no Apostle found it so hard to learn the lesson *καρὸς τοῦ σιγῆν καὶ καρὸς τοῦ λαλεῖν*. Acc. to Lc. the occasion was specially inopportune: *ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ διαχωρίζεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἀπ' αὐτοῦ*.

Ῥαββεῖ, καλὸν ἐστὶν ἡμᾶς ὧδε εἶναι] The title of *Rabbi* had been given to Jesus from the first (Jo. i. 39, 49, iii. 2), and was probably the usual name by which both disciples and others addressed Him (Mt. xxiii. 7, 8, Jo. vi. 25, xi. 8, Mc. x. 51, xi. 21, xiv. 45). Mt. translates it by κύριε, Lc. by ἐπιστάτα (cf. Lc. v. 5, viii. 24, 45, ix. 49, xvii. 13); Mc., after his manner, retains where he can the Aramaic word (cf. Dalman, *Worte*, i. pp. 269, 276). It needed no interpretation for Gentile readers; yet see the 'Western'

§ 5 τρεῖς σκηνάς, σοὶ μίαν ⁸καὶ Μωυσεῖ μίαν καὶ Ἡλεία
6 μίαν. ⁶οὐ γὰρ ᾔδει τί ἀποκριθῇ, ἔκφοβοι γὰρ ἐγέν-
7 νοντο. ⁷καὶ ἐγένετο νεφέλη ἐπισκιάζουσα αὐτοῖς, καὶ

6 ἀποκριθῇ] λαλήσει (vel -ση) Δ(C⁸)DMNUTΔΠΣΦ al min^{ms} loqueretur vel
diceret latt^{ms} (syrr) arm me the aeth | ἐκφοβοι γὰρ ἐγενοντο KBDLΔΨ 33 2^o latt^{ms} 7]
ῶσαν γὰρ ἐκφ. (vel εμφ.) Δ(K)N(U)ΧΓΠΣΦ al min^{ms} f vg

text of x. 51. Καλὸν ἐστὶν κτλ. "it is good that we—the Apostles—are here," implying 'it were good for us to stay where we are.' Origen: τὸ νομίζομενον τῷ Πέτρῳ καλὸν οὐ πεποίηκεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς. Victor: τί οὖν ὁ Πέτρος ὁ θερμός;...ἐπιθυμῇ ὁ μέλλων ἀγωνίζεσθαι ἀναπαύσεως πρὸ τῶν ἀγώνων. εἰ γὰρ τοῦτο γένοιτο, φησὶν, οὐκ ἀναβησόμεθα εἰς τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα καὶ οὐκ ἀποθανείναι.

καὶ ποιήσωμεν τρεῖς σκηνάς] Mt. εἰ θέλεις, ποιήσω τρ. σκ. Σκηνάς, tents or booths: Wycliffe, "tabernaculis" = תְּבָאִרִים, as in Gen. xxxiii. 17, Lev. xix. 21, 2 Esdr. xviii. 14 ff., Ps. xxx. (xxxi.) 20. The materials would be found in the brushwood which clothes the spurs of Hermon—Jerome's question "numquid arbores erant in monte illo?" is unnecessary—and the ideal in Peter's mind seems to be that of the annual σκηνοπηγία (Lev. xxiii. 40 ff., 2 Esdr. xviii. 14 ff.); he would anticipate it by a week spent on this leafy height in the presence of the three greatest masters of Israel. Σοὶ μίαν καὶ Μ. μίαν καὶ Ἡλ. μίαν. Jerome: "erras, Petre...noli tria tabernacula quaerere, cum unum sit tabernaculum evangelii, in quo lex et prophetae recapitulanda sunt"; "si quando inaequales aequaliter honorantur, maioris iniuria est... non enim sciebat quid diceret cum Dominum cum servis aequaliter honoraret." For a practical reflexion on καλὸν ἐστὶν κτλ. cf. Bede: "O quanta felicitas visioni Deitatis inter angelorum choros adesse perpetuo, si tantum transfigurata Christi humanitas duorumque societas sanctorum ad punctum visa delectat."

6. οὐ γὰρ ᾔδει τί ἀποκριθῇ] Vg.

non enim sciebat quid diceret: the same phrase occurs in connexion with the Agony (xiv. 40). Lc. substitutes here μὴ εἰδὼς ὁ λέγει. The speaker was so dazed by the awfulness of the vision that he neither knew what to say (for the subjunctive see WM, p. 374), nor yet what he was saying when he spoke. Ἐκφοβοι γὰρ ἐγενοντο, not Peter only, but the Three, became panic-stricken, were seized with extreme alarm; cf. the abrupt ending of the Gospel, xvi. 8 ἐφάβοντο γάρ. For ἔκφοβος see Deut. ix. 19, Heb. xii. 21. Lc. connects this fear with the next occurrence: ἐφάβηθησαν δὲ ἐν τῷ εἰσελθεῖν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν νεφέλην.

7. καὶ ἐγένετο νεφέλη ἐπισκιάζουσα] For this use of ἐγένετο cf. i. 4, note. Each Synoptist adopts a different construction: Mt. ἰδοὺ ν. ἐπεσκίασεν, Lc. ἐγένετο ν. καὶ ἐπεσκίασεν. The cloud occurs as the symbol of the Divine Presence in the theophanies of the Exodus (Exod. xvi. 10, xix. 9, 16, xxiv. 15 f., xxxiii. 9, Lev. xvi. 2, Num. xi. 25) and at the dedication of the first Temple (1 Kings viii. 10; cf. Ps. civ. 3, Nah. i. 3). It was expected to reappear in Messianic times (2 Macc. ii. 8 ὁφθήσεται ἡ δόξα τοῦ κυρίου καὶ ἡ νεφέλη, ὡς ἐπὶ Μωσῇ ἐδηλοῦτο, ὡς καὶ ὁ Σαλωμὼν κτλ.). In the N. T. it is connected with the Transfiguration, the Ascension (Acts i. 9) and the παρουσία (Mc. xiii. 26 (cf. Dan. vii. 13), xiv. 62, Apoc. i. 7). The cloud of the Transfiguration was φωτεινὴ (Mt., cf. Apoc. xiv. 14): when the Synoptists add that it "overshadowed" the Apostles, the refer-

ἐγένετο φωνὴ ἐκ τῆς νεφέλης Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς ἡ μου, ἡ W^a
ὁ ἀγαπητός· ἀκούετε αὐτοῦ. ἡ καὶ ἐξάπινα περιβλεψά- 8
μενοι οὐκέτι οὐδένα εἶδον εἰ μὴ τὸν Ἰησοῦν μόνον
μεθ' ἐαυτῶν.

7 εγενετο 2^o NBCLΔΨ | ηλθεν ADNΧΓΠΞΦ al min^{two om} a b f i n q vg syz^{dm} om 1
(c) k (syz^{dm}) pr ιδου 300 1071 ff | νεφελης] + λεγουσα ADLW^{d (ele)} Ψ 1 28 33 69 124 736
all latt^(two k) syz^(two dm) arm^{20h} aeth | ακουετε αυτου (αυτου ακ. ANXΓΠ)] pr ον εξε-
λεξαμεν W^d pr εν ω ευδοκησα B^a pr εν ω ηυδ. Δ 8 εξαπινα] ευθεως DW^d 28 66^{ms}
69 2^o statim a i n r vg om b | ει μη NBDNΞΨ 33 61 3^o al^{three} latt me go aeth] αλλα
ACLXΓΑΠΦ al min^{three} the | om μονον F | μεθ εαυτων post ειδον B 33 c f om W^d
61 a f f l k (post μονον pos KACDLEΞΨ cet b n vg arm me go aeth)

ence is to Exod. xl. 29 (35) ἐπισκίαζεν ἐπ' αὐτὴν (sc. τὴν σκηνήν) ἡ νεφέλη, where ἐπισκιάζειν = ἰσῆ, to rest; cf. Lc. i. 35 δύναμις ὑψίστου ἐπισκιάσει σοι. The appearance was that of the Shechinah: οἶμαι δ' ὅτι τὸν Πέτρον ὁ θεὸς ἀποτρέπων τοῦ ποιῆσαι τρεῖς σκηνάς...δείκνυσιν κρείττονα...καὶ πολλὰ διαφέρουσιν σκηνήν, τὴν νεφέλην...φωτεινὴ γὰρ πατὴρ, υἱοῦ, καὶ τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος νεφέλη ἐπισκιάζει τοὺς Ἰησοῦ γησίους μαθητάς. (Orig. in Mt. l. xii. 42.) Cf. Ephrem, *hom. in transf.*: ἔδειξεν αὐτῷ ὅτι οὐ χρήζει τῆς σκηνῆς αὐτοῦ· αὐτὸς γὰρ ἦν ὁ ποιήσας τοῖς πατράσιν αὐτοῦ σκηνὴν νεφέλης ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ...βλέπεις, Σίμων, σκηνὴν ἀνευ κόπου, σκηνὴν καλύουσιν καύμα καὶ μὴ ἔχουσιν σκότος;

καὶ ἐγένετο φωνὴ ἐκ τ. ν.] See note on i. 11, and cf. Dalman, *Worte*, i. pp. 167 f., 226 ff. It is instructive to compare the four reports of this Voice. Taking Mc.'s as the standard, we note that, besides variations of order, Mt. and 2 Peter add ἐν ᾧ (εἰς ὃν ἐγώ) εὐδόκησα, 2 Peter omits ἀκούετε αὐτοῦ, and Lc. substitutes ἐκλελεγμένους for ἀγαπητός. Ἐν ᾧ εὐδόκησα is probably from the Voice at the Baptism; Lc.'s ἐκλελεγμένους (cf. Lc. xxiii. 35, Enoch xl. 5) is based on Isa. xlii. 1 ἡ ἐκλεκτός μου (Mt. xii. 18 ὁ ἀγαπητός μου): on the interchange of these two titles of the Messiah see Resch, *Lc.*, p. 164. The essential difference

between this Voice and that which was heard at the Baptism is the ἀκούετε αὐτοῦ or αὐτοῦ ἀκ. which the three Synoptists add here. The words are from Deut. xviii. 15, 19, and seem to be suggested by the appearance of Moses. The Prophet like unto Moses is identified with the Christ, the beloved or elect Son; the allegiance due to Moses is now with Moses' concurrence transferred to Jesus. Victor: κἂν σταυρωθῆναι βουληθῇ μὴ ἀντιτίσης· οὗτος γὰρ ἐστι περὶ οὗ λέγουσιν οὗτοι...δεῖ παθεῖν...δεῖ ἀναστῆναι. For this use of ἀκούειν (nearly = ὑπακούειν) cf. Mt. xviii. 15 f., Jo. x. 8, 16, xviii. 37. The fears of the three Apostles, already excited by the vision (Mc.) and the bright cloud (Lc.), were intensified by the Voice (Mt., ἀκούσαντες οἱ μαθηταὶ ἔπενσαν ἐπὶ τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτῶν; cf. Apoc. i. 17). In 2 Peter it is the Voice of the Father rather than the visible splendour of the Transfiguration to which attention is called (φωνῆς ἐνεχθείσης αὐτῷ τοιαύδε ὑπὸ τῆς μεγαλοπρεπούς δόξης. It was the first Voice from heaven which the Apostles had heard.

8. ἐξάπινα περιβλεψάμενοι κτλ.] The Lord meanwhile had raised them up from the ground (Mt.). When they ventured to lift their eyes again (Mt. ἐπάραντες δὲ τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς αὐτῶν) and to look round them, the

¶ W 9 ⁹ Καὶ καταβαίνοντων[†] αὐτῶν ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους διεστει-
 λατο αὐτοῖς ἵνα μηδενὶ ἂ εἶδον διηγήσωνται, εἰ μὴ
 10 ὅταν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀναστῇ. ¹⁰ καὶ
 τὸν λόγον ἐκράτησαν, πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς συζητοῦντες τί

9 εκ BDΨ 33 ^{1st} ist απο KACLNΧΓΔΠ a1st | διεστειλατο (-στελλετο CΣΦ 1) |
 παρηγγειλεν Δ | ειδosan D | διηγησονται HKNXΣ min^{nonn} εξηγησ. 13 28 69 346 604 |
 ει μη] εως ου 604 om K* (hab N*) 10 και] οι δε 13 49 (69) 124 346 736 2nd α
 δε και 262 300 | εκρατησαν] ετηρησαν 604 | συζητουντες] om k | τι εστω] pr το M

vision was gone; of the august Three Jesus alone remained (Lc. εὐρέθη Ἰησοῦς μόνος) with them on the Mount. The Transfiguration was at an end, and they saw before them only the familiar form of the Master. The words of Mc. are perhaps suggested by Exod. ii. 12 περιβλεψάμενος δὲ ᾧδε καὶ ᾧδε οὐχ ὄρα οὐδένα: in the N.T. the word is elsewhere used only in reference to Christ (cf. iii. 5, note). Ἐξάπινα=ἐξαπίνης occurs in the LXX. about a dozen times, but in the N.T. only here, the prevalent N.T. form being ἐξαφνης, ἐξέφνης (xiii. 36, Lc. σ. 2, ^{1st} 2). Jerome brings out the spiritual significance of the disappearance of Moses and Elijah: "sic vidi Moysen, sic vidi prophetas, ut de Christo intellegerem loquentes...ut non permaneam in lege et prophetis, sed per legem et prophetas ad Christum perveniam."

9—13. CONVERSATION ABOUT ELIJAH DURING THE DESCENT (Mt. xvii. 9—13, cf. Lc. ix. 36 b).

9. καταβαίνοντων αὐτῶν κτλ.] As they descended from (ἐκ, as if issuing from) the mountain (probably on the following morning, cf. Lc. ix. 37) the Lord enjoined secrecy. For διεστείλατο (Mt. ἐνετείλατο), cf. v. 43, note, and for διηγήσθαι, v. 16. *Α εἶδον, Mt. τὸ δρᾶμα (cf. Exod. iii. 3, Num. xii. 6). The concealment is for a limited period—εἰ μὴ ὅταν (Mt. εἰς οὗ) ὁ υἱ. τ. ἀ. ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀναστῇ (Mt. ἐγερθῇ). On the phrase ἀναστῆναι ἐκ νεκρῶν see WM., p. 153: ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν occurs only in Eph. v. 14, Col. i. 18, 1 Thess. i. 10, ἀπὸ τῶν νεκρῶν in Mt. xiv. 2, xxvii. 64,

xxviii. 7; ἐκ νεκρῶν predominates also in early patristic and symbolic use (Hahn, *Symb.*, ed. 3, p. 380).

10. τὸν λόγον ἐκράτησαν κτλ.] Vg. "verbum continuerunt apud se"; Wycliffe, "thei heelden the word at hem self." Lc. interprets: καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐσίγησαν καὶ οὐδενὶ ἀπήγγειλαν ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις οὐδὲν ᾧ εἶρασαν. For κρατεῖν=σιγῆν the commentators quote Dan. v. 12 where Th. renders [יָצִיף] by κρατούμενα. But N.T. usage is in favour of translating ἐκράτησαν 'they held fast' ("kept" R.V.), retained in their memory (cf. vii. 3, 4, 8, 2 Thess. ii. 15, Apoc. ii. 14 ff.). The λόγος in this case is not the fact of the Transfiguration, but the Lord's saying, especially what He had said about rising from the dead; they discussed this among themselves, not venturing to ask Him the meaning (τὸ ἀναστῆναι; Blass, *Gr.* p. 233 f.). So little had they realised His earlier words (viii. 31); if their attention was arrested now, it was because the Resurrection was made the limit of their silence. For πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς συζητεῖν cf. Lc. xxii. 23. Some interpreters (cf. Lat.^{te}, Syr.^{syriac}) connect πρ. ἑαυτ. with ἐκράτησαν, cf. Ruth: ἐκράτησαν πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς, πρὸς μηδένα ἕτερον τούτου [τὸν λόγον] ἐξειπόντες. But the construction seems to be without example. Victor is probably right: τὸν μὲν λόγον ἐκράτησαν, πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς δὲ συνεζήτουν: so Syr.^{arm.} During the days that preceded the Passion the matter was often discussed among the Three, or perhaps (ix. 32,

ἐστὶν¹ τὸ ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀναστῆναι. ¹¹ καὶ ἐπηρώτων αὐτὸν ΙΙ¹ ἡ λέγοντες Ὅτι λέγουσιν οἱ γραμματεῖς ὅτι Ἡλείαν δεῖ ἐλθεῖν πρῶτον; ¹² ὁ δὲ ἔφη αὐτοῖς Ἡλείας μὲν ἔλθων πρῶτον ἀποκαθιστάνει πάντα· καὶ πῶς γέ-

10 το εκ νεκρων αναστηναι KABCLNXΓ(Δ)ΠΣΨ al min¹ (k) q (sy^{hel}) arm me go aeth] οταν εκ ν. αναστη D I 13 69 118 124 109 346 a b c f n vg (syrr) tot vers om ff 11 οτι 1^o πως ουν 13 69 124 346 quid ergo a f vg quid utique o om 27 60 me aeth | οι γραμμα. | πf οι Φαρισαιοι και NL vg (om ABCDNXΓΑΠΣΦΨ al min^{om} vid latt¹ syrr arm me go) | om οτι 2^o D I 108 al^{om} b ff k q 12 εφη] αποκριθεις ειπεν ADNΞΓΠΣΦ al min^{om} vid latt syrr^{del} hel arm go aeth | om μεν DLΨ 128 2^o latt aeth | πρωτος K^o DNΞΣΨ 1071 p^{om} om 604 | αποκαθιστάνει K^o (αποκαταστ. K^o) B² (αποκατιστ. B^o Ψ) D (ut K^o) LΔ I 33 118 2^o 8^o | αποκαθιστα K^o ΞΓΠΣΦ min¹ αποκαταστησει C latt arm me aeth | και πως KBCDLNXΓΣΦΨ min¹ latt syrr arm me go] καθως AKMΔΠ 1071 alⁱⁿom syrr^{hel} (mg) quia k

x. 34) among the Twelve. Συζητούντες κτλ. is a detail peculiar to Mc.

11. καὶ ἐπηρώτων... Ὅτι λέγουσιν κτλ.] The train of thought is perhaps that suggested by Mt. (τί οὖν κτλ.). The three have been reflecting upon the vision, and it has revived and given fresh point to an old perplexity. How was Elijah's appearance at the Transfiguration to be reconciled with the official doctrine of his return? As Origen observes (*in Mt.* t. xiii. 1): ἡ δὲ ἐν τῷ ὄρει ὀπτασία, καθ' ἣν ὁ Ἡλίας ἐφάνη, ἰδοὺ μὴ συνῶνεν τοῖς εἰρημένοισι, ἐπεὶ οὐ πρὸ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐληλυθῆναι ὁ Ἡλίας ἀλλὰ μετ' αὐτόν. The first *ὅτι* is interrogative as in 1 Chron. xvii. 6 (= *ἵνα*) and in Mc. ii. 16 (note), ix. 28, cf. WM., p. 208 n.; in Mc. *ll. cc.* the R.V. (text) treats *ὅτι* as a formula of citation, but the context and the corresponding words in Mt. support the other view; see Field, *Notes*, p. 33. For the *dictum* of the Scribes to which the question refers see J. Lightfoot on Mt. xvii.; it was an inference from Mal. iv. 4 (iii. 23) ἀποστείλλω ὑμῖν Ἡλίαν... πρὶν ἐλθεῖν ἡμέραν Κυρίου κτλ. In Justin *dial.* 49, Trypho urges: πάντες ἡμεῖς τὸν χριστὸν ἀνθρώπον ἐξ ἀνθρώπων προσδοκῶμεν γενήσεσθαι, καὶ τὸν Ἡλίαν χρίσαι αὐτὸν ἐλθόντα... ἐκ δὲ τοῦ

μηδὲ Ἡλίαν ἐληλυθῆναι οὐδὲ τοῦτον ἀποφαινομαι εἶναι. The Rabbinic traditions are collected by Edersheim, ii. p. 706 ff. Cf. Mc. xv. 35 f.

12. Ἡλείας μὲν ἔλθων πρῶτον κτλ.] 'Elijah, it is true, cometh first.' For this use of *μὲν* with no following *δέ* see WM., p. 719 f.; the counterbalancing clause is left to be supplied from the question which succeeds. Mc. substitutes ἀποκαθιστάνει for ἀποκαταστήσει (Mt.), converting the prophecy into a proposition which may or may not have been realised; 'as a proposition it is correct to say that Elijah's coming and work precede those of the Messiah.' Πάντα (Mt., Mc.) extends the scope of the prophecy (ἀποκ. καρδίαν πατρὸς πρὸς υἱὸν καὶ καρδίαν ἀνθρώπου πρὸς τὸν πλησίον), including in it the ultimate purpose of the Messianic kingdom; the Forerunner restores all things by initiating the new order out of which will come in due course a true ἀποκατάστασις πάντων (Acts iii. 21). WH. print, "but with hesitation," the form ἀποκατιστάνει, on which see their *Notes*, p. 168. Ἀποκαθιστάνει = ἀποκαθιστάναι (Job v. 18) or ἀποκαθιστᾶν (Ps. xv. (xvi.) 5) occurs again in Acts i. 6 (Blass).

καὶ πῶς γέγραπται κτλ.] Instead of solving the difficulty the Lord pro-

γραφται ἐπὶ τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἵνα πολλὰ πάθῃ
 13 καὶ ἐξουδενηθῇ; ¹³ ἀλλὰ λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι καὶ Ἡλείας
 ἐλήλυθεν, καὶ ἐποίησαν αὐτῷ ὅσα ἤθελον, καθὼς
 γέγραπται ἐπ' αὐτόν.

12 αα] pr ουχ συγ^{αδ} | εξουδενηθη BDΨ 2⁸⁰] εξουθενηθη Σ(Φ) εξουθενωθη BACXΓΔΠ
 69 al¹ 13 εληλυθεν] ελληλυθει Δ ηδη ηλθεν C 1 604 al¹⁰⁰⁰ figo^{vid} | και 2^o...ηθελον]
 ei fecit quantia oportebat illum facere k | αυτω] pr εν LΠΨ 28 al¹⁰⁰⁰ (syrr) | ηθελω
 KBC*DLΨ] ηθελησαν AC*ΤΠΣΦ min^{amv} | εν αυτω] εν αυτω Γ εν αυτω 604 περι
 αυτου 13 28 69 346 de eo latt¹⁰¹ vs

poses another, in which however the true solution lies. He anticipates an objection which would be sure to rise in the minds of the Three. What then (καὶ πῶς;) do the Scriptures mean when they foretell a suffering Messiah? how can the Passion follow the Restoration? It is unnecessary to suppose that the order of Mc. has here been disturbed, the true sequence being 11, 12^b, 12^a, i.e., that καὶ πῶς γέγραπται... ἐξουδενηθῇ forms part of the disciples' question. The Apostles would scarcely have recognised the Scriptural basis of the Lord's prediction in viii. 31. Γέγραπται...ἵνα: the telic sense need not be excluded (WM., p. 577); the Scripture foretells and by foretelling determines the issue; γέγρ. ὅτι is the normal formula when a passage is merely cited, e.g. vii. 6, xi. 17. Γέγρ. ἐπὶ, 'it is written with reference to' Him (cf. σπλαγχνίσσθαι ἐπὶ, vi. 34, viii. 2); the ordinary construction is γέγρ. περί with gen. (xiv. 21, Lc. vii. 27, &c.). Καὶ ἐξουδενηθῇ: cf. Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 6 ἐγὼ δέ εἰμι...ἐξουδέτημα λαοῦ. Isa. liiii. 3 Symm. ἐξουδενωμένος καὶ ἐλάχιστος ἀνδρῶν, Aq. (?) ἐξουδενωμένος, διὸ οὐκ ελογισάμεθα αὐτόν. There are four forms of this verb—ἐξουδενούειν, -νείν, ἐξουθεοῦν, -νείν; see W. Schm. p. 61, and Lob. *Phrygn.* p. 182.

13. ἀλλὰ λέγω ὑμῖν κτλ.] 'However (taking up the thread broken by the last question) I tell you that Elijah not only must come first, but has moreover (καὶ) actually come (ἦδη

ἦλθεν, Mt.); and men did not recognise him (Mt.), and did with him (Mt. ἐν αὐτῷ = 12) as they would.' The phrase ποιεῖν ὅσα (ἀ) θέλω (ταῖς), frequently used in the O.T. to represent irresponsible or arbitrary action (e.g. 3 Regn. ix. 1, x. 13, Pa. cxiii. 11 (cxv. 3), Dan. viii. 4 (Th.), 2 Mac. vii. 16), points with sufficient distinctness to the murder of John by Antipas.

καθὼς γέγραπται ἐπ' αὐτόν] So Mc. only. In this case Scripture had foretold the future not by prophecy but by a type. The fate intended for Elijah (1 Kings xix. 2, 10) had overtaken John: he had found his Jezebel in Herodias. Orig. in *Mt.*: ἄλλος δ' ἂν εἶποι ὅτι τὸ 'ἀλλ' ἐποίησας' κτλ. οὐκ ἐπὶ τοὺς γραμματεῖς ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὴν Ἡρώδιδά καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα αὐτῆς καὶ τὸν Ἡρώδην ἀναφέρεται.

The identification of Elijah with John was so evident that, as Mt. adds, it was understood by the Three at the time (Mt. τότε συνήκαν οἱ μαθηταὶ ὅτι περὶ Ἰωάννου τοῦ βαπτιστοῦ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς). On another and earlier occasion, according to Mt., it had been made in express terms (Mt. xi. 14 εἰ θέλετε δέξασθαι, αὐτὸς ἐστὶν Ἡλείας ὁ μέλλων ἔρχεσθαι). The reference in Mal. i. c. to "the great and terrible day of the Lord" led the ancient Church to expect an appearance of Elijah himself before the end; cf. Justin *dial.* 49, Chrysa. *ad loc.*, Aug. *tract. in Jo.* iv. 5, 6.

14—29. A DEMONIAIC BOY SET FREE,

148 Καὶ ἐλθόντες πρὸς τοὺς μαθητὰς εἶδαν ὄχλον 148 I
πολὺν περὶ αὐτοὺς καὶ γραμματεῖς συζητοῦντας πρὸς
αὐτούς. 15 καὶ εὐθὺς πᾶς ὁ ὄχλος ἰδόντες αὐτὸν ἔξε- 15
θαμβήθησαν, καὶ προστρέχοντες ἡσπάζοντο αὐτόν.

14. ελθοντες...ειδον KB^{xxxv} (ειδαν B*) LΔΨ (ιδον) k arm] ελθων...ειδεν ACDINXΓ
ΠΣΦ al min^{xxxv} lat^{vi} syrr me go aeth | περι] προς D 18 lat^{vi} | γραμματεῖς] pr
τους D 1 13 38 69 124 604 2^o arm | προς αυτους] πρ. εαυτους C αυτοις ADNΧΓΠΣΦ
min^{pl} προς αυτον Ψ 15 ιδων...εξεθαμβηθη ANXΓΠ al^{pl} a syrr go | προστρεχοντες
(προτρ. AC)] προσχεροντες D gaudentes (b) od ff k (cf. Tat^{claus arab})

AND THE SEQUEL (Mt. xvii. 14—20, Lc.
ix. 37—43).

14. ἐλθόντες πρὸς τοὺς μαθητὰς κτλ.] Returning to the plain where they had left the nine (Euth.: μαθητὰς νῦν τοὺς ἐννέα λέγει), they saw that they were surrounded by a crowd of people who were listening to a discussion which was passing between the disciples and certain scribes (γραμματεῖς, anarthrous: contrast of γρ. v. 11). Mt., who throughout this narrative is much briefer than Mc., writes simply ἐλθόντων πρὸς τὸν ὄχλον and does not seem to know the cause which had brought it together. The scribes were probably Rabbis attached to the local synagogues, but as ready as the rest of their class to seize an opportunity of discrediting the disciples of Jesus before the people. The absence of the Master and the incapacity of the nine furnished what they sought. (Victor: δραζάμενοι γὰρ οἱ γραμματεῖς τῆς τοῦ σωτῆρος ἀπουσίας περιέλειπε τοὺς μαθητὰς ὑπελάμβανον.) On εἶδαν see WH., Notes, p. 164. Ἐλθόντες...εἶδαν points, as Zahn remarks (Einl. ii. p. 245 f.), to the narrative having originated with one of the three, doubtless Peter, who has told his story in the form Ἐλθόντες...εἶδαμεν.

15. καὶ εὐθὺς πᾶς ὁ ὄχλος κτλ.] As soon as Jesus came into sight the Scribes lost the attention of the crowd. The first feeling was one of amazement, almost amounting to awe (cf. i. 27). Both θαμβεῖσθαι and ἐκθαμβεῖσθαι are in the N. T. peculiar to

Mc. (for the latter cf. xiv. 33, xvi. 5, 6); ἐκθαμβος occurs in Acts iii. 10 συνέδραμεν πᾶς ὁ λαὸς πρὸς αὐτούς... ἐκθαμβοι, a near parallel to the present passage. Interpreters have found it difficult to assign a cause for the θάμβος in this instance. Some (cf. Thpht., Euth.) have thought of a radiance from the transfiguration still brightening the Lord's Face (Euth. εἰκὸς ἐφέλκεσθαι τινα χάριν ἐκ τῆς μεταμορφώσεως), recalling the glory on the face of Moses (Exod. xxxiv. 29 f. ὡς δὲ κατέβαινε Μωϋσῆς ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους...καὶ ἦν δεδοξασμένη ἡ ὄψις τοῦ χρώματος τοῦ προσώπου αὐτοῦ). But (1) no hint of such a phenomenon is dropped by Mc. in the context, (2) it would have betrayed what the Lord desired to keep secret, (3) the result is just the opposite of that which followed the appearance of Moses; of Moses it is said ἐφοβήθησαν ἐγγίσει αὐτοῦ, of Jesus, προστρέχοντες ἡσπάζοντο αὐτόν. The alternative is to fall back upon Victor's explanation: ἀφνίδιον αὐτὸν θειασάμενοι...ὁ πᾶς ὄχλος ἐξεθαμβήθη. The sudden appearance of the Lord when they thought Him far away on Hermon amazed and awed them for the moment. But the next impulse was to hasten towards Him, drawn by the irresistible attraction of His Presence. The remarkable reading of D and some O. L. texts (προσχαλροντες, gaudentes, cf. Prov. viii. 30, and see Tatian (Ciasca) ad. loc., 'hastening for joy') deserves attention, but is probably an early corruption (χρ for

§ sy^h 16 ¹⁶⁸ καὶ ἐπηρώτησεν αὐτοὺς τί συνζητεῖτε πρὸς αὐτοὺς; [†] the
17 ¹⁷ καὶ ἀπεκρίθη αὐτῷ εἰς ἐκ τοῦ ὄχλου Διδάσκαλε,
ἦνεγκα τὸν υἱόν μου πρὸς σε, ἔχοντα πνεῦμα ἄλαλον

16 αὐτους NBDLΔΨ 1 28 109 2^a b off i k q vg arm me aeth] τους γραμματεῖς
ACNXΓΠΣΦ min^a a sy^h 16^h hol go | πρὸς αὐτοὺς N^a AGMT 33 1071 al¹⁰⁰⁰ εν υμιν D
latt¹ 1^a 1^b 1^c om k 17 ἀπεκρίθη αὐτῷ NBDLΔΨ 28 33 a b (c) k q me] ἀποκρίθεις ἀπὸ
ACINXΓΠ(ΣΦ) min^a f vg sy^h arm go | ἀλαλον]+καὶ κοφον (sic) 1071

πεχ): for another instance of προστρέχειν in Mc. see x. 17. Ὁπαύζοντο αὐτόν: the ἀσπασμός of the crowd would be such as they were accustomed to accord to their own Rabbis (cf. xii. 38, Mt. xxvi.

49 χαίρε, ῥαββει = '7] 7[†] δὴν).

16. ἐπηρώτησεν αὐτοὺς κτλ.] The question shews that the Lord had at once grasped the situation, and was prepared to meet it. He addresses the people, not noticing the Scribes; for the moment the crowd had been with the Scribes in their attack on the disciples, but already perhaps a reaction had begun. The Lord took the matter into His own hands, at once relieving the disciples and disappointing the Scribes. τί συνζητεῖτε is a *bona fide* request for information; the human mind of Christ acquires knowledge by ordinary means; cf. viii. 27^b, note. Πρὸς αὐτοὺς i.e. πρ. τοὺς μαθητάς (cf. v. 14).

17. καὶ ἀπεκρίθη αὐτῷ εἰς ἐκ τοῦ ὄχλου] The crowd preserved a discreet silence (cf. v. 34); the answer came from an individual (εἰς) whose interest in the matter was deeper than any συνζήτησις. Lc. like Mc. represents the man as telling his tale from the heart of the crowd (ἀνὴρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου ἐβόησεν); in Mt. he comes forward and prostrates himself before Christ (προσηύθευ αὐτῷ... γονυπετῶν αὐτόν, cf. Mc. i. 40). Without undue harmonising we may perhaps accept both statements; the man began his tale in the crowd, but was presently called or pushed forward by the people to the feet of Jesus. The words of the

father are reported with more than usual independence by the three Synoptists. Mt. gives us details which are not to be gathered from Mc. and Lc., yet his account is clearly much compressed; in v. 15 he has brought together words spoken by the father at different points in the conversation (cf. Mc. vv. 17, 22). Lc. again has some particulars which are not in Mc., the prayer ἐπιβλέψαι ἐπὶ τὸν υἱόν μου ὅτι μονογενὴς μοί ἐστιν, the statement that the spirit κράζει...καὶ μόγις ἀποχωρεῖ κτλ. (see however Mc., v. 26). But on the whole Mc.'s account is not only the fullest but has the most verisimilitude, and Mc. alone has preserved the undoubtedly original tradition in vv. 20—24. For details see the following notes.

διδάσκαλε] So Lc.; Mt. κύριε; both doubtless = '7]; see note on v. 5, and cf. iv. 38. The word is here simply a name of office, for the relation of teacher and taught did not yet exist between our Lord and the speaker.

ἦνεγκα τὸν υἱόν μου πρὸς σε κτλ.] ἦνεγκα, the historical aorist, R.V. 'I brought'; the English idiom prefers the perfect. The man had brought his boy that morning under the impression that Jesus was there, and on discovering that the Lord was on the mountain had applied to the disciples (v. 18). This feature of the story disappears in Mt., Lc.: in Mt. the father says προσήνεγκα αὐτὸν τοῖς μαθηταῖς, as if the application had been made to them in the first instance (cf. v. 18). ἔχοντα πνεῦμα ἄλαλον: cf. v. 25 τὸ ἀλ.

18 καὶ ὅπου ἐὰν αὐτὸν καταλάβῃ, ῥήσσει αὐτόν, καὶ 18
ἀφρίζει καὶ τρίζει τοὺς ὀδόντας καὶ ξηραίνεται καὶ
εἶπα τοῖς μαθηταῖς σου ἵνα αὐτὸ ἐκβάλωσιν, καὶ οὐκ
ἴσχυσαν. 19 ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς αὐτοῖς λέγει ὦ γενεὰ 19 § 2, the

18 ῥήσσει] ρασσει D 2^o applotat d allidit vel elidit latt^o m^o collidit k | om αυτον
2^o ND k | ἰσχυσαν] ἡδυνήθησαν 604 + εκβαλεω αυτο D 2^o a b arm 19 αυτοις
NABDLAIΠ^oΨ min^o vg syrr^o hel (act) arm me go] αυτω C^o(N)XΓΠ^oΣΦ min^o q
syrr^o peab hel (neg) om C^o 13 40 60 124 (1071) al^o p^o k

καὶ κωφὸν πν.; for the concurrence of the two infirmities see vii. 32 ff., notes. The participle suggests the reason for which the boy had been brought. The effect produced upon the demoniac is transferred in thought to the δαιμόνιον: cf. Lc. xi. 14 δαιμόνιον...κωφόν. Mt. σελιμάζεται (cf. Mt. iv. 24), perhaps in reference to the periodical return of the attacks: see next verse. The father's trouble was the greater because the boy was μονογενής (Lc., cf. Lc. vii. 12, viii. 42).

18. ὅπου ἐὰν αὐτὸν καταλάβῃ] Lc. πνεῦμα λαμβάνει αὐτόν. The seizures might occur anywhere, and they occurred frequently (πολλάκις Mt., Mc. v. 22). Κατάληψις, καταληπτός are used by Galen and Hippocrates in reference to fits, and persons subject to them. The effects of the seizure in the present case are described in detail: first there came a sudden scream (Lc.), then the patient was thrown upon the ground in a strong convulsion. ῥήσσει, Lc. σπαράσσει, cf. Lc. ix. 42 ῥρηξεν...καὶ συνεσπάραξεν, where Mc. (v. 20) has only συνεσπάραξεν: σπαράσσειν and συνεσπάραξεν describe the actual convulsion (see note on i. 26), ῥήσσειν appears to be used of the preliminary heavy fall (Euth.: ἀντὶ τοῦ καταβάλλει εἰς γῆν). For this sense of the latter word cf. Sap. iv. 19 ῥήξει αὐτοὺς ἀφώρους πρηεῖς; Kuinoel cites also Artemidorus (i. 62) ῥήξει τὸν ἀντίπαλον 'to give one's adversary a throw.' In this use ῥήσσειν approaches to the meaning of ράσσειν, ἀράσσειν, and cod. D,

with the apparent concurrence of the Latin versions (see vv. 11.), substitutes ράσσει for it in this place; cf. the Wycliffite "hurtliθ hym down." After being dashed to the ground the patient (1) foamed at the mouth (ἀφρίζειν, poet. and late Gk., here only in the N.T.), (2) ground his teeth (τρίζειν, another N.T. ἀπ. λεγ., used of any sharp or grating sound, is here interpreted by τοὺς ὀδ., cf. Vg. *stridet dentibus*: the usual phrase is βρύχειν τοὺς ὀδ., Lxx., Acts vii. 54, cf. ὁ βρυγμὸς τῶν ὀδόντων, Mt. viii. 12); and (3) appeared to shrivel, or perhaps 'became rigid' (3 Regn. xiii. 4), Vg. *arecxit* (for ξηραίν. cf. iii. 1, note). Celsus gives a similar account of the symptoms of catalepsy: "homo subito concidit; ex ore spumae moventur...interdum tamen, cum recens est [morbis], hominem consumit (*med.* iii. 23, *de morbo comitiali* 3).

καὶ εἶπα τοῖς μαθηταῖς σου] Lc. εἰδήθησαν τῶν μαθ. σ. The father expected the disciples to possess the Master's authority; possibly he knew that they had formerly used it with success (vi. 13); even the disciples of the Rabbis claimed this power (Lc. xi. 19 οἱ υἱοὶ ὑμῶν...ἐκβάλλουσιν [τὰ δαιμόνια]). It was a genuine surprise to him as well as to them to find that they were powerless in this case (οὐκ ἴσχυσαν, Mt.; Lc. οὐκ ἡδυνήθησαν: cf. v. 3, 4).

19. ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς αὐτοῖς κτλ.] The Synoptists, in marked contrast to the freedom with which the father's words are treated by them, give the reply

ἄπιστος, ἕως πότε πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἔσομαι; ἕως πότε
 20 ἀνέξομαι ὑμῶν; φέρετε αὐτὸν πρὸς με. ²⁰ καὶ ἤνεγκαν
 αὐτὸν πρὸς αὐτόν. καὶ ἰδὼν αὐτὸν τὸ πνεῦμα εὐθὺς
 συνεσπάραξεν αὐτόν, καὶ πεσὼν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἐκυλίετο
 21 ἀφρίζων. ²¹ καὶ ἐπηρώτησεν τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ Πόσος

19 απιστος (-στε D)] + και διεστραμμενη 13 69 124 a¹ p² 20 και ιδων... ευθυς] ευθυς ουν Ψ om ευθυς D a b f i q | ιδων] ιδον C³¹²¹ SV min^{non} | συνεσπαρξεν NBCLΔ 33 conturbavit latt]] εσπαρξεν ΔΙΝΧΓΠΣΦΨ min^{pl} εταρξεν D | αυτον 4^o το παιδιον 13 28 69 346 2^o puerum a b c f i k r fu 21 αυτου] + λεγων 13 28 69 124 346 2^o a f arm

of Christ in nearly identical terms. To Mc.'s ὁ γενεὰ (viii. 12, 38) ἄπιστος Mt. and Lc. add καὶ διεστραμμένη, a reminiscence possibly of Deut. xxxii. 5 (cf. Phil. ii. 15). The repeated ἕως πότε (Mt., Mc.)—the Lord's *quousque tandem*, cf. Jo. x. 24, Apoc. vi. 10, and see WM., p. 591—has the ring of originality rather than Lc.'s ἕως π. καί, and Mc.'s abrupt φέρετε αὐτὸν πρὸς με is superior to Lc.'s softened προσάγαγε ὦδε τὸν υἱόν σου. But the answer is substantially the same in all, and it is the only feature in which they clearly follow the same tradition. The Lord replies to all whose feeling the father had voiced (αὐτοῖς); the reproof ὁ γ. ἄπιστος is general; perhaps purposely so, including the Scribes, the people, and the father (vv. 22, 23) so far as their faith had been at fault, and the disciples not the least (v. 29). Πρὸς ὑμᾶς = μετ' ὑμῶν (Mt.), cf. vi. 3: for ἀνέχεσθαι τινος see WM., p. 253, and cf. Isa. xlii. 14, xlv. 4, lxiii. 15; in the N. T., outside this context, it appears only in the Pauline Epp. and Hebrews.

20. ἤνεγκαν αὐτόν] Cf. Lc. προσερχομένου αὐτοῦ. It is implied (cf. φέρετε αὐτὸν πρὸς με, v. 19) that the boy was not with his father in the crowd, but in safe keeping not far off. Ἰδὼν αὐτὸν τὸ πνεῦμα—not, as Winer (WM., p. 710) and Blass (*Gr.* p. 283), an anacoluthon (ἰδὼν αὐτόν [ὁ παῖς], τὸ πν. κτλ., cf. Syr.^{an}), but a *constructio*

ad sensum—the gender of the noun is overlooked in view of the personal action of the spirit; cf. Jo. xvi. 13 f. ἐκεῖνος, τὸ πνεῦμα... ἐκεῖνος, where if the masc. pronoun is suggested by ὁ παράκλητος (v. 7), its repetition would be impossible but for the personal life implied in τὸ πνεῦμα. Συνεσπάραξεν, Vg. *conturbavit*; see notes on I. 26, ix. 18: Lc. ἔρρηξεν αὐτόν καὶ συνεσπάραξεν. With the strengthened συνσπαράσσειν, cf. συνπνίγειν (iv. 7), συντηρεῖν vi. 20, συμπληροῦν Lc. viii. 23, συναρπάζειν Lc. viii. 29, συγκαλύπτειν Lc. xii. 2. Ἐκυλίετο is ἀπ. λεγ. in the N. T., but κυλισμός occurs in 2 Pet. ii. 22; the verb, which is a later form of κυλινδεῖν, is used freely in the LXX (e.g. κυλίειν λίθον, Jos. x. 18, 1 Regn. xiv. 33, Prov. xxvi. 27, κ. ἄρτον, Jud. vii. 13 (A); cf. also 4 Regn. ix. 33 (of Jezebel's fall), Amos ii. 13 (of the wheels of a cart). For ἀφρίζειν see ix. 18.

21. καὶ ἐπηρώτησεν τὸν πατέρα κτλ.] Mc. only (to 25^a). Πόσος χρόνος ἐστὶν ὥς... 'how long is it that (since)...?' Cf. Gal. iv. 1 ἐφ' ὅσον χρόνον, Soph. O. T. 558 OL πόσον τι' ἦδη δῆθ' ὁ Δάϊος χρόνον | KP. δίδρακε ποῖον ἔργον; 'Ὅς is used elliptically for ἀφ' οὗ; cf. vv. 11 Γέγονεν, not ἐγένετο—the disorder was manifestly still upon him. Ἐκ παιδιόθεν: 'from a little boy,' 'from a mere child'; i.e. he was a παιδίον when it first took him: his age at the time is not mentioned, but he was

χρόνος ἐστὶν ὡς τοῦτο γέγονεν αὐτῷ; ὁ δὲ εἶπεν Ἐκ
 παιδιόθεν ²² καὶ πολλάκις καὶ εἰς πῦρ αὐτὸν ἔβαλεν ²²
 καὶ εἰς ὕδατα, ἵνα ἀπολέσῃ αὐτόν. ἀλλ' εἴ τι δύνῃ,
 βοήθησον ἡμῖν, σπλαγχνισθεὶς ἐφ' ἡμᾶς. ²³ ὁ δὲ ²³ ἱ
 Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτῷ Τὸ εἰ δύνῃ, πάντα δυνατὰ τῷ

21 *ws* K^aAO^aDXΓΠΦ al min^a go] *ws* B εἰς οὐ K^aOC^aLD^aΨ 33 2^o (*ex quo latt*
similiter syrr arm me al) αφ ου NZ 13 40 124 346 arm¹⁴ | *εκ παιδιοθεν*
 NBCGILNΔΣΦΨ 1 33 118 209 al¹⁰⁰⁰] παιδιοθεν A(X)ΠΠ min^a εκ παιδος D 2^o
 22 *πυρ*] *pr* το AEFGMVΓΠΦ min¹⁰⁰⁰ | *δυνη* NBDILΔΨ 1 28 118 209] *δυνασαι*
 ACNXXΓΠΣΦ min^a | *ἡμιν*] + *κυρια* DG (1) (262) 2^o a b g i q arm (*idem post δυνη add 1*
post ημας vero 262 1071) 23 *om* το DKNUΠΦ 13 28 69 124 131 1071 2^o al¹⁰⁰⁰
hab NABCLXΓΔΣΨ min^a | *δυνη* K^aBDNΔΣ 1 28 118 209] *δυνασαι* K^aACLXΓΠΦΨ
 al min^a + *πιστευσαι* AC^aD(EHM)NX(Γ)ΠΦΨ min^a latt¹⁰⁰⁰ k* *syrr* go Chrys (*om πιστ.*
 NBC^aLD 1 118 209 244 k* arm me aeth)

still a *παῖς* (Lc. ix. 42). The Attic phrase is *ἐκ παιδίου* (cf. D) but from Xenophon downwards *παιδιόθεν* takes its place: the pleonastic *ἐκ παιδιόθεν* is a survival of Homeric usage (cf. e.g. *Il.* viii. 34, *ἐξ οὐρανόθεν*) which is censured by the Atticists (Lob. *Phryg.* p. 93), but found a place in late Gk.: cf. v. 6 (*ἀπὸ μακρόθεν*), and WM., p. 752 f., Blass, *Gr.* p. 59.

22. καὶ πολλάκις καὶ εἰς πῦρ κτλ.] The seizures were often accompanied by a tendency to suicidal mania. Mt. has simply (xvii. 15) *πίπτει*, but Mc.'s *αὐτὸν ἔβαλεν... ἵνα ἀπολέσῃ αὐτόν* shews that in the view of the father these frequent mishaps were not accidental. Καί...καί: the spirit had tried both means of destruction. Πῦρ, ὕδατα (D¹⁰⁰); Mt., τὸ πῦρ, τὸ ὕδωρ. Thpht. *ρίπτεται δὲ τις ὑπὸ δαίμονος εἰς πῦρ, τὸ τοῦ θυμοῦ καὶ τὸ τῆς ἐπιθυμίας· καὶ εἰς ὕδωρ, τὸ τῶν βιωτικῶν πραγμάτων κλυδώνιον*. Εἴ τι δύνῃ: *δύνασθαι* is used absolutely as in Lc. xii. 26, 2 Cor. xiii. 8; cf. WM., p. 743. The man's faith had been shaken by the failure of the disciples; contrast the leper's *ἐὰν θέλῃς, δύνασαι* (L. 40). Possibly no miracle had been wrought in this neighbourhood as yet, so that in the struggle to believe the father had no experience to assist him. The form

δύνῃ is poetical and late (WM., p. 90); on its occurrence in the N.T. side by side with *δύνασαι* cf. WH., *Notes*, p. 168, WSchm., p. 123 n. For *σπλαγχνισθεὶς* see note on i. 41: *ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς*, i.e. both father and son.

23. τὸ εἰ δύνῃ, πάντα δυνατὰ τῷ πιστεύοντι] The Lord repeats the father's words and places them in contrast with the spiritual facts which he had yet to learn: 'if thou canst: for one who believes all things are possible': i.e. it is for thee rather than for Me to decide whether this thing can be done; it can be if thou believest (cf. xi. 23 f.). Thpht.: *οὐ τῇ οἰκείᾳ δυνάμει ἀλλὰ τῇ ἐκείνου πίστει ἀνατίθῃσι τὴν θεραπείαν*. Cf. Iren. iv. 37. 5 "omnia talia suae potestatis secundum fidem ostendunt hominem." Τὸ 'εἰ δύνῃ' is a *nominativus adiectivus* (WM., p. 226, cf. 135); for the clause preceded by an article and treated as a noun, cf. Rom. viii. 26 with SH.'s note, and Blass, *Gr.* p. 158.

From its extreme compression the sentence has given trouble to scribes and commentators. The Western text followed by a majority of the mss. reads ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν Εἰ δύνῃ (δύνασαι) πιστεύσας, πάντα δυνατὰ τῷ πιστεύοντι: *si potes credere, omnia possibilia credenti*. Attempts have

24 πιστεύοντι. 24 εὐθὺς κράξας ὁ πατὴρ τοῦ παιδίου
 25 ἔλεγεν Πιστεύω· βοήθει μου τῇ ἀπιστίᾳ. 25 ἰδὼν δὲ
 ὁ Ἰησοῦς ὅτι ἐπισυντρέχει ὄχλος ἐπετίμησεν τῷ
 πνεύματι τῷ ἀκαθάρτῳ λέγων αὐτῷ Τὸ ἄλαλον καὶ
 κωφὸν πνεῦμα, ἐγὼ ἐπιτάσσω σοι, ἔξελθε ἐξ αὐτοῦ

24 εὐθὺς] καὶ N* C* καὶ εὐθὺς Ψ | ελεγον] + μετα δακρυων A* C* DN X Γ Η Σ Φ al min⁹
 a b e f i q vg syr^h h o l go (om NA* BC* L Δ Ψ 28 604 k syr^g arm me aeth) | πιστευω]
 + κυριε O* N X Γ Δ Η Σ al min¹⁰ a b e f (q) vg syr^g Chrys 25 ἰδων δε] καὶ
 οτε ειδεν D latt¹⁰ | οχλος] pr o KALMSXΔΠΦΨ 28 33 69 124 1071 2^o al arm (om
 BCDN Γ Σ min¹⁰) | το αλ. καὶ κωφ. πν.] το πν. το αλ. καὶ κωφ. A C* N X Γ Η Σ Φ al min¹⁰ |
 om εγω N* 33 | ε] ατ C* Δ min¹⁰ latt¹⁰

been made, but with poor success, to extort a better sense from this reading (e.g. *εἰ δύνασαι, πιστεῦσαι*), or to amend it (*εἰ δ., πίστευε*). Some who accept the shorter text place a mark of interrogation after *δύνη*—“sayest thou ‘If thou canst’?” But there is nothing in the context to suggest a question, and the English Revisers of 1881 rightly render “If thou canst! all things are possible to him that believeth,” without marginal variant.

24. εὐθὺς κράξας κτλ.] The father instantly responds to the demand for fuller trust on his part; his strength of feeling shews itself in a cry as piercing as that of the demoniac son (Lc. ix. 39). He recognises that the help he needs is in the first instance help for himself and not for his boy (*βοήθει μου τῇ ἀπ.*, cf. v. 22 *βοήθησον ἡμῖν*). He believes (*πιστεύω*), but his faith is defective, and its defect needs the Master's succour (for this use of *βοηθεῖν* cf. 2 Cor. vi. 2, Heb. ii. 18, iv. 16). Wycliffe: “Lord, I bileue; help thou myn unbileuefulness.” Bede: “uno eodemque tempore is qui necdum perfecte crediderat simul et credebatur et incredulus erat.” Victor: *ἀρξάμενος οὖν πιστεῖν ἐδίετο τοῦ σωτῆρος διὰ τῆς αὐτοῦ δυνάμεως προσθεῖναι τὸ λοιπόν*. Ἀπιστία is perhaps suggested by *γενεὰ ἀπίστος* (v. 19): β. μου τῇ ἀπ. ‘help my faith where

it is ready to fail,’ nearly = *μοι τῇ ἀπίστῳ*. With *μου τῇ ἀπ.* cf. v. 30 *μου τῶν ἱματίων*, Rom. xi. 14 *μου τὴν σάρκα*: the position is perhaps slightly emphatic, though WM. (p. 193) appears to doubt this. Ἀπιστία, cf. note on vi. 6. The reading *μετὰ δακρύων* (‘Western’ and Syrian, WH., *Notes*, p. 25) is at least an interesting gloss; for the phrase cf. Acts xx. 19, 31, Heb. v. 7, xii. 17.

25. ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς κτλ.] The conversation then was not in the presence of the crowd, but was interrupted by its arrival. The Lord had probably retired with the father and the boy to a distance from the ὄχλος, but the cries of both brought them running to the spot and privacy became impossible. This has been overlooked in the text of NA, where ὁ ὄχλος refers to vv. 15, 17. Ἐπισυντρέχειν is apparently ἀπ. λεγ.; cf. however ἐπισυνάγειν i. 33; the LXX. has also ἐπισυνίεναι, ἐπισυνέχειν, ἐπισυνιστάει, and ἐπισυντρέφειν. Συντρέχειν is used by Mc. in vi. 33: the double compound perhaps calls attention to the return of the crowd (cf. *προστρέχοντες*, v. 15) after it had been for the time dispersed. There is no indication in Mc. of the habit of using otiose compounds (WM., p. 25 f.) which disfigures much of the later Gk.

ἐπετίμησεν τῷ πνεύματι κτλ.] Here Mt. and Lc. rejoin Mc. Mc. however

καὶ μηκέτι εἰσελθῆς εἰς αὐτόν. ²⁶ καὶ κράξας καὶ 26
πολλὰ σπαράξας ἐξῆλθεν· καὶ ἐγένετο ὥσεί νεκρός,
ὥστε τοὺς πολλοὺς λέγειν ὅτι Ἀπέθανεν. ²⁷ ὁ δὲ 27
Ἰησοῦς κρατήσας τῆς χειρὸς αὐτοῦ ἤγειρεν αὐτόν, καὶ
ἀνέστη. ²⁸ καὶ εἰσελθόντος αὐτοῦ εἰς οἶκον, οἱ μα- 28

26 om πολλά k | κραξας, σπαραξας N^{BCDL}(Δ)Ψ | κραξαν, σπαραξαν A^C N^{CH} Π Ψ Φ
min²¹ | σπαραξας] + αυτου N^{2,4,5} | A^C N^{CH} Π al | εξηλθεν] + απ αυτου D lat²²⁹ | τους
πολλους] om τους CD N^{CH} Π Ψ Φ min²¹ go 27 της χειρος αυτου N^{BDL} Δ Ψ 1 13 28 69
2⁹⁰ al²²⁹ αυτου της χ. (αυτου) A^C (C²) N^{CH} Π Ψ Φ min²¹ | om και ανεστη k 28 εισελ-
θοντος αυτου N^{BCDL} Δ 1 13 28 69 118 209 604 1071 lat² εισελθοντα αυτου Δ N^{CH} Π Ψ
al min²¹ ελθοντα αυτου Σ | οικον] pr τον ΑΜ min²²⁹

alone gives the words of the rebuke (for ἐπιτιμᾶν see note on i. 25). Τὸ δαλalon καὶ κωφὸν πνεῦμα, a nom. used as a vocative: cf. τὸ κοράσιον, v. 41, and v. 19 *supra*, and see WM., p. 327, Blass, *Gr.* p. 86. Κωφὸν is a new feature in the case (πν. δαλalon, v. 17), but see note on vii. 32, and cf. Pa. xxxvii. (xxxviii.) 14 with Pa. xxxviii. (xxxix.) 3. Ἐγὼ ἐπιτάσσω σοι, 'I enjoin thee' (Euth.: ἐγὼ...ὄν οἶδας): since this spirit had refused to acknowledge the authority of the disciples, the Master emphasises His personal claim to obedience. For ἐπιτάσσειν cf. i. 27; for the emphatic ἐγὼ see x. 38 f., xiv. 58, and the Fourth Gospel *passim*. Ἐξῆλθε ἐξ αὐτοῦ ordinarily sufficed (i. 25, v. 8); in this desperate case of periodical seizures it was necessary to add καὶ μηκέτι εἰσελθῆς. For the spiritual analogy see Lc. xi. 24 ff.

26. κράξας καὶ πολλὰ σπαράξας κτλ.] For the moment the only result was a fresh seizure (see on v. 20); the spirit wreaked its revenge on its victim even in the act of quitting its hold upon him. For the masc. participles cf. v. 20 ἰδὼν...τὸ πνεῦμα. The convulsions were violent and prolonged (πολλά, cf. iii. 12, note), and when they ceased, the sufferer's strength was exhausted; a collapse followed; he lay motionless and pallid as a corpse. For ἐξῆλθεν see note on v. 29;

ἐγένετο ὥσεί νεκρός: contrast Apoc. i. 17. There was a general cry among the crowd (τοὺς πολλοὺς λέγειν), 'He is dead.' Οἱ πολλοί, cf. vi. 2, xii. 37; Gregory, *prolegg.* p. 128: "Marcus ponit ὁ πολὺς et οἱ πολλοί ubi πολὺς et πολλοί satis videntur esse." For the aor. ἀπέθανον see Burton, § 47, and cf. v. 35, 39, Jo. viii. 52. This incident again is peculiar to Mc.; Mt. has merely ἐξῆλθεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὸ δαιμόνιον, Lc. λάσατο τὸν παῖδα.

27. κρατήσας τῆς χειρὸς αὐτοῦ] Cf. i. 31, v. 41. The Lord seems to have offered this help only where great exhaustion had preceded; cf. Acts ix. 41, and contrast ii. 11 f. Ἀνέστη: he rose from the ground where he had been rolling (v. 20), and afterwards lay prostrate. Lc. helps us to complete the picture: ἀπέθωκεν αὐτὸν τῷ πατρὶ αὐτοῦ (cf. Lc. vii. 15), ἐξῆλθοντο δὲ πάντες ἐπὶ τῇ μεγαλειότητι τοῦ θεοῦ (cf. Mc. i. 27, ii. 12, vii. 37). Mt. adds—probably in reference to the Lord's μηκέτι εἰσελθῆς—καὶ θεραπεύθη ὁ παῖς ἀπὸ τῆς ὥρας ἐκείνης (cf. Mt. ix. 22, xv. 28). The epileptic fits did not return.

28. εἰσελθόντος αὐτοῦ εἰς οἶκον] On the vv. 11. and construction see Blass, *Gr.* p. 251 f. The Lord went indoors, into the lodging where the party were housed (εἰς οἶκον, cf. iii. 20, vii. 17), to escape from the enthusiasm of the crowd, and because

θηταὶ αὐτοῦ κατ' ἰδίαν ἐπηρώτων αὐτόν "Οτι ἡμεῖς
 29 οὐκ ἠδυνήθημεν ἐκβαλεῖν αὐτό; ²⁹καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς
 Τοῦτο τὸ γένος ἐν οὐδενὶ δύναται ἐξελθεῖν εἰ μὴ ἐν
 προσευχῇ.

30 ³⁰Κάκειθεν ἐξελθόντες [παρ]επορεύοντο διὰ τῆς

28 κατ ἰδιαν post εισελθ. αυτου Ψ | σι NBCLNΧΓΔΣΨ al min²¹] δια τι ADKΠΦ
 736 1071 al²⁰⁰ⁿ σι δια τι U 131 238 al²⁰⁰ⁿ τι σι min²⁰⁰ⁿ 29 εν προσευχη] + και (τη)
 ηησται Mc.^bADLNΧΓ(Δ)ΠΣΦΨ min²⁰⁰ⁿ vid latt²⁰⁰ⁿ syrt^(sin post) hcl (arm) (aeth) (om κ.
 ηηστ. Mc.^{a,4}B k) 30 και εκειθεν ACNΧΓΠ al²¹ | παρεπορευοντο NAB²CLNΧΓΔΣΦ
 (παρευοντο) Ψ al min²⁰⁰ⁿ vid b d (ff) i k vg syrt arm me] επορευοντο B²D a c f go aeth

on such occasions further teaching was impossible. He and the disciples were now in privacy (κατ' ἰδίαν Mt., Mc.), and the nine took occasion to seek an explanation of their failure (ἐπηρώτων, Mt. προσελθόντες ...εἶπαν), approaching Him probably (as was their wont on these occasions) by one of their number (? Andrew). "Οτι=διὰ τί, Mt. (Euth.: τὸ ὅτι ἀπὸ τοῦ διὰ τί· οὕτω γὰρ εἶπεν ὁ Ματθαῖος: cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 176); see note on v. 11 *supra*, and for the circumstances of the failure, v. 18.

29. τοῦτο τὸ γένος κτλ.] Either 'this class of δαιμόνια,' or 'this kind' generally, i.e. the δαιμόνια; cf. Thpht: ἡ τὸ τῶν σιληνιαζομένων ἡ ἀπλῶς πᾶν τὸ τῶν δαιμόνων γένος. Γένος is a nationality (vii. 26, Acts iv. 36), a family (Acts iv. 6, vii. 13, xiii. 26, xviii. 2, 24), or a species (Mt. xiii. 47), or class of things (1 Cor. xii. 10). Hence it is used of the spiritual affinity which associates moral beings of the same order or type of character (1 Pet. ii. 9). Similarly St Paul speaks of πατρια in heaven as well as on earth (Eph. iii. 15). 'Ἐν οὐδενὶ δύναται ἐξελθεῖν, 'can take its departure (i.e. be cast out, ἐξελθεῖν being in such contexts practically the pass. of ἐκβαλεῖν) in the strength of no power (not as Euth.=οὐδενὶ ἐτέρῳ τρόπῳ) but one,' i.e. in the strength of (believing) prayer (xi. 23, 24); cf. Clem. Al. *eccl. proph.* 15. The Lord seizes on the

essential weakness of their case. They had trusted to the quasi-magical power with which they thought themselves invested; there had been on their part no preparation of heart and spirit. Spirits of such malignity were quick to discern the lack of moral power and would yield to no other. To ἐν προσευχῇ the 'Western' and 'Syrian' text adds καὶ (τῇ) ηηστείᾳ, but the time for fasting was not yet (ii. 19); comp. the similar gloss 1 Cor. vii. 5. Mt., who omits this answer, has the more obvious διὰ τὴν ὀλιγοπιστίαν ὑμῶν, to which he adds the sayings about the grain of mustard seed and the removal of mountains which are found in other contexts (Lc. xvii. 6, Mt. xxi. 21). Tatian combines Mt.'s answer with Mc.'s, placing Mt.'s first, and connecting Mc.'s with it by a γάρ.

30—32. THE PASSION AGAIN FORTOLD (Mt. xvii. 22, 23; Lc. ix. 43—45).

30. κάκειθεν ἐξελθόντες κτλ.] The Lord and the Twelve now leave their retreat at the foot of Hermon and travel southwards. Their way to the North had perhaps led them through Gaulanitis and Ituræa (cf. viii. 22, 27, note), but they return διὰ τῆς Γαλιλαίας i.e. probably along the West bank of the Jordan. Mt.'s συστρεφόμενοι ἐν τῇ Γαλιλαίᾳ suggests that they broke up into small parties which mustered at certain points in the route (for συστρέφεισθαι cf. 2 Regn. xv. 31, 4 Regn. ix. 14, x. 9 etc.), the purpose being

Γαλιλαίας, καὶ οὐκ ἤθελεν ἵνα τις γνοῖ. ³¹ ἐδίδασκεν 31 γὰρ τοὺς μαθητὰς αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς ὅτι Ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου παραδίδοται εἰς χεῖρας ἀνθρώπων, καὶ ἀποκτενοῦσιν αὐτόν, καὶ ἀποκτανθεὶς μετὰ τρεῖς

¶ 33

30 γκα NBCDL] γω ANXΓΑΣΦΨ al min^{omn} vid 31 om αυτοις B (26^o k) | παραδοθησεται 69 604 armTM | ανθρωπων] ανθρωπου D ανομων Ψ^{mk*} + αμαρτωλων 604 | αποκτεινουσιν D | om αποκτανθεις D min^{pm} aok me | μετα τρεις ημερας NBC*D LAΨ bci post tertium diem a kq in tres dies d syr^{hel} (ms) me] τη τριτη ημερα ACSNXΓΠΣΦ al min^{omn} vid fr vg syr^{sin} peah hol (txt) arm go aeth

perhaps to avoid attracting notice (Mc. οὐκ ἤθελεν ἵνα τις γνοῖ): cf. vii. 24 and on γνοῖ=γνῶ, v. 43, note. The reading *παρεπορεύοντο*, which is well supported and perhaps genuine, conveys the idea that the transit was made without unnecessary breaks: "*obiter profecti sunt...intenti viae conficiendae, non invisendis hospitibus aut instituendae plebi*" (Fritzsche).

31. ἐδίδασκεν γάρ κτλ.] Reasons of the Lord's desire to escape recognition. He was now fully occupied with the training of the Twelve (Latham, *Pastor past.* p. 351). A journey through Upper Galilee, in which He could attach Himself now to one party of two or four Apostles and now to another, afforded an opportunity of quiet teaching which might never return. The substance of this reiterated teaching (ἐδίδασκεν...ἔλεγεν) is the same as that of the first prediction of the Passion near Caesarea (viii. 31), with one new element—a reference to the Betrayal. Lc. points out the occasion of this fresh prediction of the Passion: ἐξεπλήσοντο δὲ πάντες ἐπὶ τῇ μεγαλειότητι τοῦ θεοῦ· πάντων δὲ θαυμαζόντων ἐπὶ πᾶσιν οἷς ἐποίησε εἶπεν κτλ. There was reason to fear that this new outburst of enthusiasm would lead them to forget His warning, or even frustrate His purpose.

ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου] Notwithstanding Peter's confession and the revelation of His glory on Mt. Hermon the Lord retains the old title which

asserts the truth of His humanity and His liability to suffering.

παραδίδοται εἰς χεῖρας ἀνθρώπων] Mt., Lc., μᾶλλον...παραδίδουσαι. The event is regarded as imminent and indeed in process of accomplishment; cf. Mt. xxvi. 2 μετὰ δύο ἡμέρας...παραδίδουσαι: Bengel: "iam id agitur ut tradatur"; for this use of the present see W.M., p. 331 ff., Burton, § 15, who calls it (but inexactly) "the present for the future." The instrument of the betrayal—δ παραδιδούς, xiv. 42—was in the company, and the Lord could see the purpose already lying as an undeveloped thought in his heart (Jo. vi. 70 f.). On παραδίδουσαι see i. 14, note. Προδιδόναι *tradere* does not occur in the N. T., but its meaning is more or less imported by the circumstances into παραδίδουσαι, which even in class. Gk. is patient of a bad sense. Yet, as Origen (*in Mt.*) reminds us, παραδίδουσαι may be used with quite another purpose; in the eternal counsels of God, the Father delivered up the Son (Rom. viii. 32), and the Son delivered up Himself (Gal. ii. 20). Εἰς χεῖρας ἀνθρ. is less precise than the corresponding words in viii. 31 (ὑπὸ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων καὶ τῶν ἀρχιερέων καὶ τῶν γραμματέων). But on the other hand it is wider, and prepares the Twelve for the further revelation of x. 34 (παραδώσουσιν αὐτὸν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν: cf. xiv. 41, εἰς τ. χ. τ. ἀμαρτωλῶν. On the form ἀποκτανθῆναι, and on μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας=τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ see viii. 31, note.

32 ἡμέρας ἀναστήσεται. ³² οἱ δὲ ἠγνόουν τὸ ῥῆμα, καὶ ἐφοβοῦντο αὐτὸν ἐπερωτῆσαι.

33 ³³ Καὶ ἦλθον εἰς Καφαρναούμ. καὶ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ γενόμενος ἐπηρώτα αὐτοὺς Τί ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ διελο-

34 γίζεσθε; ³⁴ οἱ δὲ ἐσιώπων, πρὸς ἀλλήλους γὰρ

31 ἀναστήσεται] ἐγερθήσεται I 13 69 346 26^{on} al^{passo} 33 ἦλθον NBD (-θων)
I 118 209 2^{po} al^{passo} a b c k vg syr^{both}] ἦλθεν ACLXΓΠΣΦΨ al min^{pl} f q syr^{asm} lat arm
me go aeth εισηλθεν 604 + o is 1071 | διελογίζεσθε] pr (vel add) πρὸς εαυτούς ANXΓΔ
ΠΣΦ min^{omn} vid f syr arm go aeth 34 ἐσιώπων Ψ

32. οἱ δὲ ἠγνόουν τὸ ῥῆμα] They remained in ignorance of the import of the Lord's words, especially of the saying about the Resurrection (cf. ix. 10), for of the Passion they had some dim and sorrowful conception (Mt., καὶ ἐλυπήθησαν σφόδρα). Lc. explains that there was a Divine purpose in their temporary ignorance: ἦν παρακεκαλυμμένοι ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἵνα μὴ αἰσθῶνται αὐτό. They shrank from seeking enlightenment (ἐφοβοῦντο αὐτὸν ἐπερωτῆσαι, Mc.; similarly Lc.), partly from a natural reluctance to enter upon a painful subject, partly perhaps from their recollection of the censure incurred by Peter (viii. 33). There is weight also in Bengel's remark: "de quavis re facilius interrogant Iesum quam de ipso; sic fit inter familiares." Ἀγνοεῖν in the N. T. is chiefly a Pauline word (Mc.¹, Lc. ^{ev. 1, act. 2}, Paul.²⁵, Heb.¹, 2 Pet.¹). ῥῆμα, a common word in the LXX. and fairly frequent in the N.T., occurs in Mc. only here and xiv. 72.

33—37. RETURN TO CAPERNAUM. QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE (Mt. xviii. 1—5, Lc. ix. 46—48).

33. καὶ ἦλθον εἰς Καφαρναούμ] Capernaum (i. 21, ii. 1, Jo. vi. 59) had ceased to be the centre of the Ministry; but it was a convenient terminus to the northern journey, and starting point for a fresh field of work in the south; and Simon's or Levi's house (i. 29, ii. 15) afforded a shelter there. The Galilean Ministry

ends as it began at Capernaum. No subsequent visit to the town is mentioned in the Gospels, although after the Resurrection the Lord was seen by the shore of the lake (Jo. xxi. 1 ff) and among the hills (Mt. xxviii. 16).

καὶ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ γενόμενος κτλ.] When they had reached the privacy of the house the Lord questioned the Twelve on a discussion He had overheard during the journey (ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, Vg. in via, cf. viii. 3, 27). Evidently they had not thought Him to be within earshot (cf. x. 32 ἦσαν δὲ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ... καὶ ἦν προάγων); but He had detected angry voices and knew the cause (Lc. εἰδὼς τὸν διαλογισμὸν τῆς καρδίας αὐτῶν).

34. οἱ δὲ ἐσιώπων] Cf. iii. 4, Lc. xx. 26. Euth.: ἐσιώπων αἰσχυρθέντες, ὡς ἤδη καταγνωσθέντες. Ἐσιώπων... διελέχθησαν: the discussion was at an end and the silence which followed the Lord's question continued until it was broken by His words in a. 35. Διελέχθησαν... τίς μείζων, 'they had discussed (Burton, § 48) the question who is greater (than the rest)'; Lc., more fully, τὸ τίς ἂν εἴη μείζων αὐτῶν; Mt., who represents the Twelve as themselves propounding the question to Jesus, writes Τίς ἄρα μείζων ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν; The comparative has practically the force of a superlative, see Blass, Gr. pp. 33, 141 f, and on the other hand WM., p. 305; cf. Mt. xi. 11, xxiii. 11, 1 Cor. xiii. 13. The question τίς μείζων was probably suggested by the selection of the

διελέχθησαν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ τίς μείζων. ³³καὶ καθίσας ³⁵ ἐφώνησεν τοὺς δώδεκα καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς Εἰ τις θέλει πρῶτος εἶναι, ἔσται πάντων ἔσχατος καὶ πάντων διάκονος. ³⁶καὶ λαβὼν παιδίον ἔστησεν αὐτὸ ἐν ³⁶ μέσῳ αὐτῶν καὶ ἐναγκαλισάμενος αὐτὸ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς

34 διελεχθησαν] διηρεχθησαν I 604 2^o | om εν τη οδω ADA abfiq go | τις μειζων] + εστω ε τις μ. γενηται αυτων D 2^o τις αυτ. μ. ειη I 3 69 346 τις ειη μ. min^{2^o} τις η μ. 1071 35 om και λεγει αυτοις...διακονος D k | εστω Δ | διακονος] δουλος M^c 36 παιδιον] pr το D | αναγκαλισαμενος C(DL)

Three for the mysterious ascent of Hermon, and the prominence of Peter among the three (cf. Bede). Origen: ὅτι μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἔστιν ἰσότης τῶν ἀξιουμένων τῆς βασιλείας τῶν οὐρανῶν κατελήφεισαν (comparing Mt. v. 29). See Dalman, *Wortg.* i. p. 92 f.

35. καὶ καθίσας ἐφώνησεν κτλ.] The Lord assumes the attitude of the Teacher (Mt. v. 1, xiii. 1, Lc. v. 3, 'Jo.' viii. 2), and calls the disciples (ἐφώνησεν, cf. x. 49, Tob. v. 9, not προσεκαλέσατο, cf. iii. 13, 23, vi. 7, viii. 1, 34)—all the Twelve (τοὺς δώδεκα), for the lesson He is about to give is needed by them all and by the whole future Church. How important it is appears from its repetition towards the end of the Lord's life (Lc. xxii. 24 ff., Mt. xxiii. 8 ff.; for other parallels see x. 42 ff., and the saying in x. 31). The intention of the Master is not to enact "a penal provision against seeking the mastery," but (cf. Lc. ix. 48) to point out the way to true greatness (Latham, *Pastor past.* p. 355). The spirit of service is the passport to eminence in the Kingdom of God, for it is the spirit of the Master Who Himself became διάκονος πάντων. The διάκονος is properly the attendant at table (I. 31, Lc. xxii. 27, Jo. ii. 9, xii. 2); for the later Christian history of the word see Hort, *Ecclesia*, p. 202 ff. A lower depth is sounded and a higher dignity offered in the πάντων δούλος of x. 44, q. v. With πρῶτος...ἔσχατος cf. x. 31. In

quite another sense the Lord is at once ὁ πρῶτος and ὁ ἔσχατος (Apoc. i. 17, ii. 6, xxii. 13).

36. λαβὼν παιδίον ἔστησεν αὐτὸ κτλ. The new rule of life just enunciated is illustrated by a visible example. A child is playing near (I Peter's: see note on i. 30; on the late tradition that the child was Ignatius of Antioch—ὁ θεοφόρος read as ὁ θεόφορος—see Lightfoot, *Ignatius*, i. p. 27), and the Lord calls it to Him (προσεκαλεσάμενος, Mt.), places it by His side in the middle of the group (λαβὼν...ἔστησεν αὐτὸ ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν, Lc. ἐπιλαβόμενος...ἔστ. αὐτ. παρ' ἑαυτοῦ), and then takes it into His arms (ἐναγκαλισάμενος αὐτό, Mc. only), cf. x. 16; the verb, which belongs to the later Gk., occurs in Prov. vi. 10, xxiv. 48 (33) and the noun ἐναγκαλισμα in 4 Macc. xiii. 21 (MA, but the text is possibly corrupt); Lc. (ii. 28) prefers the paraphrase δέχεσθαι εἰς τὰς ἀγκάλας. The act was accompanied by words of which Mt. preserves the fullest account. According to Mt. the Lord began, Ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν Ἐὰν μὴ στραφῆτε καὶ γένησθε ὡς τὰ παῖδια κτλ. (xviii. 3, 4). The words carry with them the assurance of their genuineness, answering the question τίς μείζων ('the most childlike and trustful, the least self-conscious and self-sufficient') and preparing for the next sentence (ὅς ἂν ἐν τῶν τοιούτων παιδίων κτλ.), the substance of which is common to the three Synoptists.

37 ³⁷ Ὃς ἂν ἐν τῶν τοιούτων παιδίων δέξηται ἐπὶ τῷ
ὀνόματί μου, ἐμὲ δέχεται· καὶ ὃς ἂν ἐμὲ δέχεται, οὐκ
ἐμὲ δέχεται ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀποστείλαντά με.

38 ³⁸ Ἐφη αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰωάννης Διδάσκαλε, εἶδαμέν τινα ἐν

37 εν] om DXT 124 al^{pass} εκ 13 69 346 2^{po} ex b off i q unum ex a f vg similiter
sy^{hel} me go | των τοιουτων παιδ. ABDLNΧΓΠΣΦ min^{pl} latt Or] των παιδιων τουτων
NCa min^{pass} ialem puerum arm^{id} (cf. k sy^{ant}) | om εμε 1^o ...δεχεται k om και ος αν
εμε δεχ. sy^{ant} | δεχεται (N)BLΨ min^{pass}] δεζηται ACDNΧΓΔΠΣΦ al min^{pl} 38 εφη
KBAΨ 1071 sy^{ant} me] απεκριθη (δε) Δ(D)NΧΓΠΣΦ αποκριθεις δε εφη C και αποκριθεις
...ειπεν (λεγει) 69 (604) (b i k r vg sy^{ant} hel hier arm) | ο Ιωαννης] om ο ADNTΠ al
+ λεγων ALNΧΓΠ al^{pl} | εν] επι U min^{pass} om AXΓΠΦ al min^{pl}

37. ὃς ἂν ἐν τῶν τοιούτων παιδίων
κτλ.] Mt. ἐν παιδίον τοιούτο, Lc. τοῦτο
τὸ παιδίον, i.e. this child regarded as
the representative of its class, or
rather of the class of disciples whom
it symbolises (see WM., p. 138). Cf.
Orig. in Mt.: ἐὰν οὖν, ὅπερ παρὰ τὴν
ἡλικίαν πάσχει τὰ παιδιά...ἀπὸ λόγου, ὁ
τοῦ Ἰησοῦ μαθητὴς ἐταπεινώσεν ἑαυτὸν...
μάλιστα δὲ τοὺς ὡς ὁ Λόγος ἀπέδειξε
στραφέντας...ἀποδεκτόν καὶ μμητέον
κτλ. Chrys. παιδίον γὰρ ἐνταῦθα τοὺς
οὕτως ἀφελεῖς φησὶ καὶ ταπεινοὺς καὶ
ἀπερριμμένους παρὰ τοῖς πολλοῖς. He
who recognises and welcomes such,
because he sees in them the type of
character which Christ Himself ap-
proved and exhibited (Mt. xi. 29, Phil.
ii. 5 ff.), recognises and welcomes Christ
Himself—is a true and loyal disciple.
On δέχεσθαι see vi. 11, note, and
Dalman, *Worte*, i. p. 101 f.; ἐπὶ τῷ
ὀνόματί μου (cf. ix. 38 f., xiii. 6, and
see i Regn. xxv. 5, Gal. iv. 14, Col. iv.
10, *Didache* 12 πᾶς δὲ ὁ ἐρχόμενος
ἐν ὀνόματι Κυρίου δεχθήτω), 'on the
ground of My Name,' i.e. the act
being based upon a recognition of his
connexion with Me, cf. WM., p. 490.
Other nearly equivalent phrases are
διὰ τὸ ὄνομα (Jo. xv. 21, Mc. xiii. 13,
Apoc. ii. 3), ὑπὲρ τοῦ ὀνόματος (Acts v.
40, ix. 16, xv. 26, 3 Jo. 7); cf. ἐν τῷ
ὀνόματι (Mc. ix. 38, 1 Pet. iv. 14), διὰ
τοῦ ὀνόματος (Acts iv. 30), εἰς τὸ ὄνομα
(Acts viii. 16). On the use of ὄνομα
in the papyri cf. Deissmann, *B. St.*,

pp. 146 f., 196 f. For the absolute use
of τὸ ὄνομα see Bp Westcott's note on
3 Jo. 7, and Lightfoot on Ign. *Ερλ.* 3.
Δέξηται...δέχεται: the particular act
of recognition is evidence of a state of
heart to which Christ Himself is a
welcome guest.

καὶ ὃς ἂν ἐμὲ δέχεται κτλ.] The action
passes into a region beyond that of
the visible order; to receive a lowly
brother in Christ's Name is to receive
Christ, and to receive Christ is to
receive the Eternal Father in Whose
Name He came. Cf. Mt. x. 40, Lc. x.
16, Jo. xii. 44, 45. 'Ὁ ἀποστείλας με
(ὁ πέμψας με Jo. l.c., see Bp Westcott,
Add. Note on Jo. xx. 21), sc. ὁ
πατήρ, Jo. v. 36, vi. 57, x. 36, xvii. 18,
xx. 21; the Son is ὁ ἀπόστολος...τῆς
ὁμολογίας ἡμῶν (Heb. iii. 1). Other
references to the Mission of the Son
in the Synoptists will be found in Mt.
x. 40, xv. 24, Mc. i. 38 (note), xii. 6,
Lc. iv. 18, 43, ix. 48, x. 16; the idea is
in the background of the whole Minis-
try, which rests on ἐξουσία, and sup-
ports itself by faith and prayer. On
δέχεσθαι see vi. 11, note. Οὐκ...ἀλλά,
not so much...as: Blass, *Gr.* p. 267,
n. 2.

38—40. THE USE OF THE NAME
BY A NON-DISCIPLE (Lc. ix. 49—50).

38. Ἐφη αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰωάννης] This is the
only remark attributed by the Synopt-
ists specifically to St John (cf. however
x. 35 Ἰάκωβος καὶ Ἰωάννης, xiii. 3 Πέτρος
καὶ Ἰάκωβος καὶ Ἰωάννης καὶ Ἀνδρέας,

τῷ ὀνόματί σου ἐκβάλλοντα δαιμόνια, καὶ ἐκωλύομεν αὐτόν, ὅτι οὐκ ἠκολούθει ἡμῖν. ³⁹ ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν Μὴ ³⁹ κωλύετε αὐτόν· οὐδεὶς γάρ ἐστιν ὃς ποιήσει δύναμιν ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματί μου καὶ δυνήσεται ταχὺ κακολογησαί με· ⁴⁰ ὃς γὰρ οὐκ ἐστιν καθ' ἡμῶν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἐστιν. ⁴⁰ ¶ syri^h

38 καὶ ἐκωλύομεν (ἐκωλύσαμεν ACNXTII al min^h) | pr os ουκ ακολουθει ημιν A(D)NXTIIΣ al min^h a b c f i k l q r vg syri^h go arm (om NBCLΔΨ 1071 min^h f syri^h pesh me) | om οτι ουκ ηκ. (NBD dk. tell) ημιν DX 1 13 28 69 604 al^h lat^h (om f) vs arm 39 Ιησους αποκριθεις D 2^h a b f i k | ουδεις] ου Γ | ποιησει] ποιει Δ arm ποιησας 1071 pr ου Ψ | επι] εν 13 69 246 al^h | om ταχυ F* 1 28 209 a b c d f f i k r^h d syri^h arm 40 ημων bis NBCLΔΨ 1 13 69 209 al^h (vici) k syri^h arm] υμων bis ADNTIIΣ min^h a b c f f i q vg syri^h pesh hoi (mag)

and it creates an impression of candour and conscientiousness not unworthy of the future θεολόγος. His words are in some measure a response (ἀποκριθεῖς, Lc.; cf. Mc. ix. 5) to the teaching just received. The phrase ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματί μου had put him in mind of a recent occurrence, and he takes the opportunity of laying the facts before the Master. He and one or more of the other disciples, probably during their recent journey through northern Galilee, had prohibited a non-disciple from using the Master's Name for the purpose of exorcising demoniacs. Ought they rather to have welcomed him as a brother? For the use of the Lord's Name by non-Christian exorcists cf. Acts xix. 13 (where see Blass's note). Ἐκωλύομεν, the 'conative' imperf., Burton § 23; for κωλύειν cf. x. 14, I Cor. xiv. 39. Οὐκ ἠκολούθει ἡμῖν (Lc. μεθ' ἡμῶν) is a frank confession of jealousy for the honour of the Apostolate. In the light of the Lord's words the action had begun to wear a different aspect to the mind of John.

39. μὴ κωλύετε αὐτόν κτλ.] The sincerity of the speaker saves him from censure; the Lord merely corrects the error. He does not say δέχεσθε αὐτόν, for the man's motive did not appear; but the attitude of His disciples towards such an one should have been at least neutral.

Οὐδεὶς γὰρ ἐστιν κτλ. (Mc. only): whatever his intention, the man is for the time (οὐ...ταχύ) practically committed to a course of action which at least cannot be unfriendly. For δύναμιν ποιεῖν see vi. 5, and with οὐ δύνασθαι used in reference to a moral impossibility cf. Mt. vi. 24, Heb. vi. 4 f. To work a miracle in Christ's name was not a test of moral character or proof of spiritual affinity to Him (Mt. vii. 22, Acts xix. 13), as childlike trust and humility must always be; but it was a safeguard against open and immediate (οὐ ταχύ) hostility (for κακολογεῖν cf. vii. 10, Acts xix. 9), and might be the beginning of better things: Εὐθ. συνεχώρει δὲ καὶ τοῖτοισι θαυματουργεῖν ἅμα μὲν εἰς βεβαίωσιν τοῦ κηρύγματος, ἅμα δὲ καὶ εἰς βελτίωσιν αὐτῶν δὴ τῶν θαυματουργούντων. Bede's use of this incident is interesting: "itaque in haereticis ac male catholicis non sacramenta communia...sed divisiones pacis detestari et prohibere debemus."

The Lord's answer finds a partial parallel in Num. xi. 28 f.

40. ὃς γὰρ οὐκ ἐστιν καθ' ἡμῶν κτλ.] The indicative expresses the assumption that such a person exists (Blass, *Gr.* p. 217). Lc. gives ὑμῶν bis. An opposite rule appears to be laid down in Mt. xii. 30=Lc. xi. 23, ὁ μὴ ὦν μετ' ἐμοῦ κατ' ἐμοῦ ἐστιν, καὶ ὁ μὴ συνάγων

41. Ὅς γὰρ ἂν ποτίσῃ ὑμᾶς ποτήριον ὕδατος ἐν
ὀνόματι ὅτι Χριστοῦ ἐστέ, ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι
42 οὐ μὴ ἀπολέσῃ τὸν μισθὸν αὐτοῦ. 42 καὶ ὃς ἂν

41 ἂν ποτίσῃ ποτίσει Ψ | ἐν ὀνόματι NABC*LNΧΓΠΣΦΨ min^{pl} syr^{dm} | ἐν τῷ ὄ.
DHMA min^{ma} ἐν τῷ ὄ. τούτῳ arm^{vid} + μου N^cC^DDXΓΔΠ² al min^{pl} latt syr^{hcl} (tag) hier me
go aeth (om μου N^cABC*KLNI² 1 1071 al^{ma} syr^{dm} pesh hcl (txt) arm) | om ὅτι 1^o
AC²NXΓΠ al^{pl} | ἀπολέσει DE min^{non}

μετ' ἐμοῦ σκορπίσει. But the two rules are in fact complementary (Gould); in the latter words the Lord refers to the relations of a man's inner life to Himself, whilst in this context He deals with outward conduct. Upon conduct, in our partial ignorance, the most hopeful construction should be put; the man who is not a declared enemy of the Christian brotherhood may be provisionally regarded as a friend. In the present case, indeed, there was presumptive evidence of something better than neutrality, since the person in question had used the Name of Christ.

41—50. THE TEACHING RESUMED: ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF CONDUCT TOWARDS BRETHREN IN CHRIST (Mt. xviii. 6—9; cf. Mt. x. 42, Lc. xvii. 1, 2, xiv. 34).

41. ὃς γὰρ ἂν ποτίσῃ ὑμᾶς κτλ.] The thread of the teaching, broken off at v. 38 by John's question, is now resumed. The spiritual significance of help offered to a brother for Christ's sake is independent of the material value of the gift. A cup of water may be judged worthy of an eternal recompense. Victor: τοῦτο λέγει διὰ τοὺς ἑνδεῖαν ἴσως προφασίζομένους. For ποτίξω τινά τι cf. Gen. xxiv. 17 πότισόν με μικρὸν ὕδωρ, 1 Regn. xxx. 11, Job xxii. 7, Jer. xvi. 7 οὐ ποτιούσιν αὐτὸν ποτήριον. The ποτήριον is the ordinary cup used both for wine and water: cf. vii. 4, Lc. xi. 39, 1 Cor. xi. 25. ὕδατος, Mt. (x. 42), ψυχροῦ.

ἐν ὀνόματι ὅτι Χριστοῦ ἐστέ] The Vg. renders in nomine meo, quia Christi

estis; and so Wycliffe, Rheims, A.V., whilst Tindale has "for my name's sake." But μου has no right to a place in the text (see vv. 11.); and ἐν ὀνόματι ὅτι κτλ. is nearly equivalent to διὰ τὸ Χριστοῦ εἶναι, on the score of your being Christ's—a use of ὀνόματι not unknown to class. Greek, cf. e.g. Thuc. iv. 60. Χριστοῦ εἶναι is a Pauline phrase, Rom. viii. 9, 1 Cor. i. 12, iii. 23, 2 Cor. x. 7; the anarthrous Χριστός is unique in sayings attributed to our Lord by the Synoptists; cf. Dalman, *Worte*, i. p. 239 n. Mt.'s εἰς ὄνομα μαθητοῦ is perhaps nearer to the original: cf. εἰς ὄνομα προφήτου, δικαίου Mt. i. 41; "a later editor's hand is very probably to be seen in" the words which now stand here in Mc. (Hawkins, *Hor. Syn.*, p. 122). Οὐ μὴ ἀπολέσῃ τὸν μισθὸν αὐτοῦ presents the recompense of eternity in a form appreciable by the Jewish mind, cf. Mt. v. 12, vi. 1 f., xx. 1 ff., 1 Cor. iii. 8 ff., Apoc. xxii. 12; for the nature and conditions of the μισθός see Mt. xxv. 34 ff. κληρονομήσατε τὴν ἡτοιμασμένην ὑμῖν βασιλείαν ... ἐδίψησα καὶ ἐποτίσατέ με... ἐφ' ὅσον ἐποήσατε ἐνὶ τούτων τῶν ἀδελφῶν μου τῶν ἐλαχίστων, ἐμοὶ ἐποιήσατε.

42. καὶ ὃς ἂν σκανδαλίσῃ κτλ.] The converse is equally true. A wrong done to a disciple however insignificant will bring incalculable evil upon the evil-doer. On σκανδαλίξω see iv. 17, note. It is possible to be an innocent cause of stumbling; the Lord Himself was such, cf. vi. 3, 1 Cor. i. 23, 1 Pet. ii. 8. But He was careful to abstain from placing unnecessary stumbling-blocks in men's way (see Mt. xvii. 27,

σκανδαλίση ἓνα τῶν μικρῶν τούτων τῶν πιστευ-
όντων, καλόν ἐστίν αὐτῷ μᾶλλον εἰ περίκειται μύλος
ὄνικος περὶ τὸν τράχηλον αὐτοῦ, καὶ βέβληται εἰς

42 σκανδαλίση D | τῶν μικρῶν τούτων NABC*²DLM²NΔΦ 1 604 1071 a¹pauc
b c i f f q vg sy¹pe¹h¹ol arm me go aeth] om τούτων EFGHKM²SUVXΓΠΞΨ min²
f τῶν μ. υμῶν (ut vid) a k | πιστευόντων]+eis ἐμε ABC²LNΧΓΠΞΦΨ min² c f q vg
sy¹pe¹h¹ol arm go al (om eis ἐμε NΔ b f i k²) πιστῶν ἐχόντων C²vid D ad | περι-
κεῖτο D | μύλος ὄνικος NBCDLΔΨ min² mola asinaria vel asinaria latti²(=m q) vs
sy¹pe¹h¹ol arm go aeth] λίθος μυλικός ANXΓΠΞΦ min² lapis molaris q sy¹pe¹h¹ol me²id
μυλωνικός λίθος vel λ. μυλων 13 28 69 258 346 2² | περι] ἐπὶ D min²pauc a d f i vg |
εβλήθη D

ἵνα δὲ μὴ σκανδαλίσωμεν αὐτούς), and it is this scrupulous regard for the infirmities of others that He enjoins (cf. Rom. xiv. 21, 1 Cor. viii. 13, 2 Cor. xi. 29), and the wilful or heedless creation of σκάνδαλα that He condemns. Τῶν πιστευόντων at length shews how τὰ τοιαῦτα παιδία (v. 37), are to be understood : the little ones (Zach. xiii. 7, usually in contrast with οἱ μεγάλοι Apoc. xi. 18, xiii. 16, xix. 5, 18, xx. 12, or in the phrase ἀπὸ μικροῦ ἕως μεγάλου 1 Regn. v. 9 etc., Heb. viii. 11) who believe, i.e. the lowliest, whether in their own eyes or in the eyes of men, in the outward order of the Church or even in the spiritual order, cf. Mt. xi. 11, Lc. vii. 28, ὁ μικρότερος ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ (τοῦ θεοῦ) : the reference is here especially to the last type of μικροί, St Paul's ἀδύνατοι (Rom. xv. 1) or ἀσθενεῖς, ἀσθενούντες τῇ πίστει (Rom. xiv. 1, 1 Cor. viii. 10 ff., ix. 22). καλόν ἐστίν αὐτῷ μᾶλλον] Mt. συμ-
φέρει αὐτῷ ἵνα, Lc. (xvii. 2) λυσιτελεῖ αὐτῷ εἰ. For καλόν...μᾶλλον, 'it were good...by comparison,' cf. Acts xx. 33, Gal. iv. 27 (Isa. liv. 1 LXX.); and for καλόν...εἰ, Mt. xxvi. 24; for ἐστίν we should expect ἦν, as in Mt. Lc., but the present brings the alternative before the reader more vividly : the man is seen at the moment when the weight is placed round his neck (περί-
κεῖται), and then lying at the bottom of the sea (βέβληται); even under

these circumstances he is in a better case than if he had caused the feeblest brother to stumble; cf. Rom. xiv. 13 ff., 1 Cor. viii. 9 ff. Instead of the simple εἰ βέβληται (Lc. ἔρριπται) εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, Mt. has ἵνα καταποντισθῇ ἐν τῇ πελάγει τῆς θαλάσσης. Cod. D corrects both tenses; see Blass, Gr. p. 215. Μύλος ὄνικος Mt., Mc.; Lc. λίθος μυλικός. Μύλος in the LXX. is the handmill (μύλος), see Driver on Deut. xxiv. 6, and cf. Num. xi. 8) usually worked by women, especially female slaves (Exod. xi. 5, Jud. ix. 53, Mt. xxiv. 41); the upper stone is the ἐπιμύλιον (LXX., Deut. Lc., Jud. Lc. (B), but the word is not used in the N.T.). Distinct from this handmill (χειρομύλη, χειρο-
μύλων, Xen. al.) was the larger sort of mill, which was driven by an ass (Ovid, fast. vi. 318, "pumiceas versat asella molas"), the מילין בן מילין of the Talmud (J. Lightfoot on Lc. xviii.). Since the millstone ἐπιμύλιον is also called ὄνος in classical Gk., it has been thought that μύλος ὄνικος may have the same sense here; but the conjecture is unnecessary. Cf. Origen: εἰσὶ γὰρ καὶ μύλων διαφοραί, ὡς εἶναι τὸν μὲν τινα αὐτῶν, ἵν' οὕτως ὀνομάσω, ἀνθρωπικόν, ἄλλον δὲ ὄνικόν. The stone of an 'ass-mill' would be a μύλος μέγας (Apoc. xviii. 21), and this is to the point; the stone round the neck is heavy enough to render escape impossible. Schöttgen produces a parallel from

43 τὴν θάλασσαν. ⁴³καὶ ἐὰν σκανδαλίση σε ἡ χεὶρ σου, ἀπόκοψον αὐτήν· καλὸν ἐστὶν σε κυλλὸν εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν ζωὴν, ἢ τὰς δύο χεῖρας ἔχοντα ἀπελθεῖν

43 σκανδαλιση NBLΔΨ min¹²⁰⁰ a f f k vg | σκανδαλιση (-ζει) ACDFGN tell | αυτην | + et proice abs te h (arm) | σε | σοι ADNXTII al | ζωην | + αιωνιον arm | τας δυο | ουκ τας DΨ | απελθειν | βληθηναι D min¹²⁰⁰ a f f k

Kiddushin: "even though a man had a millstone round his neck yet ought he to attend to the study of the Law." For an early instance of the use of this saying of Christ see Clem. *Cor.* 46: κρείττον ἦν αὐτῷ περιτεθῆναι μύλον καὶ καταποντισθῆναι εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν ἢ ἓνα τῶν ἐλεγκτῶν μου διαστρέψαι. The form, it will be observed, does not agree with either Mt., Mc. or Lc., but comes nearest to Mt.

43. καὶ ἐὰν σκανδαλίση σε ἡ χεὶρ σου κτλ.] "The offender of the little ones is still more an offender against himself" (Bruce). A man may place moral stumbling-blocks in his own path; the temptation may proceed not from without, but from some part of his own nature. As men submit to the loss of a bodily organ or limb in order to preserve the body as a whole, so it is their interest to sacrifice powers and functions of their spiritual nature which have been found to be inevitable occasions of sin. Better to live under a sense of partial mutilation and incompleteness than to perish in the enjoyment of all one's powers. Origen: ὁμοίως καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ψυχῆς καλὸν καὶ μακάριον ἐπὶ τοῖς βελτίστοις χρῆσθαι τῇ δυνάμει αὐτῆς· εἰ δὲ μέλλομεν διὰ τινα μίαν ἀπολέσθαι, αἰρετώτερον ἀποβαλεῖν τὴν χρῆσιν αὐτῆς, ἢ αὐτὴν μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων δυνάμεων σωθῶμεν. The word, he adds, may be applied in various ways: to the excision of an offending member of the Christian brotherhood, or to the surrender, for Christ's sake, of a friend or near kinsman. For ἀποκόπτειν τὴν χεῖρα see Deut. xxv. 12, Jud. i. 6. Καλὸν ἐστίν...ἦ: see WM., p. 302, and cf. Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.)

8 f. ἀγαθὸν...ἦ, Hos. ii. 7 (9), καλῶς ἦ (ἦρ βίβ). Ἀπελθεῖν and εἰσελθεῖν are in marked contrast; for the former cf. Mt. v. 30, xxv. 46. The issues of life are on the one hand an entrance into the higher life which is its proper end, and, on the other, a departure from it. On εἰσερχεσθαι εἰς τ. ζωὴν see Dalman, *Worte*, i. pp. 95, 127.

Κυλλός, used in class. Gk. of one who has a crushed or crippled limb, is employed here and apparently also in Mt. xv. 30 (χωλοῦς, κυλλοῦς) with special reference to the loss of a hand. Τὴν ζωὴν, the higher life; the word is occasionally used in the N. T. for physical existence (Acts xvii. 25, 1 Cor. iii. 22, xv. 19 (ἡ ζ. αὐτῆς), 2 Pet. i. 3), but in the great majority of instances it means life in union with God (cf. Mt. vii. 14, Jo. iii. 36, v. 24, 40, vi. 53 etc., esp. 1 Jo. v. 11 f.), often more closely defined as ζωὴ αἰώνιος, ἡ ὄντως ζωὴ (1 Tim. vi. 19), ἡ ζωὴ τοῦ θεοῦ (Eph. iv. 18). In this context, it is instructive to note, ἡ ζωὴ corresponds to ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ (v. 47).

Γέεννα, גֵּי הֵן 'א, גֵּי הֵן 'א, גֵּי הֵן 'א, in the LXX. φάραγξ Ὀνόμ, Ἐννόμ, Ἐννόμ (Jos. xv. 8, 2 Esdr. xxi. 30 (8^{ca})), φ. υιοῦ Ἐννόμ (Jer. vii. 31, 32) or πολυάνδριον υιοῦ Ἐ. (Jer. xix. 6), Γαι Ὀνόμ (Jos. xviii. 16, A), Γαιβενθόμ (B) or Γαμβέ Ἐννόμ (A) (2 Chron. xxviii. 3), Γεβανὶ Ἐννόμ (2 Chron. xxxiii. 6), Γαίεννα (Jos. xviii. 16, B). In the O. T. the name denotes the ravine which, starting from the N.W. of Jerusalem, sweeps round the S.W. angle of the city, and then, taking a south-easterly course, meets the

εἰς τὴν γέενναν, εἰς τὸ πῦρ τὸ ἄσβεστον. ⁴³καὶ ἐὰν 45
ὁ πούς σου σκανδαλίζη σε, ἀπόκοψον αὐτόν· καλόν
ἐστίν σε εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν ζωὴν χωλόν, ἢ τοὺς δύο

43 om eis tñ γ. συγ⁴³ | eis το πυρ το ασβεστον] του πυρος F του π. του ασβεστου
συγ⁴³hol⁴³ (om eis το π. το ασβ. N^{ca}LAΨ 604 al¹arg¹ συγ⁴³hol) + (44) οπου ο σκωληξ
αιτωσ ου τελευτα και το πυρ ου σβεσνυται ADNΧΓΠΣΦ al min¹ latt¹ri¹ve συγ⁴³hol (go
aeth) (om v. 44 NBCLA I 28 118 251 2^{pe} k συγ⁴³ arm me) 45 σκανδαλιζη (-ζει)
(N)ABCDΓΑΠΨ al min¹] σκανδαλιση (-ει) (L) go* | αποκοψον αυτον] εκκοψον 1071 |
σε 2^o NABCEΓ al¹] σοι DNM¹SUT al¹ | την ζωνην] + αιωνιον D (sic) latt¹ri¹ve arm |
χωλον] pr κυλλον η κ

Kidron below the Pool of Siloam at the well now called Bir Eyûb (*Recovery*, p. 6). This valley is the traditional site (but see *ib.* p. 306 ff.) of the fire-worship which began in the reign of Ahaz (2 Chron. xxviii. 3, xxxiii. 6, Jer. vii. 31, xix. 2 ff.), and after its desecration by Josiah (2 Kings xxiii. 10) it became a common receptacle for the offal of the city, and, in the later development of Jewish thought, a symbol of the supposed place of future punishments (cf. Stanton, p. 325 ff.); the conception occurs already in Enoch xxvii. 1, αὕτη ἡ φάραγξ κεκατηραμένη ἐστί, cf. *ib.* xc. 24 ff., and the name is so used in the Talmud, e.g. *Aboth* i. 6, "[the sinner] desists from words of Torah, and in the end he inherits Gehinnom" (גִּהֵנוֹם, Dalman, *Gr.* p. 146, *Worte*, i. p. 131 f.; Wünsche, *neue Beiträge*, p. 596, gives other references). The N. T. form γέεννα (Mt. v. 22, 29, 30, x. 28, xviii. 9, xxiii. 15, 33, Mc. ix. 43, 45, 47, Lc. xii. 5, James iii. 6) is used exclusively in the figurative sense, and only (as the references shew) in Synoptic reports of sayings of Christ, and by St James. It appears also in the Sibyllines (i. 103, ἐς γέενναν μαλεροῦ λάβρου πυρὸς ἀκαμάτοις), and in the transliteration *gehenna* it occurs in the Latin version of 4 Esdr. (ii. 29, vii. 36, "clibanus gehennae ostenditur et contra eum iocunditatis paradisus": cf. Tert. *Apol.* 47, "gehennam...quae

est ignis arcani subterraneus ad poenam thesaurus...paradisum...locum divinae amoenitatis recipiendis sanctorum spiritibus destinatum"), and has established itself in the Latin Bible (O. L. and Vg.). From Anglo-Saxon times the word was rendered into English by the ambiguous "hell" used also for ᾗδης; even R. V. keeps "hell" here in the text.

τὸ πῦρ τὸ ἄσβεστον] The phrase appears to be based on Isa. lxi. 24 (see below v. 48); cf. also 4 Regn. xxii. 17, Isa. i. 31, Jer. vii. 20; the ultimate reference is perhaps to the altar-fire Lev. vi. 9 (2), τὸ πῦρ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου... οὐ σβεσθήσεται. Ἄσβεστος, a revived Homeric word, occurs as a variant in Job xx. 26 (N^{ca} ms A), and also in Mt. iii. 12 = Lc. iii. 17. Here Mt. uses ἀλκυος as its equivalent. The fire which devours sin belongs to the eternal order and burns as long as sin remains to be consumed. For the repeated article see note on iii. 29.

45. καὶ ἐὰν ὁ πούς σου σκανδαλίζη σε] This mention of the foot naturally follows that of the hand; if the two members are to be distinguished in the interpretation, the movements of life will be represented by the foot and its activities by the hand. On both a check may be wisely placed, if it is found that they minister to sin.

κ. ε. σε εἰσελθεῖν] On the readings σε, σοι cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 240 f. Βλῆναι is substituted in vv. 45, 47 for ἀπελθεῖν—the punishment is involun-

47 πόδας ἔχοντα βληθῆναι εἰς τὴν γέενναν. 47 καὶ ἐὰν ὁ ὀφθαλμός σου σκανδαλίζῃ σε, ἔκβαλε αὐτόν· καλὸν σέ ἐστιν μονόφθαλμον εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ, ἢ δύο ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔχοντα βληθῆναι εἰς 48 γέενναν, 48 ὅπου ὁ σκῶληξ αὐτῶν οὐ τελευτᾷ καὶ 49 τὸ πῦρ οὐ σβέννυται. 49 πᾶς γὰρ πυρὶ ἀλισθήσεται.

45 om eis την γεενναν 604 | γεενναν] + του πυρος F + του πυρος του ασεβουτου O VK
 συγ^h + eis το πυρ το ασεβουτον ADNΧΓΠΣΦ min^a a f f i go aeth + (46) οπου ο σκωληξ
 αυτων ου τελευτα και το πυρ ου σβεννυται ADNΧΓΠΣΦ min^a latⁱ (v¹ p¹) (non k) γε συγ^h me^h lat
 (go aeth) (om v. 46 NBCLD I 28 92 118 218 251 253 2^{pe} 19^{en} c^{ox} k sy^h arm me)
 47 και ο οφθ. σου ει σκανδαλιζει σε D | σε 2^o] σοι ACDMNΧΓΠ al^a | μονοφθ.] quacuq^{ue}
 parte corporis debilem k | βληθηται] απελθειν D min^{pas} ci sy^h | γεενναν] + του πυρος
 ACNΧΓΠΣΦ min^a fil q r syrr^h go aeth + eis το πυρ το ασεβουτον F 48 σπ.
 το πυρ ου σβ. και ο σκ. κτλ. ok | τελευτησει i a b e f i q | το πυρ] + αυτων Ψ 262 300
 al^{pas} b me syrr | σβεσθησεται a b e f i k q 49 om πας...αλισθησεται D 64 65^{*}
 a b e f i | πας...αλισθ.] omnia autem substantia consumitur k | πας γαρ] + αργος II
 230 al^{pas} πας γαρ arm^{id} | πυρ] pr en NC min^{pas} | αλισθησεται] δοκιμασθησεται 46
 52 g (εκαμηναντιν) + και πασα (πασα γαρ) θυσια αλι αλισθησεται AC(D)NΧΓΠΣΦ al
 latⁱ (v¹ p¹) γε συγ^h me^h go aeth + και πασα θυσια αναλωθησεται Ψ (cf. k) (om NBCLD
 I 61 73 118 604 al^{non} k syrr^h arm)

tary, though it has been reached through successive acts of the will.

47. καὶ ἐὰν ὁ ὀφθαλμός κτλ.] The eye is here the symbol of the lust which works through it (ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, I Jo. ii. 16). "Ἐκβαλε αὐτόν: Mt. ἔξελε αὐτ. καὶ βάλε ἀπὸ σοῦ, expanding Mc.'s compressed thought—'tear it out and cast it away.' Such a wrench may be necessary in the moral nature; the love of visible beauty is a true and noble element in man, but if it becomes in any individual the occasion of sin, he must put it from him; better to enter life with no eye but for the spiritual and eternal beauty than to indulge the lower taste to the loss of all. Μονόφθαλμος, one of the Herodotean words (Herod. iii. 16, iv. 29) revived in the κοινή but condemned by the Atticists; cf. Lob. *Phrygn.* 136, μονόφθαλμον οὐ ρητίον ἑτερόφθαλμον δέ. Τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ answers to τὴν ζωὴν (v. 43 note).

48. ὅπου ὁ σκῶληξ αὐτῶν κτλ.]

Cited from Isa. lxvi. 25, ὁ γὰρ σκῶληξ αὐτῶν οὐ τελευτήσεται (A, τελευτᾷ) καὶ τὸ πῦρ αὐτῶν οὐ σβεσθήσεται. The words have impressed themselves on more than one passage in Jewish writing outside the Canon; cf. Sir. vii. 17, ἐκδικήσεις ἀσεβοῦς πῦρ καὶ σκῶληξ: Judith xvi. 17, Κύριος...ἐκδικήσεται αὐτοὺς...δοῦνα πῦρ καὶ σκῶληκας εἰς σάρκας αὐτῶν. "Σκῶληξ, animae" (Bengel). For the significance of such language as adopted by Christ cf. Thpht.: αἰσθητὴν τιμωρίαν εἶπεν, ἐκφοβῶν ἡμᾶς διὰ τούτου τοῦ αἰσθητοῦ υποδείγματος...σκῶληξ δὲ καὶ πῦρ καλᾶζοντα τοὺς ἀμαρτωλοὺς ἢ συνειδήσεις ἐστὶν ἐκάστου καὶ ἡ μνήμη τῶν πραχθέντων, ἥτις ὥσπερ σκῶληξ καταδαπανᾷ καὶ ὡς πῦρ φλέγει. Like the fire, the worm is undying: "the wounds inflicted on the man himself by his sins, the degradation and deterioration of his being, have no limitations [of time]." (Gould.) The presents οὐ τελευτᾷ, οὐ σβέννυται (cf. LXX.) state simply the law or normal condition of

50 καλὸν τὸ ἅλας· ἐὰν δὲ τὸ ἅλας ἀναλον γένηται, 50
ἐν τίνι αὐτὸ ἀρτύσετε; ἔχετε ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ἅλα, καὶ
εἰρηνεύετε ἐν ἀλλήλοις.

50 το ἅλας his N^{ca} (1°, N*) ABCDNXΓΠΞΦΨ min^{am-vi} το ἅλα LΔ et 2°, N* | γενησεται D | αρτυσεται ACDEHLNZ 126 al^{ma} αρτυθησεται K 1 14 al^{pass} d f αγτρ^{pass} arm me go aeth | εχετε] υμεις ουν εχ. 13 69 346 2^o arm εχ. ουν υμεις 28 | ἅλα N^{ca}A*EDLΔ 1 28 al^{pass}] ἅλας N^{ca}A*CNXΓΠΞΦ min^l το ἅλας U 604 rapem k

the σκαλῆς and πῦρ. The question of the eternity of punishment does not come into sight.

The 'Western' and Syrian texts add these words as a refrain to *οὐ* 43, 45; see app. crit. *supra*.

49. πᾶς γὰρ πυρὶ ἀλισθήσεται] 'Fire, I said, for with fire shall every man be salted.' The 'Western' gloss πᾶσα γὰρ (or καὶ πᾶσα) θυσία ἀλὶ ἀλισθῆσεται rightly seeks an explanation in Lev. ii. 13 (πᾶν δώρον θυσίας ὑμῶν ἀλὶ ἀλισθῆσεται). The sacrificial salt was the symbol of a covenant-relation with God (נֶחֱם לַיהוָה, Num. xviii. 19, 2 Chron. xiii. 5). In the case of every disciple of Christ the salt of the covenant is a Divine Fire (Mt. iii. 11, αὐτὸς ὑμᾶς βαπτίσει ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ καὶ πυρὶ) which purifies, preserves and consummates sacrifice—the alternative to the Fire which consumes (Mt. iii. 12, Heb. xii. 29). Cf. Ruth. : πᾶς πιστὸς πυρὶ τῆς πρὸς θεὸν πίστεως ἢ τῆς πρὸς τὸν πλησίον ἀγάπης ἀλισθῆσεται, ἦγουν τὴν σιμπεδόνα τῆς κακίας ἀποβαλεῖ. On the reading see WH., *Intr.* p. 101, *Notes*, p. 25: the traditional text is defended by Burgon-Miller, *Causes of Corruption*, p. 275.

50. καλὸν τὸ ἅλας κτλ.] 'Good is the salt' implied in ἀλισθῆσεται (*v.* 49). ἅλας (τό) is the late form of ἅλας (ῥ); cf. Lev. ii. 13, Jud. ix. 45, 2 Esdr. vi. 9, vii. 22, Mt. v. 13, Lc. xiv. 34; the dat. ἅλατι occurs in Col. iv. 6; the nom. is also written ἅλα (cf. γῆλα) in Sir. xxxix. 26 (B), and as a variant in each of the passages where ἅλας is found in the N. T.; cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 27,

WH., *Notes*, p. 158. ἅλας *inouleus* is used here only in the LXX. and N. T., but it is Aquila's rendering for ἁρῆ in Ezech. xiii. 10, 11, 15, xxii. 28. In the parallel saying of Mt. v. 13 = Lc. xiv. 34, μωρανθῇ takes the place of Mc.'s ἀναλον γένηται. Ἐν τίνι αὐτὸ ἀρτύσετε; Mt. ἐν τίνι ἀλισθῆσεται; Ἀρτύειν ἅλατι occurs in Col. iv. 6, where see Bp Lightfoot's note; Symm. gives ἀνάπτωτος for Aq.'s ἀναλος in Ezech. ii. cc., and for ἀνευ ἁλός (LXX.) in Job vi. 6.

In its immediate reference to the Apostles the passage is well explained by Mr Latham (p. 360): "if the preserving principle embodied in the Apostles, and which was to emanate from them, should itself prove corrupt [? inoperative], then where could help be found? If they, the chosen ones, became selfish, if they wrangled about who should be greatest, then the fire which our Lord had come to send upon earth was clearly not burning in them, and whence could it be kindled afresh?" For a wider application cf. Victor: εἴτις οὖν χάριτος ἀξιώθεις καὶ κενὴν ταύτην ποιῆσαι, οὗτος ἂν εἴη ἐν ᾧ οἱ ἅλας ἐμωράθησαν.

ἔχετε ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ἅλα κτλ.] 'Keep the seasoning power, the preserving sacrificial Fire, within your own hearts, and as a first condition and indication of its presence there, be at peace with your brethren.' Thus the discourse reverts to the point from which it started (*v.* 33). Disputes about precedence endangered the very existence of the new life. Εἰρηνεύειν is elsewhere in the N. T. limited to

X. 1 ¹Καὶ ἐκεῖθεν ἀναστὰς ἔρχεται εἰς τὰ ὄρια τῆς
 'Ιουδαίας καὶ πέραν τοῦ 'Ιορδάνου, καὶ συνπορεύονται
 πάλιν ὄχλοι πρὸς αὐτόν, καὶ ὡς εἰώθει πάλιν ἐδίδα-
 σκεν αὐτούς.[†]

X 1 κακειθεν ALNXΓΠ | ερχεται] ηλθεν N | και περαν NBC* L^ψ me] om και C² DGA
 1 13 28 69 124 209 604* 2^{ps} al^{ps} om latt syri^{sin} pesh arm go. aeth^{vi} δια του περαν
 ANXΓΠΦ al min^{pl} του περαν Σ | συνπορευονται (συμπ. LNXΓΠΣΦΨ min^{pl}) παλιν οχλοι]
 συνερχεται π. ο οχλος D 2^{ps} a b c ff i k q (r) (arm) | και ως ειωθει ως ει. και D b ff i | om
 παλιν 2^o k syri^{sin} | εδιδασκεν] pr εθεραπευσεν και syri^{sin}

St Paul (Rom. xii. 18, 2 Cor. xiii. 11,
 1 Thess. v. 13).

X. 1. DEPARTURE FROM GALILEE;
 JOURNEYS IN JUDAEA AND PERAEA
 (Mt. xix. 1—2).

1. καὶ ἐκεῖθεν ἀναστὰς ἔρχεται] This
 phrase (which corresponds to the
 Hebrew הָלַךְ [נָשַׁךְ] בָּנִי, Gen. xxii.
 3, Num. xxii. 14, &c.) seems to be
 used for the commencement of a
 considerable journey, cf. vii. 24. On
 the present occasion the Lord is
 finally quitting Galilee (Mt. μετῆρ-
 εν ἀπὸ τῆς Γαλιλαίας) and Capernaum
 (ix. 33); His face is henceforth turned
 towards Jerusalem (Lc. ix. 51, xvii.
 11). The departure followed soon
 after the teaching recorded in ix.
 35—50, Mt. xviii. 1—35; cf. Mt. xix.
 1, ὅτε ἐτέλεσεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς τοὺς λόγους
 τούτους. The incident of the στατήρ
 seems also to have occurred during
 this interval (Mt. xvii. 24 ff.).

εἰς τὰ ὄρια τῆς 'Ιουδαίας καὶ πρλ.]
 These words cover the whole interval
 between the end of the Galilean
 Ministry and the final visit to Jeru-
 salem. The time was spent partly
 in Judaea, partly beyond the Jordan.
 It seems to have included a journey
 to Jerusalem in September for the
 Feast of Tabernacles (Jo. vii. 14), and
 another in December for the Feast of
 the Dedication (Jo. x. 22), a retreat
 to Bethany beyond the Jordan (Jo. x.
 40), a visit to Bethany on the Mount
 of Olives (Jo. xi. 1 ff.), a second
 retreat to "Ephraim" (? Ophrah)

"near the wilderness" (Jo. xi. 54),
 ending in the last journey through
 Jericho. Τὰ ὄρια τ. 'L, not the frontier
 only (as Origen in Mt. t. xiv. 15, οὐκ
 ἐπὶ τὰ μέσα, ἀλλ' οἰοῦναι τὰ ἄκρα), but
 the region as a whole; cf. vii. 24. Καὶ
 πέραν: Mt. omits καὶ, and is followed
 by the 'Western' text of Mc.; the
 R. T. (διὰ τοῦ π.) is perhaps an attempt
 to extract sense from the clause den-
 nuded of καί.

συνπορεύονται πάλιν ὄχλοι] As in
 Galilee before the departure to the
 North (iii. 7 f., 20, iv. 1, v. 21, vi. 33,
 54 f.), and even under Mt. Hermon
 (ix. 14 f.). Ὀχλοι: Mc. uses the sing.
 elsewhere, but the pl. occurs repeatedly
 in Mt., Lc. With the return of the
 ὄχλος, the Lord reverted to His old
 methods of teaching; chiefly, no
 doubt, as St Luke's account of this
 period (Lc. ix. 31 ff.) suggests, em-
 ploying the parable as the vehicle of
 instruction. Ὡς εἰώθει: cf. Lc. iv. 16,
 κατὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς αὐτοῦ. The Gospels
 reveal certain habits of thought and
 action which invest the Lord with a
 true human character. The Lord,
 after an interval during which He
 has devoted Himself to the training
 of the Twelve, returns to His custom-
 ary teaching of the multitude. The
 reading of D and a few O. L. texts,
 which refers ὡς εἰώθει to the ὄχλος,
 looks like a correction and renders ὡς
 εἰ. otiose, for it is implied in πάλιν.
 Ἐδίδασκεν (cf. vi. 34)—the teaching
 continued throughout the period,

² Καὶ προσελθόντες Φαρισαῖοι ἐπηρώτων αὐτόν 2
 Εἰ ἔξεστιν ἀνδρὶ γυναῖκα ἀπολύσαι; πειράζοντες
 αὐτόν. ³ ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Τί ὑμῖν ἐνε- 3
 τεύλατο Μωυσῆς; ⁴ οἱ δὲ εἶπαν Ἐπέτρεψεν Μωυσῆς 4

2 om προσελθόντες οι φ. D a b k syriac | Φαρισαῖοι ABLΓΔΠΦΨ min^a e ff] om D
 pr οι MCNVXΣ min^{ms} | ἐπηρώτων (ἐπηρώτησαν ANXΓΠΣΦΨ min^a q¹⁴) pr πειρα-
 ζοντες arm (cf. syriac Or) | om περ. αὐτον arm

whenever opportunities offered themselves. Mt. refers only to the miracles which incidentally accompanied the teaching (καὶ ἰθεράπευσεν αὐτοὺς ἐκεῖ). As before the journey to Hermon, the teaching was doubtless chiefly parabolic.

2—12. QUESTION OF DIVORCE (Mt. xix. 3—9: cf. Mt. v. 31—32; Lc. xvi. 18).

2. προσελθόντες Φαρισαῖοι ἐπηρώτων κτλ.] With the resumption of the public teaching the Pharisees return to the attack (cf. vii. 5, viii. 11; Victor: ὁ τῆς ἀνοίας· φόντο ἐπιστομίσεν αὐτὸν διὰ τῶν ζητημάτων, καίτοι γε ἤδη λαβόντες τεκμήριον τῆς δυνάμεως). But their present attitude marks an advance; for the first time they venture to test the Teacher's orthodoxy by a leading question (πειράζοντες αὐτόν: cf. Mc. viii. 11). Φαρισαῖοι (anathrous), individual members of the party; cf. ix. 14, γραμματεῖς. Οἱ φ. occurs elsewhere in Mc. quite constantly, and has been substituted here in the R. T. The reference to the Pharisees is strangely omitted by D and a few good O. L. authorities.

εἰ ἔξεστιν ἀνδρὶ γυν. ἀπολύσαι] The question appears to have been already answered during the Galilean Ministry (Mt. v. 31, 32), but possibly on an occasion when no Pharisees were present. They may have heard a rumour as to His view of the matter and wished to verify it, but it is unlikely that they hoped to draw Him in a moment of forgetfulness into a denial of His earlier teaching (Euth.: ἐνόμισαν ὅτι ἐπελάθετο... ἐὰν μὲν εἶπη ὅτι ἔξεστιν

ἀντιθέσουσιν ὅτι Καὶ πῶς προλαβεὼν ἰδίδας ὅτι οὐκ ἔξεστιν; cf. Jerome in Mt.). Rather they expected a negative reply, and were prepared to turn it to their own purposes. It might be used to excite the anger of Antipas, who had put away his first wife and married again (cf. vi. 17, note); more probably their intention was simply to place Him in apparent opposition to Moses, who had permitted divorce. Mt.'s addition, κατὰ πᾶσαν αἰτίαν, turns the edge of the question, leaving an escape from the alternative of an unconditional 'yea' or 'nay': cf. the exception allowed in xix. 9 (μὴ ἐπὶ πορνείᾳ).

3. ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν κτλ.] The Lord anticipates the appeal to Moses, and asks for the Mosaic ruling upon the point. Since they recognised the authority of Moses, He will go to Moses in the first instance (cf. vii. 10). Mt., who seems to have missed this point, almost inverts the order of the dialogue, and places τὶ Μωυσῆς ἐνετεύλατο in the mouth of the Pharisees, as an objection to the Lord's appeal to Gen. i. 27. For M. ἐνετεύλατο cf. Deut. vi. 6, Jos. iv. 12.

4. ἐπέτρεψεν Μωυσῆς κτλ.] They refer to Deut. xxiv. 1 LXX., γράψει αὐτῇ βιβλίον ἀποστασίον καὶ δώσει εἰς τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῆς καὶ ἐξαποστελεῖ αὐτὴν ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας αὐτοῦ. The words, as the context shews, are simply permissive, the general purpose of the passage being to provide against a certain contingency which might follow the divorce. They recognise the validity of the husband's act, but do not

5 βιβλίον ἀποστασίου γράψαι καὶ ἀπολύσαι. ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Πρὸς τὴν σκληροκαρδίαν ὁ ὑμῶν ἔγραψεν ὑμῖν τὴν ἐντολὴν ταύτην· ἅπὸ δὲ ἀρχῆς κτίσεως ἄρσεν καὶ θῆλυ ἐποίησεν αὐτούς.

4 γράψαι] δουναι δι b δουναι γράψαι D dare scriptum c d ff q r¹⁴ (syrr¹⁴) | απολυσαι] + αυτην N 5 ο δε I.] και αποκριθεις ο I. ADNΧΠΞΨ min^{om} vid lat¹⁴ r¹⁴ v¹⁴ syrr¹⁴ pesh hol arm go aeth | εγραψεν] επετρεψεν ΝΞΨ syrr¹⁴ + Μωσως D⁹⁰ (90) al¹⁴ p¹⁴ (b) o (f) k syrr¹⁴ Clem Al | ταυτην] + απολυσαι τας γυναικας υμων aeth 6 om κτισεως D min² b ff q syrr¹⁴ pesh | αυτους] om D 86* 219 b ff k* go aeth + e θεος ADNΧΠΞΨΨ min^{om} vid a b f k q vg syrr arm go aeth

create the situation. Βιβλίον ἀποστασίου (=ΠΠ'Π' Π'Π', Aq. β. ἀποκοπή, Symm. β. διακοπή), Vg. *libellus repudiij*, "a libel of forsaking" (Wycliffe), "a testimonial of divorcement" (Tindale), occurs again in Isa. l. i, Jer. iii. 8; cf. ἔγραψεν συγγραφὴν βιβλίου συνοικίσεως (Tob. vii. 13, N). On the history of the word ἀποστ. see Kennedy, *Sources*, p. 121; unlike the Hebrew term it stamps the divorced wife as disloyal, cf. the classical ἀποστασίον δίκη (Dem. 790. 2, 940. 15). For γράψαι Mt. has δούναι; both acts were essential to a valid divorce. For a specimen of a Jewish 'bill of divorce' see J. Lightfoot on Mt. v. 31.

5. ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς κτλ.] The Lord does not deny that 'Moses' permitted divorce; command it he did not. The commandment (τὴν ἐντολὴν ταύτην—ταύτην is emphatic—this particular commandment) consisted of "regulations tending to limit it and preclude its abuse" (Driver). No such regulations would have been necessary but for the σκληροκαρδία which had been innate in the Hebrew people from the first (cf. Ezek. iii. 7, πᾶς ὁ οἶκος Ἰσραὴλ...σκληροκαρδιοι). The purpose of the legislation of Deut. l.c. was to check this disposition, not to give it head; and for the Pharisees to shelter themselves under the temporary recognition of a necessary evil was to confess that they had not outgrown the moral stature of

their fathers (τὴν σκλ. ὑμῶν). Σκληροκαρδία (כִּזְזִי הֵלֵךְ), Aq. ἀεροθυτία καρδίας, Vg. *duritia cordis*, occurs in Deut. x. 16, Jer. iv. 4, Sir. xvi. 10; in 'Mc.' xvi. 14 it goes along with ἀπιστία. With this history the word must be taken to mean a condition of insensibility to the call of God, and not only the want of consideration for a fellow-creature which the present context suggests. But incapacity for comprehending this Divine love (Rom. ii. 4, 5) implies the absence of an unselfish love for men, and both result from the withering up of the moral nature under the power of a practical unbelief.

6. ἀπὸ δὲ ἀρχῆς κτίσεως κτλ.] From the temporary permission of divorce under the Deuteronomic law the Lord appeals to the principle enunciated in the original constitution of man. Cf. Hort, *Jud. Christianity*, p. 33; Victor: διὰ τῶν πραγμάτων ὑμῖν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὁ θεὸς ἐνομοθέτησε τὰ ἐναντία... εἰ δὲ Μωσεία προβάλλῃ, ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω σοι τὸν Μωσείως δεσπότην. With ἀπὸ ἀρχῆς κτίσεως comp. xiii. 19 ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κτ. ἦν ἔκτισεν ὁ θεός, Rom. i. 20 ἀπὸ κτίσεως κόσμου, 2 Pet. iii. 4 (where the exact phrase occurs again); and see Dalman, *Worte*, i. p. 136. Κρίσις is (1) the act of creation (Rom. l.c.), (2) the totality of created things (cf. e.g. Sap. xix. 6, Judith ix. 12, xvi. 14, 3 Macc. ii. 2, 7, vi. 2, Rom. viii. 19 ff., Col. i. 15, 23 (cf. Lightfoot)),

ἔνεκεν τούτου καταλείψει ἄνθρωπος τὸν πατέρα 7
αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν μητέρα, ⁸ καὶ ἔσονται οἱ δύο εἰς σάρκα 8
μία. ὥστε οὐκέτι εἰσὶν δύο ἀλλὰ μία σὰρξ. ⁹ ὁ οὖν 9
ὁ θεὸς συνέζευξεν ἄνθρωπος μὴ χωρίζετω. ¹⁰ καὶ εἰς 10

7 ενεκεν] pr και ειπεν DNZ 13 28 69 124 346 1071 2^{re} al^{pass} b e f f q arm | om
αυτου DM^N | μητερα] + αυτου N(D)M min^{pass} a b e f f syrrⁱⁿ pesh me go aeth (om
ABCLNΞΓΔΠΣΦΨ min^{pl} k q vg syrr^{hel} arm) | ad fin vers add και προσκολληθησεται
προς την γυναικα (vel τη γυναικι) αυτου (AC)D(LN)ΧΓ(Δ)Π(Σ)Φ min^{fore} omz latt^{iso} for k
syrrⁱⁿ pesh^{hel} (arm) me aeth (om NBY 48th syrrⁱⁿ go) 8 σαρξ μια KACFKM^UΥΠΗΦ
604 al^{nom} 9 om ουν D ff k* 10 εις την οικίαν KBDΛΔΨ min^{pass} b] εν τη
οικια ACNΧΓΠΣΦ min^{pl} a f ff^{id} k q r vg me go

(3) a creature (Rom. viii. 39), 2 Cor. v. 17 (†), Heb. iv. 13. The senses run one into the other, so that it is sometimes difficult to decide between them, but (1) appears to predominate here. On the other hand in Apoc. iii. 14, where Christ speaks of Himself as ἡ ἀρχὴ τῆς κτίσεως τοῦ θεοῦ, (2) is to be preferred.

ἄρσεν καὶ θῆλυ ἐποίησεν αὐτούς] A verbal citation from Gen. i. 27, LXX. The subject of the verb is ὁ θεός (Gen. i. c.); Mt. supplies ὁ κτίσας.

7—8. ἔνεκεν τούτου κτλ.] Another nearly verbal citation from the LXX. (Gen. ii. 24), omitting και προσκολληθησεται τῇ γυναικὶ αὐτοῦ, which however is supplied by Mt. and finds a place in a great majority of the MSS. and versions of Mc. The passage is cited again in 1 Cor. vi. 16 (partly), and in Eph. v. 31 (cf. Ps. Clem. 2 Cor. 14), where there are some interesting variants.

8. καὶ ἔσονται οἱ δύο κτλ.] On εἶναι εἰς (ἐν) see WM., p. 229; BDB., p. 226. ὥστε with ind. introduces an actual consequence which follows from the foregoing words, as in ii. 28, Rom. vii. 12, xiii. 2, 1 Cor. iii. 7, xi. 27. Μία σὰρξ: cf. 1 Cor. vi. 16, ἐν σῶμα. But in the intention of the Creator the union is not carnal or corporeal only; Origen in Mt.: ὅπου γε ὁμόνοια καὶ συμφωνία καὶ ἁρμονία ἀνδρός ἐστι πρὸς γυναῖκα, τοῦ μὲν ὡς ἀρχοντος τῆς δὲ

πειθομένης τῷ Αὐτός σου κυριεύσει, ἀληθῶς ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν τῶν τοιούτων τὸ Οὐκέτι εἰσὶ δύο.

9. ὁ οὖν ὁ θεὸς συνέζευξεν κτλ.] Tindale: "what God hath cuppled, let not man separat." In Genesis the words ἔνεκεν τούτου κτλ. are ascribed to Adam, not to the Creator (Mt. ὁ κτίσας...εἶπεν). But they point to a Divine purpose already revealed in the creation of mutually complementary sexes and in the blessing pronounced upon their union (Gen. i. 27 f.), and these constitute a Divine sanction that renders lawful wedlock indissoluble at the discretion of the individual (ἄνθρωπος, cf. Jo. iii. 4). For συνεγγύναι cf. Ezech. i. 11, 23, Joa. ant. i. 19. 10; and for χωρίζειν in this sense, 1 Cor. vii. 10 ff. This verse was introduced into the English Form of Matrimony in 1548, but it had previously stood in the Gospel of the *Ordo sponsalium*.

For a perverse use of this passage by certain Gnostics of the second century see the letter of Ptolemaeus to Flora in Epiph. haer. 33. 3 ff.

10. καὶ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν κτλ.] The incident was at an end, so far as the Pharisees were concerned; but it led afterwards to a private conversation between the Lord and the Twelve (cf. vii. 17, ix. 28). Mt. overlooks the change of surroundings, and represents the Lord as still addressing the

τὴν οἰκίαν πάλιν οἱ μαθηταὶ περὶ τούτου ἐπηρώτων
 11 αὐτόν. "καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς "Ὁς ἂν ἀπολύσῃ τὴν
 γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ καὶ γαμήσῃ ἄλλην μοιχᾷται ἐπ' αὐτήν

10 α μαθηται] + αὐτου ADNΧΠΙΞΦ min^h b f f^{vid} q vg syrt go aeth + κατ ιδαν
 ο k | περι τουτου ABCLMNΧΓΔΣΨ 604 al^{boon} a syrt^{an} pesh me aeth] π. τουτω Ν π.
 του αὐτου EFGHSUVΠΦ min^h b f q vg syrt^{hol} arm^{vid} go π. του αυτ. λογου (vel π. τουτω)
 D (c) f (ff) k om K min⁸ | ἐπηρωτησαν ADNΧΠΙΞΦ min^h latt^{vid} 11—12 ord
 verss mut syrt^{an} 11 om επ Clam Al om επ αυτην 1 28 2^{pe} al^{boon} syrt^{an} pesh arm

Pharisees (λέγω δὲ ὑμῖν). Εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, when they had entered the house (cf. ix. 33, and WM., p. 517; such a conjectural addition as εἰσελθόντα, εἰσελθόντος, or εἰσελθόντων αὐτῶν is wholly unnecessary) where they were lodging, probably in one of the villages on the road to Jerusalem (Lc. ix. 51 f., x. 38, xiii. 22); opposed as in ix. 33 to ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ understood in x. 1 f. Πάλιν ... ἐπηρώτων, they repeated the question which had been put by the Pharisees (v. 2). The answer was explicit and authoritative, as that of a Master speaking to an inner circle of disciples.

11. ὁς ἂν ἀπολύσῃ κτλ.] Of simple divorce the Lord has spoken sufficiently; it is a dissolution of a Divinely constituted union. He deals now with the case of marriage after divorce, and pronounces it to be adultery. Μοιχᾷται ἐπ' αὐτήν, Vg. *adulterium committit super eam*, "commits adultery in reference to her," sc. τὴν ἀπολυμένην (not, as Victor, ἐπὶ δευτέραν ἢ ἐπεισάγει). Μοιχᾶσθαι is used by the LXX. (Jer.⁶ Ezech.⁵) absolutely or with the acc. of the object and with either of the guilty parties for subject (Jer. xxxvi. (xxix.) 23; Ezech. xvi. 32); in the N. T., outside the present context (Mt., Mc.), it is used only in Mt. v. 32^b, the ordinary practice being to write μοιχεύειν of the man, and μοιχεύεσθαι (pass.) of the woman (Mt. v. 28, 32), as in class. Gk.; the LXX. uses μοιχεύεσθαι (mid.) of the man in Lev. xx. 10 *dis*. Clement of Alexandria, who reads μ. αὐτήν,

explains (*strom.* ii. 23): τούτέστιν, ἀναγκάζει μοιχευθῆναι. On the construction (ὁς ἂν (or ἰὼν) ἀπολύσῃ... μοιχᾷται) see Burton, § 312, and for ἐπ' αὐτήν 'in reference to her,' and so 'to her detriment,' cf. vi. 34, ix. 22, xiv. 48.

In both v. 32 and xix. 9, Mt. qualifies ὁς ἂν ἀπολύσῃ τ. γ. αὐτοῦ by adding παρεκτός λόγου πορνείας or μὴ ἐπὶ πορνείᾳ. If we may assume (but cf. v. 21, note *ad fin.*) that these words formed part of the Lord's judgement on one at least of the occasions when it was pronounced, He allows a solitary exception to the indissolubility of marriage, viz. in the case of unfaithfulness. Πορνεία, though it is to be distinguished from μοιχεία when the two are named in the same context (vii. 21), can scarcely in this connexion refer to an act of sin committed before marriage; the word is used as in Hos. ii. 5 (7) ἐξεπόρνυσεν ἡ μήτηρ αὐτῶν, Am. vii. 17 ἡ γυνή σου ἐν τῇ πόλει πορνεύσει. This then is the only ὁσχημον πρᾶγμα (Deut. xxiv. 1) which still justifies, under the law of Christ, the use of divorce. Whether in such a case the words added in Mt. permit or tolerate re-marriage is a question of much difficulty, which belongs to the interpretation of the first Gospel. The post-Christian history of the subject is treated by H. M. Luckock, *History of Marriage* (1894), and O. D. Watkins, *Holy Matrimony* (1895); for contemporary and later Jewish opinion upon the conditions of a lawful divorce comp. Jos. ant. iv.

¹² καὶ ἐὰν αὐτὴ ἀπολύσασα τὸν ἄνδρα αὐτῆς γαμήσῃ 12 ἄλλον, μοιχᾶται.

¹³ Καὶ προσέφερον αὐτῷ παιδία ἵνα αὐτῶν ἄψῃται. 13

12 εαν αυτη...αλλον] εαν γυνη εξελθη απο του ανδρος και αλλω γαμηση D (13) 28 (69) 124 346 (2nd) a b (o ff) atm | αυτη απολυσασα] γυνη απολυση...και ANXΓΠΣΦ min² f (k) vg syrr² pesh go | γαμηση αλλω NBC²DLΔΨ 1 13 28 69 124 346 al² pesh] γαμηση αλλω AC²NXΓΠΣΦ min² | μοιχεται] (similiter) ei qui dimissam (a viro) ducit moechatur (a) b f (ff g)

8. 23, J. Lightfoot on Mt. v., Edersheim, *Life*, ii, p. 332 ff., Schürer ii. 123, Driver on Deut. i. c., and *Marriage* in Hastings, *D. B.*, and *Encycl. Bibl.*

12. καὶ ἐὰν αὐτὴ ἀπολύσασα κτλ.] Mc. only. For ἀπολύειν used in reference to the action of the wife see Diod. xii. 18 διαρθείη νόμος ὁ διδούς ἐξουσίαν τῇ γυναικὶ ἀπολύειν τὸν ἄνδρα. Similarly in 1 Cor. vii. 12 f. ἀφίεναι is used indiscriminately of both parties. The divorce of the husband by the wife was possible under both Greek and Roman Law (see Plutarch, *Alc.* 8, Gaius i. 127, cited by Stanley on 1 Cor. vii. 13, and other reff. in Wetstein *ad loc.*); and St Paul (1 Cor. i. c. γυνή...μὴ ἀφίενω τὸν ἄνδρα) distinctly recognises the legal right of Christian women at Corinth to leave their husbands on the mere point of incompatibility of religious belief, though he prohibits them from using this right. J. Lightfoot (on 1 Cor.) quotes a Rabbinical opinion that the same privilege was conceded to married women by Jewish custom; on the other hand Josephus (*ant.* xv. 7. 10), writing of Salome, says quite positively: πέμπει...γραμμάτων ἀπολυμένη τὸν γάμον οὐ κατὰ τοὺς Ἰουδαίους νόμους. In any case it is unnecessary to regard this view as "derived from an Hellenic amplification of the tradition" (Meyer), a hypothesis which is excluded by the general character of the second Gospel. In His private instruction to the Apostles, as Peter remembered, the Lord completed His teaching by a reference to the prac-

tice of the Pagan and Hellenised circles which must have been already familiar to the Twelve, and with which they would shortly be called to deal. For the sequel see Mt. xix. 10—12.

13—16. BLESSING OF CHILDREN (Mt. xix. 13—15, Lc. xviii. 15—17).

13. καὶ προσέφερον αὐτῷ παιδία] This incident follows with singular fitness after the Lord's assertions of the sanctity of married life. Mt. regards the sequence as strictly chronological (τότε προσηνήχθησαν κτλ.), and Mc. appears to locate the arrival of the children at the house where the Lord delivered to the Twelve His judgement on marriages after divorce (cf. x. 10, 17). Lc., whose narrative here rejoins that of Mt. and Mc., has no note of time or place, for Lc. xvii. 11 cannot be taken as a guide; but the fact that from this point the three Synoptists proceed in almost unbroken order to the history of the Passion may suggest that these events belong to the last journey from Ephraim to Jericho and Jerusalem. Προσφέρειν is repeatedly used of the ministry of friends who brought their sick to the Lord, Mt. iv. 24, viii. 16, ix. 2 (Mc. ii. 4), 32, xii. 22, xiv. 35; young children needed the same service, and now at length received it. It was a sign of the growing reverence for the great Rabbi when even infants (καὶ τὰ βρέφη, Lc.) were brought to Him for His blessing. Παιδίον, though used of a child twelve years old (v. 39, 42), could be applied to an infant

14 οἱ δὲ μαθηταὶ ἐπετίμησαν αὐτοῖς. ¹⁴ ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἠγανάκτησεν καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Ἄφετε τὰ

13 ἐπετίμησαν NBCLΔΨ] ἐπετίμων ADNΧΠΠΣΦ min^{omn} vid latt | αὐτοῖς NBCLΔΨ
o k me] τοῖς προσφεροῦσιν (αὐτα) ADNΧ(Γ)ΠΠΣΦ min^{omn} a b f f q vg syrr^{ab} pesh^h lat
arm go aeth 14 καὶ] + ἐπιτίμησας I 13 28 69 124 346 2^{pe} syrr^{ab} lat (mss) (arm)

eight days old (Gen. xvii. 12); whilst βρέφος may be the unborn fetus (Lc. i. 41, 44), the babe in its cradle (Lc. ii. 12, 16) or at the breast (4 Macc. iv. 25), or the child who is learning his first lessons at his mother's knee (2 Tim. iii. 15). Those who were brought to Jesus were doubtless of various ages, from the infant in arms to the elder children still under the mother's care. The Lord Himself had passed through all the stages of human immaturity (Iren. ii. 22. 4), and this group of children with their friends would recall His own experience at Nazareth. The youngest were not too young for His benediction; Tertullian's "veniant ergo dum adolescent, veniant dum discunt, dum quo veniant docentur" (*de bapt.* 18) strikes a false note which has been taken up and exaggerated in later times. Contrast Victor: τὸ τῆς φρονήσεως ἐνδεὲς οὐ κωλυτικὸν τῆς προσόδου.

ἵνα αὐτῶν ἄψῃται] Similarly Lc. (ἄπτηται); Mt. ἵνα τὰς χεῖρας ἐπιθῇ αὐτοῖς καὶ προσεύξηται—a commentary on the briefer original. On the conjunctive cf. WM., p. 358 ff. The custom of laying on of hands with prayer upon children for the purpose of benediction (*eis χειροθεσίαν εὐλογίας*, Clem. Al. *paed.* i. 12) finds its archetype in Gen. xlviii. 14, 15 (see Hastings, *D. B.* iii. p. 84 f.). Such benedictions, it seems, were commonly obtained by parents for their children from the ἀρχισυνάγωγου (Buxtorf *de synag.* p. 138); and here was One greater than any local synagogue-ruler. But perhaps the purpose of the friends was simply to secure a blessing by contact with the wonder-working Prophet (i. 41, viii. 22, cf. iii. 10, v. 28,

vi. 56). Cf. Orig. in Mt.: τάχα δὲ καὶ...τὸ βούλημα τῶν προσφερόντων τοιοῦτον ἦν, διαλαβόντων ὅτι οὐχ οἷόν τε ἦν, ἀγαμέμνου Ἰησοῦ βρεφῶν ἢ παιδίων καὶ δύναμιν διὰ τῆς ἀφ᾽ ἑαυτῶν ἐκαστοῦ αὐτοῖς, σύμπτωμα ἢ δαίμονισιν ἢ τι ἄψασθαι οὐ φθάσας ὁ Ἰησοῦς πᾶσι. Bengel [ἵνα]...ἄψῃται: "modestum petitum."

οἱ δὲ μαθηταὶ ἐπετίμησαν αὐτοῖς] Vg. *committinabantur*; Wycliffe, "threatenyn den to men offringe"; Tindale, "rebuked"; cf. ix. 38 f., x. 48 f. The Lord, who was in the house, was approached through the Twelve or one or more of the senior members of that body (cf. Jo. xii. 21 f.); and they discouraged the attempt as idle or, more probably, as derogatory to the Master's dignity. Victor: τίνος δι' ἐνεκεν ἀπεσθῆναι τὰ παῖδια οἱ μαθηταί; ἀξιώματος ἐνεκεν. Thpht.: νομίζοντες ἀνάξιον τοῦτο εἶναι τοῦ χριστοῦ.

14. ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς κτλ.] From the house Jesus saw what was happening, and His displeasure was aroused (ἠγανάκτησεν, Mc. only). Indignation is attributed to Him on no other occasion, but it is recognised by St Paul as under certain circumstances a Christian feeling (2 Cor. vii. 11 τὸ κατὰ θεὸν λυπηθῆναι πόσῃ κατεργάσασθαι ὑμῖν...ἀγανάκτησιν); cf. 4 Macc. iv. 21, ἀγανακτήσασα ἡ βελα δίκη. That the nature of His kingdom should still be misunderstood and His work hindered by the Twelve was just cause for indignant surprise. Bengel: "ἠγανάκτησε[ν]... propter impedimentum amoris suo a discipulis oblatum."

ἄφετε τὰ παῖδια κτλ.] 'Let the children come to Me, hinder them not.' Both in Mt. (ἄφετε...καὶ μὴ κωλύετε εἰσελθεῖν) and Lc. (ἄφετε...ἔρ-

παιδιά ἔρχεσθαι πρὸς μέ, μὴ κωλύετε αὐτά· τῶν γὰρ τοιούτων ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ. ¹⁵ ἄμην λέγω ἰς ὑμῖν Ὅς ἂν μὴ δέξηται τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ ὡς παιδίον, οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθῃ εἰς αὐτήν. ¹⁶ καὶ ἐναγκαλισά- ¹⁶ μενος αὐτὰ κατευλόγει, τιθεὶς[†] τὰς χεῖρας ἐπ' αὐτά. † L

14 παιδιά] παιδάρια D* | μη] pr και KACDLM³ I 13 al^{ms} mu latt syri^{an} pesh boi arm go aeth 15 ου μη...αυτη] ου μη εις αυτ. εισελευσεται D 16 ἐναγκαλισάμενος] προσκα- λεσάμενος D conuittans b conuocans c d f f q r syri^{an} | κατευλόγει KBC(L)NA(Ψ) 2^o al^{ms} ευλογει ADEHK*MSUVX(Γ)ΠΣΦ min^{pl} | τιθεις τας χειρας επ αυτα] επιθει τ. χ. επ αυτα και (ante κατευλ. vel ευλ.) D b c f f k q arm

χεσθαι...καὶ μὴ κ.) the words assume a later form; in Mc. we hear the Lord's indignant call, as it startles the disciples in the act of dismissing the party. "Ἄφετε...μὴ κωλύετε: "an expressive *asyndeton*" (Bruce). With μὴ κωλύετε cf. ix. 39 n. The children are regarded as themselves coming and being hindered; cf. the Office for Public Baptism: "we call upon Thee for this infant that he, coming, &c." Τῶν γὰρ τοιούτων κτλ. Cf. Dalman, *Worte*, i p. 104. Origen: τοιούτων ὁποῖά ἐστι τὰ παῖδια. Victor: οὐ γὰρ 'τούτων' εἶπεν ἀλλὰ 'τῶν τοιούτων,' ἐπειδὴ πρόσσει καὶ τὸ τῆς φρονήσεως ἐνδεὲς τοῖς παισίν...ὥτα τῇ προαιρέσει ταῦτα ἐργαζώμεθα ἃ τῇ φύσει τὰ παῖδια ἔχει. Cf. Ambrose *in Lc.*: "non aetas praefertur aetati; alioquin obsesset adolescere"; Jerome *in Mt.*: "*talium*, ut ostenderet non aetatem regnare sed morea." That this teaching is latent in the words the next verse shews; but it is their immediate purpose to assign a reason (γάρ) for the Lord's command. To exclude children from the Kingdom of God is to exclude those who of all human beings are naturally least unfitted to enter it, and whose attitude is the type of the converted life (Mt. xviii. 3).

15. ἄμην λέγω ὑμῖν κτλ.] The Lord confirms with His solemn ἄμην (cf. iii. 28, note) the final lesson of His ministry in Galilee. Mt., who has preserved the words on that occasion (Mt. xviii.

3), omits them here; but the repetition was clearly necessary under the circumstances. Δέχσθαι elsewhere has for its object a person (ἐμέ, ὑμᾶς, ix. 37), a message (τὸν λόγον, Lc. viii. 13, Acts xi. 1, Jas. i. 21), or a gift (2 Cor. vi. 1, xi. 4); the kingdom embraces all these; to receive it is to receive Christ, the Gospel, and the grace of the Spirit. Δέξηται: Bengel, "offertur enim." For the phrase εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν βασ. τ. θεοῦ cf. ix. 47, x. 23, 25, Jo. iii. 5; with ὡς παιδίον cf. Ps. cxxx. (cxxxii.) 2, ὡς ἀπογελακτισμένον, and for an early Christian use of the words see Herm. *sim.* ix. 29, οἱ πιστεύσαντες...ὡς νήπια βρέφη εἰσὶν, οἷς οὐδεμία κακία ἀναβαίνει ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν, οὐδὲ ἔγνωσαν τί ἐστὶ πονηρία, ἀλλὰ πάντοτε ἐν νηπιότητι διέμειναν. It is, however, not so much the innocence of young children which is in view, as their spirit of trustful simplicity.

16. ἐναγκαλισάμενος κτλ.] He had already called them to Him (Lc. προσεκάλεσάτο), and as they came up in succession, each was taken in His arms and blessed (κατευλόγει). For ἐναγκαλισάμενος see ix. 36, note; the repetition of the characteristic act would perhaps recall to the minds of the disciples the forgotten teaching of the last days at Capernaum. Κατευλόγειν, ἀπ. λεγ. in the N. T., occurs in Tob. xi. 1, 17, and in Plutarch; as in καταγελᾶν (v. 40), and καταφιλεῖν

17 ¹⁷ Καὶ ἐκπορευομένου αὐτοῦ εἰς ὁδὸν προσδραμῶν
εἰς καὶ γονυπετήσας αὐτὸν ἐπηρώτα αὐτὸν Διδάσκαλε

17 προσδραμων εἰς (πρ. τις 604)] ἰδου τις πλουσιος προσδρ. ΔΚ(Μ)Π 13 28 69 124
736* 1071 2^{pe} al^{ps}ona (syrr^hel^{ms}) arm | γονυπετων D 28 69 124 346 | αυτων]+λεγων 13
69 124 346 2^{pe} al^{ps}ona a b c k syrr arm me go Clem Al

(xiv. 45), the force of *κατά* seems to be intensive—He blessed them fervently, in no perfunctory way, but with emphasis, as those who were capable of a more unreserved benediction than their elders. Instead of the mere touch for which the friends had asked, He laid his hands on them (*τιθεῖς τὰς χεῖρας ἐπ' αὐτά*, Mt. *ἐπιθεῖς τὰς χ. αὐτοῖς*) with the words of blessing. "Plus fecit quam rogatus erat" (Bengel): cf. the Gelasian collect (Wilson, p. 228): "abundantia pietatis tuæ et merita supplicum excedis et vota."

In the N. African Church this incident seems to have been urged in support of Infant Baptism as early as the time of Tertullian (cf. v. 13, note). Mt. xix. 13 ff. occurs as the Gospel of the Baptismal Office in an *ordo* of the 12th century (Muratori, *De ant. eccl. rit.*, i. p. 44), and was used as such in the English Church until 1549, when the more impressive and suggestive narrative of Mc. was substituted by Cranmer and his colleagues.

17—22. THE RICH MAN WHO WANTED BUT ONE THING (Mt. xix. 16—22, Lc. xviii. 18—23).

17. *ἐκπορευομένου αὐτοῦ εἰς ὁδὸν*] Mt. (xix. 15) *ἐπορεύθη ἐκείθεν*. The incident occurred when the Lord had left the house, and was beginning His journey again. For *εἰς ὁδὸν* cf. vi. 8, note, and contrast *εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν* (xi. 8).

The text of Clement of Alexandria throughout this context has been carefully examined by P. M. Barnard, in *Texts and Studies*, v. 5, q. v.

προσδραμῶν εἰς κτλ.] He was an *ἄρχων* (Lc.) and yet a *νεανίσκος* (Mt.). "Ἀρχων is a term of some latitude; it is used by Mt. (ix. 18) for an *ἀρχισυν-*

άγωγος (Mc.) or *ἄρχων* τῆς συναγωγῆς (Lc.), and by Lc. for a chief Pharisee (xiv. 1, cf. Syr.^{ca} in xviii. 18); in Acts iv. 5 *τοὺς ἀρχοντας* = τ. *ἀρχιερεῖς*; Jo. (e.g. iii. 1, vii. 26 ff.) apparently understands by *ἄρχων* any member of the great Sanhedrin. The word passed into Rabbinic (רַב־נָשִׂים, רַב־נָשִׂים, Dalman, *Gr.* p. 148 f.) as a general term for a great man or prince (cf. Westcott on Jo. iii. 1). If it is used by Lc. here in this looser sense no difficulty arises from the youth of this *ἄρχων*; his large property (v. 22) sufficiently accounts for his local eminence, not to urge that *νεανίσκος* is a relative term which may be used of any age between boyhood and middle life (Lob., *Phryn.*, p. 213; cf. Diog. Laert. 8. 10). *Προσδραμῶν* (Mt. *προσελθών*), cf. ix. 15; for *εἰς* (Mt., Mc.) 'one,' = *τις* (Lc.) cf. Mt. viii. 19, ix. 18, Apoc. viii. 13, ix. 13, xix. 17 (WM., p. 145, BDB., a.v. *יָרַד* (3)). *Γονυπετήσας αὐτόν*: cf. i. 40, note. The *ἀρχισυνάγωγος* (v. 22) also prostrated himself; but the homage paid by this *ἄρχων* is more remarkable because he is not a suppliant for material help. In his eagerness to obtain spiritual advice he shews no less zeal than if he had sought the greatest of temporal benefits.

διδάσκαλε ἀγαθέ, τί ποιήσω] Similarly Lc. (δ. δ., *τί ποιήσας*...); Mt., who throughout the story follows another tradition, changes the point of both question and answer (*διδάσκαλε, τί ἀγαθὸν ποιήσω... τί με ἐρωτᾷς περὶ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ*). Cf. Orig. in Mt. l. xv.: *ὁ μὲν οὖν Ματθαῖος ὡς περὶ ἀγαθοῦ ἔργου ἐρωτηθέντος τοῦ σωτῆρος... ἀνέγραψεν· ὁ δὲ Μάρκος καὶ Λουκᾶς φασὶ τὸν σωτῆρα εἰρηκέναι· Τί με λέγεις ἀγαθόν*; The change may be due to the shifting

ἀγαθέ, τί ποιήσω ἵνα ζῶν αἰώνιον κληρονομήσω;
 18 ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτῷ Τί με λέγεις ἀγαθόν; οὐδεὶς 18

17 ποιήσω ἵνα] ποιήσας Ψ

of the place of the adjective in the original—הַפּוֹד הַיְיָ has become הַפּוֹד הַיְיָ (cf. Delitzsch *ad loc.*, and Resch, *Paralleltexte zu Lc.*, p. 494). Resch endeavours to shew that both forms of the answer may have sprung from הַפּוֹד לֵי יְהוָה הַיְיָ; see also J. T. Marshall, *Exp.* III. iv. p. 384, vi. 88, where the corresponding Aramaic is given. 'Αγαθέ is probably sincere, not a fulsome compliment, still less intended for irony. But it implies an imperfect standard of moral goodness, since the speaker regarded the Lord as a merely human teacher; cf. Ambrose: "in portione dixit bonum, non in universitate."

ἵνα ζῶν αἰώνιον κληρ.] No more appropriate question could have been put to our Lord; Clem. Al. *quæst. dives* 6 ἡρώτηται...ἡρώτημα καταλλήλotaτον αὐτῷ, ἡ ζῶν περὶ ζωῆς, ὁ σωτήρ περὶ σωτηρίας. It was put moreover by an earnest enquirer; contrast Lc. x. 25, where the same question is asked by a νομικός as a test of orthodoxy (ἐκπειράζων αὐτόν). Κληρονομεῖν (ἐϛ), sometimes λη) τὴν γῆν (cf. Mt. v. 5) is a phrase which runs through the O.T.; but a more spiritual conception of the inheritance of the just finds a place in the later books, e.g. Sir. iv. 13 (κλ. δόξαν), xxxvii. 26 (κλ. πίστιν), Psa. Sal. xii. 8 (κλ. ἐπαγγελίας), xiv. 7 (κλ. ζωὴν ἐν εὐφροσύνῃ); cf. Philo, *quis rer. div. heres*. The use of the term ζῶν αἰώνιος first appears in connexion with the hope of the Resurrection, cf. Dan. xii. 2 (חַיִּים יָבֵן), Psa. Sal. iii. 16, Enoch xxxvii. 4, xl. 9, lviii. 3, 2 Macc. vii. 9. In adopting these words into its creed the Gospel transfigured their meaning; Christ had ῥήματα ζωῆς αἰωνίου (Jo. vi. 68) which

were unknown to the Pharisees. But the term itself, it is important to remember, was of O. T. growth and familiar to the Pharisaic Scribes.

18. τί με λέγεις ἀγαθόν;] The emphasis is on ἀγαθόν, not on the pronoun. The Lord begins by compelling the enquirer to consider his own words. He had used ἀγαθέ lightly, in a manner which revealed the poverty of his moral conceptions. From that word Christ accordingly starts. Clem. Al. l.c. κληθεὶς δὲ ἀγαθός, ἀπ' αὐτοῦ πρώτου τοῦ ῥήματος τούτου τὸ ἐνδόσιμον λαβὼν ἐντεῦθεν καὶ τῆς διδασκαλίας ἄρχεται, ἐπιστρέφων τὸν μαθητὴν ἐπὶ τὸν θεὸν τὸν ἀγαθὸν καὶ πρῶτον καὶ μόνον ζωῆς αἰωνίου ταμίαν, ἣν ὁ υἱὸς διδωσιν ἡμῖν παρ' ἐκείνου λαβὼν. The man is summoned to contemplate the absolute ἀγαθωσύνη which is the attribute of God, and to measure himself by that supreme standard. Viewed in this light the words are seen not to touch the question of our Lord's human sinlessness or of His oneness with the Father; on the other hand they are consistent with the humility which led Him as Man to refrain from asserting His equality with God (Phil. ii. 6); cf. Athan. c. *Arian.* iii. 7, εἰ... ὁ υἱὸς οὐχ ἑαυτὸν ἀλλὰ τὸν πατέρα ἐδόξασε, λέγων μὲν τῷ προσερχομένῳ Τί με λέγεις ἀγαθόν; οὐδεὶς ἀγαθὸς εἰ μὴ εἰς ὁ θεός...ποία ἐναντιότης; Hilary surely misreads the Lord's words when he says: "nomine bonitatis abstinuit...quod congrua in eum severitate iudex esset usurus." Only the supremely Good can be the perfect Judge. To Christ both characters belong, but this was not the moment for revealing Himself in either. See next note.

οὐδεὶς ἀγαθὸς εἰ μὴ εἰς ὁ θεός] Mt. εἰς ἐστὶν ὁ ἀγαθός. Justin (*dial.* 101),

19 ἀγαθὸς εἰ μὴ εἰς ὁ θεός. ¹⁹ τὰς ἐντολὰς οἶδας Μὴ
 φονεύσης, μὴ μοιχεύσης, μὴ κλέψης, μὴ ψευδομαρτυ-
 ρήσης, μὴ ἀποστερήσης, τίμα τὸν πατέρα σου καὶ

18 εἰς ὁ θεός] *monos eis* θς D (b) *solus deus* a ff εἰς ὁ θς ὁ πατήρ Or^g arm^{ant}
 19 μὴ φον. μὴ μοιχ. μὴ κλεψ. B* (om μὴ μοιχ. B*) BCDΨ min^{ant} sy^{ant} me] μὴ μοιχ.
 μὴ φον. μὴ κλεψ. ANXIIΣΦ min^{at} a b d ff q r^{vid} vg sy^{hel} arm go aeth Clem Al μὴ
 μοιχ. μὴ κλεψ. μὴ φον. sy^{tr} μὴ μοιχ. μὴ πορνεύσης μὴ κλεψ. D k μὴ μοιχ. μὴ κλεψ.
 μὴ πορν. Γ μὴ φον. μὴ μοιχ. μὴ πορν. μὴ κλεψ. c | om μὴ φον. i 118 209 300 f |
 om μὴ ἀποστερ. B* KΔΠΨ i 28 69* 118 209 al^{ant} sy^{ant} arm Clem Al

Marcion, the Clementines (*hom.* xviii. 3), and Ephrem (*ev. conc. exp.*), add in Mt. ὁ πατήρ (μου) ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, and ὁ πατήρ is read by Origen (*in Jo.* t. i. 35); see WH., *Notes*, p. 14. Ephrem's commentary is interesting: "et tu, Domine, nonne es bonus...et adventus tuus nonne erat adventus bonitatis? Sed 'ego,' ait, 'non a me- ipso veni.' Et opera tua nonne sunt bona? 'Pater meus,' ait, 'qui est in me, ipse operatur haec opera.'" The Son, as Origen points out (*in Jo.* t. xiii. 25, 36), is the εἰκὼν τῆς ἀγαθότητος τοῦ πατρός, and not, *quia* Son, τὸ αὐτοάγαθον. Hence He disclaims the title ἀγαθός, when it is offered to Him without regard to His oneness with the Father, and refers it to the Source of Godhead (μὴ ἐνεγκόντι μηδὲ τὴν ἀγαθὸς προσηγορίαν τὴν κυρίαν καὶ ἀληθὴ καὶ τελείαν παραδέξασθαι, αὐτῷ προσφερομένην, ἀλλὰ ἀναφέροντι αὐτὴν εὐχαρίστως τῷ πατρί). Similarly Bengel: "non in se requiescebat, sed se penitus ad Patrem referebat." On the other hand Ambrose rightly pleads: "si a Deo Filius non excipitur, utique nec a bono Christus excipitur...cum bonus Pater, utique et ille bonus qui omnia habet quae Pater habet"—"bonus ex bono," as Ephrem well says. For Gnostic exegesis of this text see *Iren.* i. 20. 2, *Hippol. haer.* v. 7, vii. 31, *Clem. hom. l.c.*, *Epiph. haer.* 33. 7. On the relation of the doctrine of the Divine goodness to the harder facts of life see Origen *in Mt. ad loc.*

For O.T. anticipations of the Lord's saying cf. 1 Sam. ii. 2, Ps. cxviii. 1 ff

19. τὰς ἐντολὰς οἶδας κτλ.] Having fixed the standard of goodness the Lord proceeds to rehearse the Divine precepts which were regarded by the Jew as the highest expression of the θέλημα ἀγαθόν (*Rom.* xii. 2), and as the source of all that is good in man (cf. Weber, *Jüd. Theologie*, p. 20). Mt. paraphrases εἰ δὲ θέλεις εἰς τὴν ζωὴν εἰσελθεῖν, τήρει τὰς ἐντολὰς, and makes the enumeration which follows an answer to a second question (ποιός;). The Lord cites only the commandments which regulate man's duty to his neighbour, probably because they admit of a relatively simple application to the conduct of life. He cites these in the order vi., vii., viii., ix. (x.), v. (Mt., Mc.) or, according to Lc., vii., vi., viii., ix., v.; Mc.'s order (on the vv. ll. cf. WH., *Notes*, p. 25) is that of cod. A and of the M. T. in *Exod.* xx. and *Deut.* v., whilst Lc.'s agrees with that of cod. B in placing vii. before vi. (cf. *Rom. l.c.*, *Jas.* ii. 11, *Philo, de x. orac.* 10, *de spec. legg.* iii. 2, and on the other hand, *Jos. ant.* iii. 5. 5; and see *Intr. to the O. T. in Gk.*, p. 234). Μὴ ἀποστερήσης (Mc. only) seems to be derived from *Exod.* xxi. 10, *Deut.* xxiv. 14 (A), cf. *Sir.* iv. 1, *Jos. ant.* iv. 8. 38; but it may be intended here to represent the tenth commandment, while summing up the sins committed against vi.—ix.; on the class. and later use of ἀποστερεῖν

τὴν μητέρα. ²⁰ὁ δὲ ἔφη αὐτῷ Διδάσκαλε, ταῦτα 20
πάντα ἐφύλαξάμην ἐκ νεότητός μου. ²¹ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς 21
ἐμβλέψας αὐτῷ ἠγάπησεν αὐτὸν καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ

19 μητέρα] + σου ^{Mc}CFNZ 28 124 238 ^{al¹⁰⁰⁰} a b c f syr¹⁰⁰⁰ me go aeth 20 ο δε
εφη ^{Mc}BAΨ me] ο δε αποκριθεις ειπεν ^{ADNXIΣΦ} min¹⁰⁰⁰ latt syr¹⁰⁰⁰ (arm) go (Clem
Al) και αποκρ. εφη C | om διδασκαλε ^{KΠ} 1 209 ^{al¹⁰⁰⁰} Clem Al | εφυλαξαμην
^{McBCNXΓΑΠΣΦΨ} εφυλαξα AD 28 Clem Al Or επαιησα 1 209 2^o arm | μου] + τι επι
υστερω ^{KMNIIΣ} 13 28 69 124 346 1071 2^o ^{al¹⁰⁰⁰} a c syr¹⁰⁰⁰ arm 21 αυτω 2^o] + αι
θειεις τελειος ευμαι ^{KMNIIΣ(Φ)} 13 28 69 124 346 736 2^o ^{al¹⁰⁰⁰} syr¹⁰⁰⁰ (arm) me aeth
Clem Al

see Field, *Notes*, p. 33 f., and for the N.T. use cf. 1 Cor. vi. 7 f., vii. 5. The fifth commandment is reserved to the last place, possibly in order to emphasise its importance in view of its practical abrogation by the oral law (vii. 10 ff.). Mt. adds the summary of the Second Table from Lev. xix. 18 (cf. Mc. xii. 31). The form *μη φονεύσης* κτλ. (Mc., Lc.) occurs also in Jas. ii. 11; Mt.'s *οὐ φονεύσεις* follows the LXX (Exod., Deut.).

20. ταῦτα πάντα ἐφύλαξάμην] Mt., Lc. ἐφύλαξα. In the LXX both voices are used in this connexion, with perhaps a preference for the mid. (cf. Gen. xxvi. 5, Exod. xx. 6, Deut. xxvi. 18, 3 Regn. ii. 3, viii. 61 (act.); Lev. xviii. 4, Deut. iv. 2, 1 Chron. xxviii. 7, 2 Esdr. xx. 29 (30), Ps. cxviii (cxix.) 4 ff. (mid.)). The N.T. elsewhere uses *φυλάσσειν* only in this sense (Lc. xi. 28, Jo. xii. 47, Acts vii. 53, xvi. 4, xxi. 24, Rom. ii. 26, Gal. vi. 13, &c.). Ἐκ νεότητός μου: Lc., ἐκ νεότητος, Mt., who calls the man a *νεανίσκος*, omits these words. The phrase *ἐκ* (or *ἀπὸ*) *νεότητος* with or without the pronoun following is frequent in the LXX, e.g. Gen. viii. 21 (*ἐκ ν. αὐτοῦ* = *יְהוָה*), 1 Regn. xii. 2, Ps. lxx. (lxxi.) 17; in the N. T. it is used again in Acts xxvi. 4.

The young man is relieved by the Lord's answer. If the eternal inheritance could be secured on so simple a condition as the keeping of the Decalogue, it was his already. He had

thought perhaps (as Mt.'s *ποίας*; seems to shew) of the precepts of the Hala-chah. Something more than the letter of the Torah must surely be necessary; what was it? (Mt. *τί ἔτι ὑστερῶ;*). The deeper meaning and larger requirements of the Law were yet hidden from him.

21. ὁ δὲ Ἰ. ἐμβλέψας αὐτῷ κτλ.] Mc. only; Mt. has merely *ἔφη αὐτῷ*, Lc., *ἀκούσας...εἶπεν αὐτῷ*. Ἐμβλέπειν (viii. 25, x. 27, xiv. 67, Lc. xxii. 61) is to fix the eyes for a moment upon an object,—a characteristically searching look turned upon an individual; cf. *περιβλέπεσθαι* (iii. 5, x. 23), which describes a similar look carried round a circle. ἠγάπησεν αὐτόν. The look revealed that which attracted love, such as the Lord entertained for a genuine, however imperfect, disciple; cf. Jo. xiii. 1, 23, 34; xv. 9, 12. Tindale's endeavour to weaken the force of *ἡγ.* by translating "Jesus...favoured him" is unnecessary; still less can we adopt the rendering "caressed him" which Field (*Notes*, p. 34), though with some hesitation, suggests; the Lord loved in the man what He saw to be good and of God. Cf. Grotius: "Amat Christus non virtutes tantum sed et semina virtutum"; Godet: "ce regard d'amour était en même temps un regard plein de pénétration par lequel Jésus discerna les bonnes et les mauvaises qualités de ce cœur, et qui lui inspira la parole suivante." On the distinction between

“Ἐν σε ὑστερεῖ· ὑπάγε, ὅσα ἔχεις πώλησον καὶ δός

21 σε ΝΒCMAH* 28 al^{ms} σοι ADNXTHT*ΣΤΨ min¹ Clem Al Or pr etc N min^{com}
me | δος] διαδος k (distribue) Clem Al

ἀγαπᾶν and φιλεῖν (Jo. xi. 3, 36, xx. 2) see Trench, *syn.* 12, Westcott on Jo. v. 20, xi. 3.

ἔν σε ὑστερεῖ] Lc. ἔτι ἐν σοι λείπει. Clem. Al. *quis dices* 10: ἐν σοι λείπει· τὸ ἐν τὸ ἐμὸν, τὸ ἀγαθόν, τὸ ἥδη ὑπὲρ νόμον, ὅπερ νόμος οὐ διδωσιν, ὅπερ νόμος οὐ χωρεῖ, ὁ τῶν ζώντων ἰδιὸν ἐστίν (cf. Lc. x. 41). For ὑστερεῖν in this sense see Jo. ii. 3, and for the acc. of the person, cf. Ps. xxii. (xxiii.) 1 οὐδὲν με ὑστερήσει (ΨΗΝ Ν⁷), lxxxi. (lxxxiv.) 12; the construction ὑστερῶ τι (Sir. li. 24, Mt. xix. 20, 2 Cor. xii. 11) or τινός (Lc. xxii. 35, Rom. iii. 23, &c.) is more usual in the N. T. Mt. represents the enquirer as asking τί ἐτι ὑστερῶ; and for ἐν σε ὑστερεῖ in the Lord's reply substitutes ἐλ θέλεις τέλειος εἶναι. One thing was wanting to perfect the man's fitness for the inheritance of eternal life.

ὑπάγε, ὅσα ἔχεις πώλησον κτλ.] The sale and distribution of his property were the necessary preparations in his case for the complete discipleship which admits to the Divine kingdom. Euth.: ἐπεὶ τὰ ὑπάρχοντα...ἐμπόδια ἦσαν τοῦ ἀκολουθῆσαι, καλεῖται ταῦτα πώλησαι. The words are not a general counsel of perfection, but a test of obedience and faith which the Lord saw to be necessary in this particular case. The demand of the Divine Lover of souls varies with the spiritual condition of the individual; for one equally great see Gen. xii. 1, Heb. xi. 8 ff. Whether this precept led to the sacrifices described in Acts ii. 44 f., iv. 34 ff. cannot now be known; the *Life of St Anthony* relates its effect on the great Egyptian hermit: chancing one day to hear Mt. xix. 21 read in the Gospel for the day, ὥς δι' αὐτὸν γενομένου τοῦ ἀναγνώσματος ἐξελθὼν εὐθὺς ἐκ τοῦ κυριακοῦ τὰς μὲν κτήσεις ἀς

εἶχον ἐκ προγόνων...ταύτας ἐχαρίσατο τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς κώμης...τὰ δὲ ἄλλα ὅσα ἦν αὐτοῖς πωλήσας...δέδωκε τοῖς πτωχοῖς, τηρήσας ὀλίγα διὰ τὴν ἀδελφὴν. The destitute poor (οἱ πτωχοί) were a numerous class in Palestine in the first century (cf. xii. 42, xiv. 5 ff., Lc. xvi. 20, Jo. xiii. 29, Jas. ii. 2 f.), and one for which no regular provision was made. The *Gospel acc. to the Hebrews* is eloquent on this point: “quomodo dicis, ‘Legem fecisti et prophetas’...et ecce multi fratres tui, filii Abrahæ, amicti sunt stercore, morientes præ fame, et domus tua plena est multis bonis et non egreditur omnino aliquid ex ea ad illos.”

The self-sacrifice which the Lord imposed on this wealthy enquirer asserts in principle the duty of the rich to minister to the poor; the particular form which their ministry must take varies with the social conditions of the age. Of the form embodied in this precept it is probably safe to say ‘Ὁ δυνάμενος χωρεῖν χωρεῖται. See Clem. Al. *quis dices* 13 ff. for some weighty remarks upon the question of a voluntary poverty. While discouraging the abandonment of wealth in a general way, he admits that there are cases in which it may be expedient: § 24 ἀλλ’ ὅρῃς σεαυτὸν ἡττάμενον ὑπ’ αὐτῶν καὶ ἀνατρεπόμενον; ἄφες, ρίψον, μίσησον, ἀπόταξαι, φύγε (adding a reference to Mt. v. 29). Cf. *paed.* ii. 3 § 36, ἐπου τῷ θεῷ γυνὸς ἀλαζονείας, γυνὸς ἐπικήρου πομπῆς, τὸ σὸν, τὸ ἀγαθόν, τὸ ἀναφαίρετον μόνον, τὴν εἰς τὸν θεὸν πίστιν, τὴν εἰς τὸν παθόντα ὁμολογίαν, τὴν εἰς ἀνθρώπους εὐεργεσίαν κεκτημένος, κτήμα τιμαλιφίστατον.

καὶ ἔξεις θησαυρὸν ἐν οὐρανῷ] In contrast with θησαυροὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς (Mt. vi. 19), cf. Lc. xii. 33 f.; compare

[τοῖς] πτωχοῖς, καὶ ἔξεις θησαυρὸν ἐν οὐρανῷ· καὶ δεῦρο ἀκολουθεῖ μοι. ²² ὁ δὲ στυγνάσας ἐπὶ τῷ ²² λόγῳ ἀπῆλθεν λυπούμενος, ἦν γὰρ ἔχων κτήματα πολλά.

²³ Καὶ περιβλεψάμενος ὁ Ἰησοῦς λέγει τοῖς μαθη- 23

²¹ πτωχοῖς ABNXΓΔΣΨ 604 1071 al^{ms} arm go Clem Al | pr τοῖς NCDΦ 1 2^o al^{ms} | μοι] + aras τον σταυρον (σου) A(G)NXΓΠΣΦ al^{ms} et ante δευρο 1 13 28 69 al^{ms} a συγ^{an} aeth Ir item pro δευρο arm 22 στυγνάσας] εστυγνάσεν... και D b e ff q | τῷ λόγῳ | pr τουτω D 28 69 124 346 2^o a b e ff k q syri^{an} | κτήματα] χρηματα D 116 b f ff k q syri^{an} Clem Al | πολλά] + και αγρους b k Clem Al 23 λεγει] ελεγεν B^o C

the remarkable parallel in Mt. xiii. 44, and the imagery of Apoc. iii. 17 f. καὶ δεῦρο ἀκολουθεῖ μοι] See ii. 14, note. The final test of character, proposed to all candidates for eternal life; cf. Jo. x. 27, xii. 26. This essential condition is not necessarily involved in even the greatest sacrifice of outward things; cf. Jerome: "multi divitias relinquentes Dominum non sequuntur."

²² ὁ δὲ στυγνάσας ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ] Mc. only: Mt. ἀκούσας... τὸν λόγον τοῦ-
τος, Lc. ἀκούσας... ταῦτα. As he heard the sentence, his brow clouded over (στυγνός καὶ κατήφης Clem. Al., *quis dives* 4), the lighthearted optimism of his mood broke down. Στυγνάειν is used of the saddening of either the face of nature (Mt. xvi. 3, 'Western' text) or the human face (Ezech. xxvii. 35, xxviii. 19 (A), xxiii. 10); the dark and stormy night is στυγνή (Sap. xvii. 5); the στυγνός is the sombre, gloomy man who broods over unwelcome thoughts (Isa. lvii. 17, Dan. ii. 12 στυγνός γενόμενος καὶ περιλυπος, LXX.). In the last passage the effect is partly due to anger (Th. ἐν θυμῷ καὶ ὀργῇ), but usually it is the result of disappointment or grief, and that is clearly what is intended here; cf. Vg. *contristatus in verbo*; Wycliffe: "he was ful sorie in the word." The answer did not exasperate, but it gave him pain which was visible on his countenance: ἀπῆλθεν λυπούμενος

(Mt., Mc.), περιλυπος γενόμενος (Lc.). His hopes were dashed; the one thing he yet wanted was beyond his reach; the price was too great to pay even for eternal life. For the time the love of the world prevailed. Yet it is unnecessary with Origen and Jerome to characterise his sorrow as that of the world (2 Cor. vii. 10); rather it may have been the birth-pangs of a spirit struggling for release. His riches were indeed as thorns (Jerome) which threatened to choke the seed of the word (iv. 7, 19), but the end of the struggle is not revealed. For the time, however, he answered the Lord's δεῦρο by turning his back on Him (ἀπῆλθεν).

ἦν γὰρ ἔχων κτήματα πολλά] Probably estates, lands; cf. Acts i. 18 (ἐκτίσατο χωρίον), iv. 34 (κτήτορες χωρίων ἢ οἰκιῶν), v. 1, 3 (ἐπώλησεν κτήμα, ἀπὸ τῆς τιμῆς τοῦ χωρίου); in Acts ii. 44 κτήματα are apparently distinguished from the vaguer ὑπάρξεις. On ἦν... ἔχων—R.V. 'he was one that had'—see Burton, § 432. Cf. Bede: "inter pecunias habere et pecunias amare multa distantia est. multi enim habentes non amant, multi non habentes amant."

23—27. THE RICH AND THE KINGDOM OF GOD (Mt. xix. 23—26, Lc. xviii. 24—27).

23. καὶ περιβλεψάμενος κτλ.] When the man was gone the Lord's eye swept round the circle of the Twelve

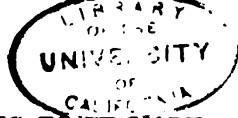
ταῖς αὐτοῦ Πῶς δυσκόλως οἱ τὰ χρήματα ἔχοντες
 24 εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ εἰσελεύσονται. ²⁴οἱ δὲ
 μαθηταὶ ἐθαμβοῦντο ἐπὶ τοῖς λόγοις αὐτοῦ. ὁ δὲ
 Ἰησοῦς πάλιν ἀποκριθεὶς λέγει αὐτοῖς Τέκνα, πῶς
 δύσκολόν ἐστιν εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ εἰσελθεῖν
 25 ²⁵εὐκοπώτερόν ἐστιν κάμηλον διὰ τρυμαλιᾶς ραφίδος

23 οἱ τα χρ. εχοντες] οἱ πεποιθοτες ἐπὶ (? τοῖς) χρημασιν συγ^α | τα χρ.] om τα C
 24 τοῖ vers post 25 transpos D 235 a b ff om τ | λεγει] ειπεν ΔΨ 1071 2^o al^{ms} | τωσ
 NBCDXA Clem Al τεκνια ANΣΨ 1 1071 al^{ms} latt^{vid} 2^o om EGKII min^{vix} ma ck
 εστιν] + τοὺς πεποιθότας ἐπὶ (τοῖς) χρημασιν AC(D)NXΓΠΣΦ al min² b f q v
 συγ^α pash hal arm me^{add} Clem Al (om NBD k me^{add}) 25 ευκοπωτερον...εισελθειν]
 τ[α]χειον καμηλος δια τρυμαλιδος ρ. διελευσεται η πλουσιος εις τ. βασ. τ. θ. D (a)
 καμιλιν b^{ms} συγ^α (ωαααα) | τρυμαλιας (τρηματος N² Clem Al q. d. § 2
 τρυπηματος 13 69 al Clem Al str. π. 5. 22)] pr της BEGHSVXΦ min² me Clem
 Al | ραφιδος (βελουης 13 69 al Clem Al)] pr της BEFHVSXΓΦ min² Clem Al

(iii. 5, note), as He drew for them the lesson of the incident. So Mc. only; Lc., ἰδὼν δὲ αὐτὸν εἶπεν. Πῶς δυσκόλως, Mc., Lc.; ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι... δυσκόλως, Mt. Δύσκολος and δυσκόλως occur in the N. T. only in this context; the LXX. use δύσκολος in Jer. xxix. 9 (xlix. 8), δυσκολία in Job xxxiv. 30; cf. εὐκολος in 2 Regn. xv. 3. The rarity of this class of words in Biblical Gk. renders the occurrence of δυσκόλως here in the three Synop- tists the more significant. With πῶς δ., 'with what difficulty,' comp. πῶς παραχρήμα, Mt. xxi. 20, πῶς συνέχομαι, Lc. xii. 50. Οἱ τὰ χρήματα ἔχοντες, 'they who have money'; cf. v. 22 ἦν ἔχων κτήματα. The wider word which is preferred here includes all property whether in coin or convertible into it (cf. Arist. eth. iv. 1 χρήματα δὲ λέγομεν πάντα ὧσων ἡ ἀξία νομίσματι μετρεῖται); for the former sense of χρήματα cf. Job xxvii. 17 (τὰ χρ. = ἡρᾶ), 2 Macc. iii. 7, 4 Macc. iv. 3, Acts iv. 37 (τὸ χρῆμα), viii. 18 ff., xxiv. 26: for the latter, 2 Chron. i. 11, 12 (D'ᾠρ?), Sir. v. 1, 8, &c. Εἰς τ. βασιλείαν κτλ.; cf. v. 15, note. For a partial parallel to the saying see Sir. xxxiv. (xxx.) 8, 9.

24. οἱ δὲ μαθηταὶ ἐθαμβοῦντο ἐπὶ κτλ.] Mc. only. The Twelve were thrown into consternation (for θαμβεῖσθαι see i. 27 n.) at (i. 22) the Lord's sayings (λόγοις, contrast λόγῳ, v. 22) on this occasion, but especially, no doubt, at this last remark. What manner of kingdom was this which men must become as children to enter (v. 15), and which men of substance could scarcely enter at all? Their surprise was probably expressed in words, perhaps by Peter; cf. Ec. ec. Hebr. ap. Orig.: "conversus dixit Simoni discipulo suo sedenti apud se 'Simon fili Ioanne, facilius est &c.'"

τέκνα, πῶς δύσκολόν ἐστιν κτλ.] For τέκνα, which occurs here only (cf. Jo. xiii. 33 τέκνια, xxi. 5 παῖδια) in reference to the Twelve, see ii. 5 n. The Lord, in sympathy with their growing perplexity, adopts a tone of unusual tenderness. Yet He repeats His hard saying (πάλιν), and this time removes the qualifying reference to the rich: 'it is hard to enter in any case, though specially hard for such.' Euth.: ἐστὶ δὲ τὸ πῶς βεβαιωτικόν, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀληθούς. On the 'Western' addition, "inserted to bring the verse into closer con-



διελθεῖν ἢ πλούσιον εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ εἰσελ-
θεῖν. ²⁶οἱ δὲ περισσῶς ἐξεπλήσσοντο, λέγοντες πρὸς 26

25 διελθεω BC(D)KΠ 1 69 124 1071 al^{ms} min^b b o f f i q v g syrr^{hex} hol (text) arm me aeth^j
εἰσελθεω KANXΓΔΣΦΨ min^a a k syrr^{hex} hol (text) go (Clem Al) | om εἰσελθεω (D) a f k
syrr^{hex} Clem Al 26 om περισσῶς F | πρὸς αὐτοὺς KBCΔΨ me | πρ. εαυτοὺς ADM^{FN}
XΓΠΣΦ min^{fore} om latt syrr arm go aeth πρ. ἀλλήλους M*

nexion with the context by limiting its generality," see WH., *Notes*, p. 26; and cf. Prov. xi. 28 for its probable source.

25. εὐκοπώτερόν ἐστιν κτλ.] For εὐκοπώτερόν ἐστιν see ii. 9, note. Διὰ τρυμαλιᾶς ῥαφίδος: Mt. διὰ τρήματος (al. τρυπήματος) ῥ., Lc. διὰ τρήματος βελόνης. Τρυμαλιά, a late and rare word, is a perforation, e.g. πέτρας Jud. (vi. 2), xv. 8, 11 B (A has μάδρα, σπήλαιον, or ὀπή), Jer. xiii. 4, xvi. 16, xxix. (xlix.) 16; τρήμα, τρύπημα are classical words of the same general meaning. Of ῥαφίς and βελόνη Phrynichus says: β. καὶ βελονοπέλης ἀρχαία, ἡ δὲ ῥαφίς τί ἐστίν οὐκ ἂν τις γνῶιη. Nevertheless, as Rutherford shews (*N. Phr.* p. 174 f.), ῥαφίς is the older word, and reappears in late Gk. In both cases Mc. has used the colloquial word; in both Lc. prefers the forms of literary Gk., while Mt. retains ῥαφίς, but excludes τρυμαλιά. In the mss. naturally the forms are interchanged.

Similar sayings in reference to the elephant are quoted from Rabbinical writings by J. Lightfoot and Schöttgen *ad loc.* The exact metaphor occurs in the Koran (Plummer), and in proverbs current among the Arabs (Bruce), but in these it is possibly borrowed from the Gospels. Celsus (Orig. c. *Cels.* vi. 16) held that the words ἄνθρωπος ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος εἰρησθαι, τοῦ Ἰησοῦ παραφθίραντος τὸ Πλατωνικόν, referring to Plat. *legg.* 743A ἀγαθὸν δὲ ὄντα διαφερόντως καὶ πλούσιον εἶναι διαφερόντως ἀδύνατον. The general similarity and the essential difference of the two sayings are worthy of remark. The attempts to soften the proverb which Christ

uses, either by taking κάμηλον (v. 1. κάμιλον, cf. WH., *Notes*, p. 151) for a ship's cable (schol. οὐ τὸ ζῶον λέγει ἀλλὰ τὸ παχὺ σχοινίον φ' δεσμοῦσι τὰς ἀγκύρας, cf. Thpht., Euth., Arm.), or explaining ῥαφίς as a narrow *waady*, or a gate through which a camel can scarcely pass, misses the point of the simile, which is intended to place the impossibility in the strongest light (v. 27). To contrast the largest beast of burden known in Palestine with the smallest of artificial apertures is quite in the manner of Christ's proverbial sayings: cf. iv. 31 f., Mt. xxiii. 24. Origen in his reply to Celsus *Lc.* rightly compares with the saying as a whole Mt. vii. 14 (cf. Lc. xiii. 24) στενὴ ἡ πύλη καὶ τεθλιμμένη ἡ ὁδὸς ἡ ἀπάγουσα εἰς τὴν ζωὴν. It is remarkable at how many points the present context recalls the language or the teaching of the 'Sermon on the Mount' (cf. e.g. vv. 17, 19, 21).

26. οἱ δὲ περισσῶς ἐξεπλήσσοντο κτλ.] Their astonishment now passed all bounds and broke out into a cry of despair. Ἐξεπλήσσοντο, cf. i. 22, vi. 2, vii. 37. Καὶ τίς Mc., Lc., R.V. 'then who?' = τίς ἄρα Mt., cf. τίς οὖν Clem. Al. *quis dives* 4; see WM., p. 345, and Holtzmann *ad loc.*: "das καὶ nimmt den Inhalt der vorhergehenden Rede auf"; another ex. may be seen in Jo. ix. 36. "Who can be saved if the rich are excluded?" The Twelve have not yet grasped the special difficulties of the rich, who seem from their position to have the first claim to admission into the Kingdom. If they are excluded, they ask, who can dare to hope? Σωθῆναι = εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν

27 αὐτόν Καὶ τίς δύναται σωθῆναι; ²⁷ ἐμβλέψας αὐτοῖς
ὁ Ἰησοῦς λέγει Παρὰ ἀνθρώποις ἀδύνατον, ἀλλ' οὐ
παρὰ θεῷ· πάντα γὰρ δυνατὰ παρὰ θεῷ.

28 ²⁸ ἤρξατο λέγειν ὁ Πέτρος αὐτῷ Ἰδοὺ ἡμεῖς
29 ἀφήκαμεν πάντα καὶ ἠκολουθήκαμέν σοι. ²⁹ ἔφη ὁ

27 ἀδυνατον] pr touto C^oDN^z 1071 al^{pas} b o syr^{sin} pesh arm + εστιν D 1071 al^{pas}
a b c f f k q vg arm | om αλλ ου π. θ. r | παντα γαρ δυν. παρα θεω (τω θεω ΔΚΠΣΦ
min^{ms}) | παρα δε τω θεω δυνατον D 157 a f f (k) (Clem Al) om Δ ι 69 109 736^o al^{pas}
l arm^{ms} | γαρ] δε r 28 ηρξατο] pr και D min^{ms} latt^{tr} r^{tr} + δε ΚΝΠΣ
min^{ms} f + ουν 736 | ηκολουθηκαμεν BOD ηκολουθησαμεν ΞΑΝΧΓΑΠΣΦΨ min^{ms} vid
Clem Al | σοι] + τι αρα εσται ημιν N min² b 29 εφη ο Ι. ΚΒΔ me] και αποκριθεις
(vel αποκρ. δε) ο Ι. ειπεν Α(CDEFGHK)M(N)SUVXΓΠΣΦ 604 al^{tr} ms a b c f f (k) q r
vg syr^{sin} pesh (bet) arm go (aeth) (Clem Al) εφη αυτοις Ψ

βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ (σθ. 24, 25), or eis
ζωὴν αἰώνιον (v. 17); for this higher
sense of σφῆν cf. viii. 35, xiii. 13,
[xvi. 16]. On δύναται Jerome well
remarks: "ubi difficile ponitur non
impossibilitas praetenditur."

27. ἐμβλέψας αὐτοῖς] Mt., Mc.;
the second ἐμβλέψας (cf. v. 21, note)
is wanting in Lc. In the words which
follow His searching look, He does
not retreat from His position, though
He reveals the true ground of hope.
The saying is based on Gen. xviii. 14
ἀδυνατήσει παρὰ τῷ θεῷ ῥῆμα; cf. Job
xlii. 2, Zech. viii. 6. Παρά (dat.),
peneas, as in Mt. vi. 1, viii. 10, Rom. ii.
11, ix. 14; in Lc. i. 37 παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ
introduces another thought, that the
power proceeds from God. 'The
power of God converts impossibilities
into facts.' The Western text of Mc.
(cf. WH., Notes, p. 26) limits the
saying to the particular case; Lc.
expresses its general truth in the epi-
grammatic form τὰ ἀδύνατα παρὰ ἀν-
θρώποις δυνατὰ παρὰ τῷ θεῷ εἰσιν. In
Lc., as Plummer notes, an incident
follows (xix. 1 ff.) which proves that
the salvation of the rich is "possible
with God." On the apparent limitation
of God's power by His goodness and
righteousness cf. the remark of Euth.:
φασὶ δὲ τινες ὅτι ἐὰν πάντα δυνατὰ τῷ
θεῷ, δυνατόν ἄρα τῷ θεῷ καὶ τὸ κακόν·

πρὸς οὗς λέγομεν ὅτι τὸ κακὸν οὐκ ἔστι
δυνάμειος ἀλλ' ἀδυναμίας.

28—31. THE REWARD OF THOSE
WHO LEAVE ALL FOR CHRIST'S SAKE
(Mt. xix. 27—30, Lc. xviii. 28—30).

28. ἤρξατο λέγειν ὁ Πέτρος] Mt.
τότε ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Π. εἶπεν. The con-
versation which follows arose out of
the previous incident (ἀποκρ., cf. ix. 5),
yet it struck a new note. It was Peter
who characteristically broke in with
this fresh question (Mt., Mc., Lc.); cf.
Clem. Al. *quis dices 2 ταχέως ἤρπασε*
καὶ συνέβαλε τὸν λόγον. The call
δεῦρο ἀκολουθεῖ μοι reminded him
that the sacrifice required from the
rich man and withheld had been
actually made by himself and his
brother. Victor, Euth.: ποῖα πάντα,
ὃ μακάριε Πέτρε; τὸν κάλαμον, τὸ
δίκτυον, τὸ πλοῖον, τὴν τέχνην, ταῦτά
μοι πάντα λέγεις; ναί, φησὶν, ἃ εἶχον
καὶ ὅσα εἶχον. Ἀφήκαμεν πάντα (cf.
i. 18, 20, ii. 14): Lc., as if to soften
the tactless frankness of the speech,
ἀφέντες τὰ ἴδια. Mc.'s ἠκολουθήκαμεν
"we followed, and are following still"
is changed into the aor. in Mt., Lc.
It may be hoped that *τί ἄρα ἔσται*
ἡμῖν; (Mt. only) was left unspoken;
that it was in the speaker's mind, the
Lord's answer shews.

29. ἔφη ὁ Ἰησοῦς] Though Peter
only spoke, the Lord addresses the

Ἰησοῦς Ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, οὐδεὶς ἔστιν ὃς ἀφῆκεν οἰκίαν ἢ ἀδελφούς ἢ ἀδελφὰς ἢ μητέρα ἢ πατέρα ἢ τέκνα ἢ ἀγροὺς ἕνεκεν ἐμοῦ καὶ ἕνεκεν τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, 30 εἰ μὴ λάβῃ ἑκατονταπλασίονα νῦν ἐν τῷ καιρῷ 30

29 οικίαν] οικίας FMΨ min^s syrt^{an} pesh aeth om D b | om η αδελφας go | η πατερα η μητερα NANXHTIΣΦΨ min^{pl} b vg^{add} cod^{add} syrt arm aeth | om η πατερα D a ff k | η τεκνα] pt η γυναικα ACNXTHTIΣΦΨ min^{pl} f q syrt go aeth | om η αγρους Ψ | εμου] του e. ονοματος arm^{add} | ενεκεν 2^o] om AB⁸ S⁸ min^{ma} o k ενεκα D 30 εαν] os an D os ου 28 2^o (k) | απολαβη & i (Clem Al) | εκατοντ.] + μετα διωγμων k | om νυν D 255 406 a k q syrt^{an}

Twelve, whose thoughts Peter had interpreted (εἶπεν αὐτοῖς, Mt., Lc.; λέγω ὑμῖν, Mt., Mc., Lc.). The first part of the answer is preserved by Mt. only (v. 28, cf. Lc. xxii. 28 ff.), and affects the Twelve only; the common tradition related only what was of importance to all believers.

οὐδεὶς ἔστιν ὃς ἀφῆκεν κτλ.] The sacrifices contemplated embrace all the material possessions included under the three heads of home, relatives, and property; the sacrifice in life is not at present in view, since none of the Twelve has been called to that as yet. Lc. adds γυναῖκα immediately after οἰκίαν, and omits ἀγροὺς. Of the Twelve, as we know, Simon Peter had left house and wife (i. 29 f.), the sons of Zebedee their father, and Levi at least a lucrative occupation; cf. *Act. Thom.* ad fin. ἐπιθε εἰς ἡμᾶς Κύριε, ὅτι τὴν ἰδίαν κτήσιν κατελείψαμεν διὰ σέ κτλ. Cf. Philo *de vit. conl.* p. 50 (ed. Conybeare), καταλιπόντες ἀδελφούς, τέκνα, γυναῖκας, γονεῖς...τὰς πατρίδας. "H... ἡ...ἡ: cf. v. 30 καί...καί...καί: "quae relinquuntur disiunctive enumerantur; quae retribuuntur, copulative" (Bengel). Ἐνεκεν ἐμοῦ καὶ ἕνεκεν τοῦ εὐαγγελίου: Mt., ἕνεκεν τοῦ ἐμοῦ ὀνόματος, Lc., εἵνεκεν τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ θεοῦ. Mc.'s phrase has already occurred in viii. 35, where Mt., Lc. have simply ἕνεκεν ἐμοῦ (Dalman, *Worte*, i. p. 84): perhaps it is an expansion of the

original ἕνεκεν ἰ. which was characteristic of Peter's Roman preaching; references to 'the Gospel,' rare in Mt. and altogether wanting in Lc., are fairly frequent in Mc. (i. 1, 14, 15, viii. 35, x. 29, xiii. 10, xiv. 9, [xvi. 15]). Victor: ἀδιάφορον δὲ τὸ λέγειν 'ἕνεκα τοῦ ἐμοῦ ὀνόματος,' ἢ 'ἕνεκα τοῦ εὐαγγελίου,' ὥς ὁ Μάρκος, ἢ 'ἕνεκα τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ θεοῦ,' ὥς ὁ Λουκᾶς. τὸ γὰρ ὄνομα τοῦ χριστοῦ δύναμις ἐστὶ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου καὶ τῆς βασιλείας.

30. εἰ μὴ λάβῃ κτλ.] 'Without receiving'; for the construction cf. iv. 22, and see Blass, *Gr.* p. 215. The rough but forcible phrase οὐδεὶς ἔστιν ὃς...εἰ μὴ λάβῃ is avoided by Mt. (πᾶς ὅστις...λήμψεται) and corrected by Lc. (οὐδεὶς ἔστιν ὃς...ὃς οὐχὶ μὴ λάβῃ). Ἐκατονταπλασίονα (2 Regn. xxiv. 3, Lc. viii. 8, cf. 1 Chr. xxi. 3 ἑκατονταπλασίως) is softened by Mt., Lc. into πολλαπλασίονα (Dalman, *Worte*, i. p. 53). On the reading of D in Mt. (ἑπταπλασίονα) see Nestle, *Philol. sacr.*, p. 24. Νῦν ἐν τῷ καιρῷ τούτῳ: ἐν τῷ κ. τ., Lc.; Mt. omits both this and the corresponding ἐν τῷ αἰῶνι τῷ ἔρχ. For καιρός see i. 15, note; ὁ καιρός οὗτος for ὁ αἰὼν οὗτος is unique, but ὁ νῦν κ. is a Pauline phrase (Rom. iii. 26, viii. 18, xi. 5, 2 Cor. viii. 13, cf. ὁ κ. ὁ ἐνεστηκώς, Heb. ix. 9, Westcott); here, as contrasted with ὁ αἰὼν ὁ ἔρχ., ὁ κ. οὗτος seems to be the present season, the era of the Advent, the opportunity of sacrifice, beyond which

τούτῳ, οἰκίας καὶ ἀδελφούς καὶ ἀδελφὰς καὶ μητέρα[s]
καὶ τέκνα καὶ ἀγρούς μετὰ διωγμῶν, καὶ ἐν τῷ αἰῶνι
§ L 31 ὁ τῷ ἐρχομένῳ ζῶν αἰώνιον. 31 πολλοὶ δὲ ἔσονται
πρῶτοι ἔσχατοι, καὶ οἱ ἔσχατοι πρῶτοι.

30 οικίας] pr os δε αφηκεν D a b ff | om οικιας...διωγμων N* o k | και μητερας
BEFGH(N)SUVΔΨ min^{pl} vid vg syr^{peab} arm^{ach} me] και μητερα N*ACD min^{pm} (a b)
f ff q syr^{dm} arm^{modd} και μητερα και πατερα N*KMΧΠ min^{mm} 604 736 l go aeth
pr (vel add) και παteras NΣ 736* 1071 al^{non} me^{add} | και τεκνα] pr και γυναικα 218 220
736* p^{ae} | μετα διωγμων] εχειν μ. διωγμων εις του (sic: ? τιτες -μου) Clam Al μ. διωγμων
D (of. Nestle, T. C. p. 265) | om και 6° D a^{port} vid b ff | αιωνιον] +λημψεται D a b c ff
k + κληρονομησει 1071 syr^{dm} 31 δε] γαρ syr^{dm} arm | οι εσχατοι] om οι RADKLM
VΔΠΨ min^{ms} me go

spreads the yet limitless age of the realised Kingdom. Mc. alone specifies the present rewards, and he describes them in the terms of the sacrifice. Πατέρας is omitted, possibly for the reason mentioned in Mt. xxiii. 9, but καὶ μητέρας (if we accept that reading) suffices to shew that the relations enumerated in v. 30 are not to be understood literally; cf. Jo. xix. 26 f., Rom. xvi. 13. A moment's reflexion should have saved Julian from his senseless sneer (Theophylact: 'Ιουλιανὸς ἐκωμῶδει ταῦτα). Yet when Origen thinks only of the recompenses of "Paradise," he loses sight of a distinction which the Lord's promise certainly recognises (ἐν τῷ καιρῷ τούτῳ, ἐν τῷ αἰῶνι τῷ ἐρχομένῳ); and the promise was used with still less reason by the Millenarians (Jerome in Mt.). Without doubt the relations which the Lord offers "now in this time" in place of those which have been abandoned for his sake are the spiritual affinities which bind the members of the family of God (cf. iii. 34 f.). Victor appositely quotes 1 Tim. v. 2 (he might have added Rom. xvi. 13, Gal. iv. 19): ὥσπερ γὰρ ἀδελφούς δίδωσι τοὺς οὐκ ἀδελφούς καὶ γονεῖς τοὺς οὐ γονεῖς καὶ τέκνα τὰ οὐ τέκνα. In D and a few O. L. texts a new sentence begins after ἐν τῷ καιρῷ τούτῳ: ὅς δὲ ἀφῆκεν οἰκίαν καὶ ἀδελφὰς καὶ ἀδελφούς καὶ μητέρα καὶ

τέκνα καὶ ἀγρούς μετὰ διωγμοῦ, ἐν τῷ αἰῶνι τῷ ἐρχομένῳ ζῶν αἰώνιον λήμψεται. Μετὰ διωγμοῦ here, it will be seen, strengthens ἀφῆκεν, and does not, like μ. διωγμῶν in our other authorities, qualify λάβη.

As for οἰκίας and ἀγροί, see 1 Cor. iii. 22 f. That even in this life the compensations of sacrifice are an hundredfold was matter of common experience in the age of the confessor. Μετὰ διωγμῶν: Mc. only; but cf. iv. 17, where Mt. confirms ἡ διωγμοῦ: even in the Sermon persecution is already foretold (Mt. v. 10 ff.). Not simply "in the midst of persecutions" (WM., p. 472; cf. Thpht. *τοῦτίστι διωκόμενοι*), but 'accompanied by' them, cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 134; μετὰ adds an element which was to temper the compensations of the present, and warns against dreams of unbroken peace (Bengel: "ne discipuli sperarent felicitatem externam"). The qualifying clause is entirely in the manner of Christ, cf. Jo. xv. 20, xvi. 33. 'Ὁ αἰὼν ὁ ἐρχόμενος = ὁ αἰὼν ὁ μέλλων, Mt. xii. 32, ὁ αἰὼν ἐκεῖνος, Lc. xx. 35, the age which is to follow the παρουσία. Ζωὴν αἰώνιον: cf. the question of v. 18, to which the Lord looks back; Mt. makes the reference more distinct by adding κληρονομήσει.

31. πολλοὶ δὲ ἔσονται πρῶτοι κτλ.] A saying which occurs also in Mt. xx. 16, Lc. xiii. 30; Lc. omits it here.

32^o Ἦσαν δὲ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ ἀναβαίνοντες εἰς Ἱεροσό- 32
λυμα, καὶ ἦν προάγων αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἰησοῦς, καὶ ἐθαμ-
βοῦντο· οἱ δὲ ἀκολουθοῦντες ἐφοβοῦντο. ^{§ syriac} καὶ παρα-
λαβὼν πάλιν τοὺς δώδεκα ἤρξατο αὐτοῖς λέγειν τὰ

32 om και ην πρ. αυτ. ο Ι. κ | προσαγων D | και εθαμ. οι δε ακ. εφοβουντο NBO* LΔΨ
2P^o] και εθαμβ. και ακ. εφοβ. ANXΓΠ al min⁴ f q vg syrr go και εθαμβ. οι ακ. και
εφοβ. aym και εθαμβ. οι ακ. ο (ff) k om βο⁴* om οι δε ακ. εφοβ. D min² a b | om
παλιν syriac | τ. δωδεκα] + κατ ιδίαν aym¹⁴

As it stands it is a rebuke to the spirit which is impelled to the sacrifice by the mere hope of the reward. How much need there was of the warning, the experience of Judas Iscariot and of Simon Peter himself was to shew. Bede: "vide enim Iudam de Apostolo in apostatam versum...vide latronem in cruce factum confessorem. et quotidie videmus multos in laico habitu constitutos magnis vitae virtutibus excellere, et alios a prima aetate spiritali studio servientes, ad extremum otio torpentes flaccescere." The Lord's words have a lesson for each successive age of the Church.

32—34. THE PASSION FORETOLD FOR THE THIRD AND LAST TIME (Mt. ix. 17—19, Lc. xviii. 31—34).

32. ἦσαν δὲ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ κτλ.] The issue of the journey (v. 17) now becomes apparent; the road leads to Jerusalem, and to the Cross. Ἀναβαίνοντες (Mt. μέλλων... ἀναβαίνειν); the verb is used of any ascent (Gen. xxxv. 3 εἰς Βαιθήλ, Num. xxi. 33 ὁδὸν τὴν εἰς Βασάν, Jos. viii. 1 εἰς Γαί, 3 Regn. xxii. 12 εἰς Ῥεμμαθ Γαλαάδ), but especially of journeys to Jerusalem (4 Regn. xvi. 5, 2 Esdr. i. 3, 3 Macc. iii. 16, Jo. ii. 13, v. 1, xi. 55, Acts xi. 2, xxv. 1, 9, Gal. ii. 1), which stands near the highest point of the backbone of Palestine, and cannot be approached from any quarter without an ascent. Ἱεροσόλυμα: so Mc., Jo.^{ev}, Josephus always; Ἱερουσαλήμ occurs once in Mt. (xxiii. 27), thrice in the Apocalypse (iii. 12, xxi. 2, 10), and

predominates in Lc. and Paul; for the distinction which seems to regulate St Paul's choice see Lightfoot on Gal. iv. 25. Ἱερουσαλήμ is archaic, and suggests the associations of O. T. history; Ἱεροσόλυμα, the Greek equivalent, was the geographical name in common use. For the breathing see WH., *Intr.*, p. 313.

ἦν προάγων...ἐφοβοῦντο] Mc. only. For προάγων see vi. 45, x. 32, xi. 9, xiv. 28, xvi. 7; the acc. is frequent after προάγειν and προέρχεσθαι (cf. 2 Macc. x. 1, Mt. ii. 9); but the gen. with or without ἐνώπιον is also used (Judith x. 22, Lc. i. 17). The Lord walked in advance of the Twelve with a solemnity and determination which foreboded danger (cf. Lc. ix. 51 τὸ πρόσωπον ἐστήρισεν τοῦ πορεύεσθαι εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ), "more intrepid ducis" (Grotius); see Jo. x. 4. His manner struck awe into the minds of the Twelve, who were beginning at length to anticipate an impending disaster (ἐθαμβοῦντο, cf. i. 27, x. 24; Eccl. xii. 5 θάμβοι ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ); whilst the rest of the company (οἱ δὲ ἀκολουθοῦντες, cf. vv. 11), the crowd who usually hung upon the Lord's footsteps (cf. x. 1, 46), or His fellow-travellers on their way to the Passover, were conscious of a vague fear (ἐφοβοῦντο). There was risk of a real panic, and the Lord therefore checks His course, till the Twelve have come up to Him.

καὶ παραλαβὼν πάλιν τοὺς δ.] He admitted them again to His company; for παραλαβεῖν in this sense cf. iv. 36,

§i 33 μέλλοντα αὐτῷ συμβαίνειν, ³³ ὅτι ἰδοὺ ἀναβαίνομεν εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, καὶ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου παραδοθήσεται τοῖς ἀρχιερεῦσιν καὶ τοῖς γραμματέουσιν καὶ κατακρινούσιν αὐτὸν θανάτῳ καὶ παραδώσουσιν αὐτὸν 34 τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, ³⁴ καὶ ἐμπαΐξουσιν αὐτῷ καὶ ἐμπτύσουσιν

33 παραδιδόται K | καὶ τοῖς γραμμ.] om B* om τοῖς CDEFGKMNSUVXII min^{ms} | θανατου D* 34 καὶ ἐμπαΐξ. αὐτω κ. ἐμπτυσ. αὐτω] ad inridendum k

v. 40, ix. 2, xiv. 33. Mt. adds κατ' ἰδίαν—the words that follow were not intended for the crowd (οἱ ἀκολουθοῦντες), but for the Twelve only. Thpht.: μυστήριον γὰρ ὃν τὸ πάθος τοῖς οἰκειωτέροις ἔδει ἀποκαλυφθῆναι. Ἡρξάτο αὐτοῖς λέγειν: cf. vi. 2, note. The subject was not a new one, but it had been dropped for a while, and it was in sharp contrast to the hopes of reward which were uppermost in the minds of the Twelve (x. 28 ff.). With τὰ μέλλ. αὐτῷ συμβαίνειν cf. Lc. xxiv. 14, περὶ πάντων τῶν συμβεβηκότων τούτων. The phrase is frequent in the LXX (cf. e.g. Gen. xlii. 4, 29, xlv. 29, Job i. 22, Esth. vi. 13, 1 Macc. iv. 26).

33, 34. ἰδοὺ ἀναβαίνομεν κτλ.] The Twelve shared the journey if not its issue; contrast Jo. xx. 17 ἀναβαίνομεν πρὸς τὸν πατέρα μου. Their destination was self-evident (ἰδοὺ), and there was always risk involved in a journey to Jerusalem (Jo. xi. 8 ff.); but the Twelve had still to learn that this particular journey was to end in the Master's death (καὶ ὁ υἱὸς κτλ.). The third and final prediction of the Passion which follows is far more explicit than the first or the second (Mc. viii. 31 ff., ix. 31), and indeed anticipates every important stage in the history. Six successive steps are clearly enumerated, and in their actual order—(1) the betrayal (παραδοθήσεται τοῖς ἀρχ. κ. τοῖς γραμμ.; the Elders, who were mentioned in viii. 31, are omitted here, as the least important factor in the Sanhedrin), (2) the sentence of the Sanhedrin (κατακρινούσιν),

(3) the handing over of the Prisoner to the Roman power (παραδώσουσιν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν), (4) the mockery and its details (ἐμπαΐξουσιν...ἐμπτύσουσιν...μαστιγώσουσιν), (5) the Crucifixion (ἀποκτενοῦσιν, Mc., Lc.; cf. Mt. σταυρῶσαι), (6) the Resurrection (ἀναστήσεται, Mc., Lc.; Mt. ἐγερθήσεται). The Resurrection finds a place in all three predictions; of the other details only (2), (5) are distinctly announced in the earliest prediction, and (1), (5) in the second. Lc. prefaces the whole series by a reference to the Prophets (τελεσθήσεται πάντα τὰ γεγραμμένα διὰ τῶν προφητῶν, cf. Lc. xxiv. 44). For the construction κατακρίνειν θανάτῳ cf. Dan. iv. 34^a (LXX), WM., p. 263, Blass, Gr. p. 111. Τὰ ἔθνη (or anarthr., ἔθνη) = D^h117, Wycliffe, "hethene men"; cf. Pa. ii. 1, 8, Isa. lx. 2, Ezech. iv. 13, Sir. x. 15 f., Bar. ii. 13, 1 Macc. ii. 18, Rom. ii. 14 (SH.), 24, Gal. i. 16, ii. 12, 1 Tim. iii. 16. The Lord speaks as a Jew to Jews; that He was to be delivered to a heathen power, was no small aggravation of His sentence and of the national sin (cf. xii. 8, Acts iii. 13).

34. ἐμπαΐξουσιν αὐτῷ κτλ.] See xv. 19, 20, Jo. xix. 1, and cf. Isa. l. 6, Ev. Petr. 3 ἐνέπνυν αὐτοῦ ταῖς ὀφρεσὶ...καὶ τινας αὐτὸν ἐμάστιζον. The formidable punishment of scourging was kept by Pilate in his own hands, the mockery was left to the Procurator's soldiers, but in both cases Gentiles were the agents; over the mockery He was to sustain at the hands of the High Priest's servants (xiv. 65) and from the chief priests themselves (xv. 31)

αὐτῷ καὶ μαστιγώσουσιν αὐτὸν καὶ ἀποκτενοῦσιν,
καὶ μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἀναστήσεται.

³⁵ Καὶ προσπορεύονται αὐτῷ Ἰάκωβος καὶ Ἰωάννης ³⁵
οἱ [δύο] υἱοὶ Ζεβεδαίου λέγοντες αὐτῷ Διδάσκαλε,
θέλομεν ἵνα ὃ ἐὰν αἰτήσωμέν σε ποιήσης ἡμῖν.

³⁴ καὶ μαστίγ. αὐτὸν κ. ἐμπτύσ. αὐτῷ ANXΓΠΣΦ min³⁴ sytt arm go om και ἐμπτύσ.
αὐτῷ 28 min³⁴ om και μαστ. αὐτῷ D min³⁴ ff g k | ἀποκτενοῦσιν] ctwic(βgenti k + αὐτὸν
A*CNXΓΠΨ al³⁴ | μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας NBCDLA (a) b (c) ff i k (q) syr³⁴ba(m) me] τη τρίτη
ἡμέρα ANXΓΠΣΦ min³⁴ vid f vg sytt³⁴ba pesh³⁴ba(h) arm aeth Or ³⁵ αἱ δύο υἱοὶ BC me]
om δυο NDEFGHLSVΓΔΠΨΨ min³⁴ syr³⁴ba³⁵ om αἱ δυο AKMNUXΠΨ min³⁴ go |
om αὐτῷ ANXΓΠΨ al³⁴ | αἰτήσωμεν (-σωμεν N* A)] ἐρωτήσωμεν D ι 2³⁴ | om σε XΓ al³⁴

the Lord mercifully draws a veil. The order of the R. T. (vv. 11.) is probably based on the supposed order of the events (cf. Jo. 1c.). Μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας = τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ Mt., τῇ ἡμ. τῇ τρ. Lc.; see viii. 31, note. Lc. adds that this third prediction, like the second (Mc. ix. 32), failed to reach the understandings of the Twelve, notwithstanding its explicitness (αὐτοὶ οὐδὲν τούτων συνήκαν... ἦν τὸ ῥῆμα κεκρυμμένον... οὐκ ἐγίνωσκον τὰ λεγόμενα).

³⁵—45. PETITION OF THE SONS OF ZEBEDEE. TEACHING BASED ON THE INCIDENT (Mt. xx. 20—28; cf. Lc. xxii. 25f.).

³⁵. καὶ προσπορεύονται αὐτῷ κτλ.] Mt. again (cf. xix. 27) fixes the sequence by beginning the sentence with τότε. The occasion was peculiarly inopportune, but there is nothing psychologically improbable in this; cf. ix. 30—34. The incident is wanting in Lc. Mt. agrees with Mc. in the dialogue, but represents the mother of James and John (i.e. Salome, Mt. xxvii. 56, Mc. xv. 40) as the actual petitioner; she was in the company (Mc. Lc.), and though the sons were certainly to some extent responsible (Mt. xx. 20, 22), it is more than probable that maternal ambition prompted their application to our Lord. The recent promise of Mt. xix. 28 would have suggested it; and her near relationship to the Lord (see

Bp Westcott's note on Jo. xix. 25) may have inspired her with some hope of success. Προσπορεύεσθαι is ἀπ. λεγ. in the N. T., but fairly frequent in the LXX. (cf. e.g. Exod. xxiv. 14, 1 Esdr. xx. 28 (29), Sir. xii. 14).

Ἰάκωβος καὶ Ἰωάννης] The usual order, probably that of seniority (i. 19, note); Lc. however inverts it occasionally (viii. 51, ix. 28, Acts i. 13), in view of the later pre-eminence of John. Mt. uses the phrase οἱ [δύο] υἱοὶ Ζ. without the personal names here and in xxvi. 37, xxvii. 56; cf. Jo. xxi. 2. Of Zebedee (cf. i. 19) no notice is taken after the parting from his sons; he may have died in the interval, or remained indifferent to the new movement.

λέγοντες αὐτῷ Διδάσκαλε κτλ.] According to Mt., Salome approaches with her sons, prostrates herself, and intimates that she has a request to make (προσκυνούσα καὶ αἰτούσα τι δι' αὐτοῦ). Mc., who has for once lost the pictorial details, preserves the words, putting them, however, into the mouth of the sons. Both the homage offered and the terms of the petition (cf. vi. 23) suggest that the Lord is approached in the character of a King, who can gratify the desires of His subjects without limitation, as indeed in another sense He afterwards declared Himself able to do (Jo. xiv. 13, 14, xv. 16, xvi. 23, 24).

36 ³⁶ ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Τί θέλετε [μέ] ποιήσω ὑμῖν;
 37 ³⁷ οἱ δὲ εἶπαν αὐτῷ Δὸς ἡμῖν ἵνα εἰς σου ἐκ δεξιῶν καὶ
 38 εἰς ἐξ ἀριστερῶν καθίσωμεν ἐν τῇ δόξῃ σου. ³⁸ ὁ δὲ
 Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Οὐκ οἴδατε τί αἰτεῖσθε. δύνασθε

36 tot vers om k | om τι θελετε D | om θελετε a b i | με ποιησω ³⁶ B² Ψ arm παρην
 CD ποιησαι με ANXΓΠΣΦ min² go με ποιησαι ³⁶ b² vid L ποιησαι Δ min 37 αριστε-
 ρων BLΔΨ ευνουμων KACDNXΓΠΣΦ min^{omn} vid + (vel pr) σου (K) AC(L) NXΓΠΣΦ
 min² a f vg syrt me go aesth | om καθισωμεν... σου k | δοξη βασιλεια της δεξης 13 69
 124 346 38 ειπεν pr αποκριθεις D ι 13 28 69 124 346 2^o a b f f i k q syrt^{ab} lxx
 arm

36. τί θέλετε [μέ] ποιήσω ὑμῖν;] Mt. τί θέλεις; Mc. blends the two forms τί θέλετέ με ποιήσαι and τί θ. ποιήσω. On θέλ. ποιήσω (without ἵνα) cf. vi. 25, note, WM., p. 256. The Lord will not grant the prayer until the thing desired has been specified.

37. δὸς ἡμῖν ἵνα κτλ.] Mt. εἰπέ ἵνα καθίσωσιν οὗτοι οἱ δύο υἱοὶ μου κτλ. Δὸς ἡμῖν ἵνα... καθίσωμεν: cf. WM., p. 423, Blass, *Gr.* p. 226. Ἐκ δεξιῶν... ἐξ ἀριστερῶν (Mt. εὐνουμένων), next to the King on either hand. The right hand was the place of honour (2 Regn. xvi. 6, 3 Regn. ii. 19, 1 Esdr. iv. 29, Ps. cix. (cx.) 1, Sir. xii. 12, Acts vii. 55 f., Rom. viii. 34); and next to it, the immediate left (Jos. ant. vi. 11. 9 παρακαθισθέντων αὐτῷ (τῷ βασιλεῖ) τοῦ μὲν παιδὸς Ἰωάννου ἐκ δεξιῶν, Ἀβενήρου δὲ τοῦ ἀρχιστρατήγου ἐκ τῶν ἐτέρων). Ἐκ in this phrase denotes the direction—‘starting from’ the right hand (or the left); WM., p. 459. The petition was a bold attempt to raise afresh the question τίς μείζων (ix. 34) which the Lord had already dismissed. Ἐν τῇ δόξῃ σου: cf. Mt. xix. 28 ἐπὶ θρόνου δόξης αὐτοῦ. Ephrem thinks that the idea was suggested by the vision of the Transfiguration in which the Lord appeared in glory between Moses and Elijah.

38. οὐκ οἴδατε τί αἰτεῖσθε] So also Mt., who agrees with Mc. (Bede) in representing the answer as addressed to the two and not to the mother. Jerome: “mater postulat et Dominus

discipulis loquitur, intelligens preces eius ex filiorum descendere voluntate.” With αἰτεῖσθε following αἰτήσωμεν (v. 35) cf. vi. 22 ff. (αἰτήσω... αἰτήσης... αἰτήσωμαι... ἡτήσατο); the middle perhaps calls attention to the self-seeking which inspired the request and was its deepest condemnation—for ἡ ἀγάπη οὐ ζητεῖ τὰ ἑαυτῆς. But the petition displayed ignorance (οὐκ οἴδατε: cf. Thph^t, ὑμεῖς γὰρ νομίζετε αἰσθητὴν εἶναι τὴν ἐμὴν βασιλείαν καὶ αἰσθητὴν τὴν καθέδραν αἰτεῖσθε) as well as lack of love; of the latter the Lord had already spoken at length; the former he proceeds to expose.

δύνασθε πίνειν κτλ.] The imagery of the petition is sustained in this question. The cup belongs to the royal banquet at which the King sits between His most honoured guests, cf. Gen. xl. 11 f., 2 Regn. xii. 3, 2 Esdr. xii. 1, Esth. 1. 7. But by an easy transition the Lord passes in thought to another set of associations which connects the wine-cup with the allotted share of joy or suffering which is the portion of men and of nations in the course of their life (Ps. xxii. (xxiii.) 5, lxxiv. (lxxv.) 9, cxv. 4 (cxvi. 13), Isa. li. 17 ff., Lam. ii. 13, iv. 21, Ezech. xxiii. 31 ff.). What this cup was in the present case both the brethren afterwards learnt in Gethsemane (xiv. 36). Πίνειν ποτήριον = πίν. πόμα (1 Cor. x. 4), or ἐκ ποτηρίου (1 Cor. xi. 28); cf. 1 Cor. x. 21, xi. 26 f. Ὁ ἐγὼ πίνω: the drinking of the cup

πιεῖν τὸ ποτήριον ὃ ἐγὼ πίνω, ἢ τὸ βάπτισμα ὃ ἐγὼ
βαπτίζομαι βαπτισθῆναι; ³⁹οἱ δὲ εἶπαν αὐτῷ Δυνά- 39
μεθα. ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Τὸ ποτήριον ὃ ἐγὼ
πίνω πίεσθε, καὶ τὸ βάπτισμα ὃ ἐγὼ βαπτίζομαι

38 πινω D | η] και AC³XΓΠΣΦ min^{pl} syrr^{rich} hoi (hai) go aeth | om ο εγω βαπτίζομαι
syrr^{dm} 39 ειπαν] λεγουσιν Ψ | om αυτω D ι 28 al^{pass} a b off k q syrr^{hies} | δυνα-
μεθα B* | το μεν ποτ. AC³DNXΓΠΣΦΨ min^{oma vii} | om ο εγω βαπτ. k

was coextensive with the incarnate life on earth, but the Passion is of course chiefly in view (Mt. ὃ ἐγὼ μέλλω πίνειν). Hilary: "de calice sacramenti passionis interrogat."

ἢ τὸ βάπτισμα...βαπτισθῆναι] Mc. only. The royal baths in which the Herods delighted may possibly be in view, though βάπτισμα and βαπτίζομαι are preferred to λουτρόν and λούομαι, in order to bring the imagery into line with the thought which is in the Lord's mind. Of a 'baptism' which awaited Him He had already spoken to the Twelve (Lc. xii. 50), and He now reminds the two of it. The metaphorical use of βαπτίζεσθαι is common in the later Gk., e.g. Isa. xxi. 4 ἡ ἀνομία με βαπτίζει, Jos. B. J. iv. 3. 3 δ δὴ (a false hope) ἐβάπτισεν τὴν πόλιν, Plut. Galb. 21 ὀφλήμασι βεβαπτισμένος; and the metaphor itself is among the most usual in the O. T.; the sufferer is regarded as plunged and half-drowned in his grief or loss, e.g. Pa. xviii. 16, xlii. 7, lxix. 1 ff., cixiv. 4 f. A reference to the cleansing virtue of the Cross communicated to the soul in Baptism (Thpht.: βάπτισμα, ὡς καθαρισμὸν τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν ποιησάμενον) is perhaps unnecessary; nor need we suppose an anticipation of St Paul's thought εἰς τὸν θάνατον αὐτοῦ ἐβαπτισθημεν (Rom. vi. 3). For the construction βάπτισμα ὃ βαπτίζομαι cf. Jo. xvii. 26, Apoc. xvi. 9 (WM., p. 281 f.).

39 δυνάμεθα] A lighthearted and eager reply, which reveals the absence even in a disciple like John of any clear understanding of the

Master's repeated warnings, and at the same time the loyalty of the men who were ready to share the Master's lot, whatever it might be. This trustful δυνάμεθα however falls short of the meaning of the Lord's δύνασθε, which had reference to spiritual power (ix. 23, x. 27); it is a mere profession of moral courage at the best. Contrast St Paul's πάντα ἰσχύω ἐν τῷ ἐνδυναμοῦντί με (Phil. iv. 13).

πίεσθε, βαπτισθήσεσθε] This then they shall do, since they have strength for it; they shall share the Master's cup and baptism. The promise was fulfilled in the case of both brothers, but in singularly different ways. James, as Origen already points out (in Mt. t. xvi. 6), fell under the sword of Herod Agrippa I. (Acts xii. 2); John was condemned by the Emperor to exile in Patmos (Apoc. i. 9). Both suffered with Christ, one as a martyr, the other as a confessor; one by an early death, the other throughout a long life. The Lord's words are thus seen to assign to these two no more than He assigns to all disciples (Mc. viii. 34, Rom. viii. 17, 2 Tim. ii. 11 ff.). Yet it was natural that in an age of persecution the words should be felt to be peculiarly applicable to martyrdom strictly so called, and this application is early and widespread; cf. Polya. *mart.* 14 εὐλογῶ σε ὅτι κατηξιώσάς με...τοῦ λαβεῖν με μέρος ἐν ἀριθμῷ τῶν μαρτύρων ἐν τῷ ποτηρίῳ τοῦ Χριστοῦ σου. Cyril. Hier. *cat.* iii. 10 τὸ μαρτύριον γὰρ οἶδε βάπτισμα καλεῖν ὁ σωτὴρ, λέγων δύνασθε κτλ. Victor: *τουτέστιν* 'μαρτύριον

40 βαπτισθήσεσθε· τὸ δὲ καθίσαι ἐκ δεξιῶν μου ἢ ἐξ
 εὐνόνιμων οὐκ ἔστιν ἐμὸν δοῦναι, ἀλλ' οἷς ἡτοίμασται.
 41 καὶ ἀκούσαντες οἱ δέκα ἤρξαντο ἀγανακτεῖν περὶ

40 η] και ACNXΓΠΖΦ min^a k syrr arm aeth | ενανυμων] + μου Ψ min^{va} =
 syrr^{12a} pesh aeth | δοῦναι] οση syrr^h + υμων cf (k) vg^{add} cod^{be} xi aeth | αλλ ου] αλλοις
 a b d f k aeth αλλω syrr^{12a} | ητοιμασται] + υπο του πατρος μου N^a c^b φ ι 209 1071 al^{br} =
 a syrr^h lat (mc) + υπο του π. 604 41 οι λοιποι δεκα D a b e f g syrr^h me | ηρξαντο
 αγανακτειν] ηγανακτησαν A ι al^{br} = q vg^{add}

καταβυθίσθησθε καὶ ταῦτα πείσεσθε ἄπερ
 ἐγώ.' The passage was regarded as
 investing martyrdom with a baptismal
 character, cf. the treatise *De rebapt.*
 14 "homines non solum aqua verum
 etiam sanguine suo proprio habere
 baptizari, ita ut et solo hoc baptismate
 baptizati fidem integram et digna-
 tionem sinceram lavacri possint ad-
 pisci." For examples of the abuse of
 the Lord's words by Gnostic sects of
 the second century, see Iren. i. 21. 2,
 Hipp. *haer.* v. 8. The story of St
 John's being compelled by Domitian
 to drink a cup of poison (Tisch. *act.*
App. apocr., p. 269) is possibly a
 realistic attempt to shew that the
 words received in his case a literal
 fulfilment. The same may perhaps be
 said of the statement said to be due
 to Papias, that St John as well as
 St James was slain by the Jews (see
Encycl. Bibl. ii., p. 2509 ff.).

40. τὸ δὲ καθίσαι κτλ.] The Lord
 disclaims the right to dispose in an
 arbitrary manner of the higher re-
 wards of the Kingdom. Cf. Thph^t.
 ὥσπερ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς δίκαιος προεκάθητο
 ἀγώνος τιμος, εἰτα προέλθοιεν αὐτῷ
 τιμες φίλοι αὐτοῦ καὶ εἰποιεν Δὸς ἡμῖν
 τοὺς στεφάνους, εἶπεν ἄν Οὐκ ἔστιν
 ἐμὸν τὸ δοῦναι, ἀλλ' εἴ τις ἀγωνίσεται
 καὶ νικήσῃ, ἐκεῖνός ἡτοίμασται ὁ στέφ-
 ανος. Euth.: οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπερ εἶπεν
 ἀδυναμίας, ἀλλὰ δικαιοσύνης. Yet in
 some sense He could not give what
 was asked, seeing that it belonged to
 Another to determine whose it should
 be. Christ is indeed the appointed
 Distributor of all eternal rewards

(2 Tim. iv. 8, Apoc. xxii. 12), but He
 will distribute them in accordance
 with the Father's dispositions. This,
 which is implied in οἷς ἡτοίμασται, is
 expressed by Mt., who adds ἐν τῷ
 πατρὶός μου—a form of words frequent
 in Mt. (vii. 21, x. 32 f., xi. 27 &c.) and
 Lc. (ii. 49, x. 22, xxii. 29, xxiv. 49),
 but not found in Mc. For ἐτοιμάζειν
 (προετοιμα-) in reference to Divine
 preparations see Dalman, *Worte*, i.
 p. 104 ff., and cf. Pa. vii. 14, xxii. (xxiii.)
 5, Mt. xxv. 34, 41, Lc. ii. 31, Rom. ix.
 23, 1 Cor. ii. 9, Eph. ii. 10, 2 Tim. ii.
 21, Heb. xi. 16; it is used, as the exx.
 shew, either of persons or things, but
 chiefly, as here, of the latter. Οἷς
 ἡτοίμασται involves an ἐκλογή, but on
 what the selection turns does not
 appear. The ἀλλά which precedes
 does not contrast those to whom the
 Lord reserves the right of giving the
 reward with others to whom it is not
 His to give—which would have been
 expressed rather by εἰ μή—but those
 who shall receive with those who shall
 not; i.e. the true complement of the
 sentence is δοθήσεται, not ἐμὸν ἔστιν
 δοῦναι. In the sense which is here in
 view the Son does not give to any.
 On the reading ἀλλοις, implied in some
 of the versions, see Nestle, *T. C.* p. 37.

41. καὶ ἀκούσαντες κτλ.] If the
 rest of the Twelve were not present,
 the report naturally reached them;
 and it at once revived the spirit of
 jealousy which had been checked by the
 teaching of ix. 35 ff., and went far to
 create a new group in the Apostolate
 (oi δέκα, Mt., Mc.). Hitherto Peter,

Ἰακώβου καὶ Ἰωάννου. ⁴² καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος αὐτοὺς ⁴² ὁ Ἰησοῦς λέγει αὐτοῖς Οἶδατε ὅτι οἱ δοκοῦντες ἄρχειν τῶν ἐθνῶν κατακυριεύουσιν αὐτῶν, καὶ οἱ μεγάλοι αὐτῶν κατεξουσιάζουσιν αὐτῶν. ⁴³ οὐχ οὕτως δέ ⁴³

⁴¹ Iak. κ. Iowan.] των δυο αδελφων A 91 ⁴² ο δε ις προσκ. αυτους ANXI al min⁴² om [οιδατε] pr ουκ 13 69 108 124 127 | κ. οι μεγαλοι αυτων] κ. οι βασιλεις δε C⁴² vid κ. οι μεγ. Σ om κ. οι μεγ. αυτ. κατεξ. αυτ. syri⁴² ⁴³ om δε D syri⁴³ arm

James and John had formed a recognised triumvirate; now Peter joins and probably leads the other nine in their indignation. The bitter feeling was perhaps not expressed in the presence of the two—both Mc. and Mt. use ἀνακτείν περί, not ἀγ. κατά (Sap. v. 22)—but it threatened the apostolic and spiritual life of the Apostolate, and called for immediate correction. Euth. (in Mt.): οὕτω πάντες ἦσαν ἀτελεῖς, μήπω τοῦ θείου πνεύματος ἐπιφοιτήσαντος αὐτοῖς.

⁴² καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος κτλ.] On προσκαλεῖσθαι see iii. 13, note. The Lord called the ten to him, and without referring to the circumstances, pointed out that neither ambition nor jealousy had any place in the brotherhood of the Son of Man. The tone of His words is singularly gentle; the occasion (for there had been great provocation) called for definite teaching rather than for censure.

οἶδατε ὅτι οἱ δοκοῦντες κτλ.] He begins with matters within their cognisance (cf. x. 19). They knew enough of the Gentile world to be aware that the sort of greatness which they desired was just that which the Gentiles sought. Οἱ δοκοῦντες ἄρχειν, 'those who are regarded as rulers,' Mt. οἱ ἄρχοντες; for Mc.'s unusual phrase cf. Gal. ii. 2, 6, 9, with Lightfoot's note, and see 3 Macc. v. 6 οἱ πάσης σκέπης ἔρμηροι δοκ. εἶναι, 22 τοῖς τλαιπῶροις δοκοῦσιν, 4 Macc. xiii. 14 μὴ φοβηθῶμεν τὸν δοκοῦντα ἀποκτείνει, and esp. Sus. 5 (LXX. and Th.) οἱ ἐδόκουν κυβερνᾶν τὸν λαόν. The Master recognised the Empire and other institutions

of society as facts belonging to the Divine order of things (xii. 17), but He did not admit that the power of such a ruler as Tiberius was a substantial dignity; it rested on a reputation which might be suddenly wrecked, as indeed the later history of the Empire clearly proved. Τῶν ἐθνῶν, see v. 33, note (Thpht.: τὸ ἀρπάζειν τὴν τιμὴν καὶ τῶν πρωταίων ἐρῶν ἰθνηκόν ἐστιν). As good Jews the disciples would shrink from following Gentile precedent (cf. Mt. vi. 32). Οἱ μεγάλοι αὐτῶν, the great men of the heathen world, the officials and other persons in authority or influence (οἱ μεγιστᾶνες, vi. 21). These Gentile magnates exercise arbitrary rule over their subjects and inferiors, whether as lords paramount (κατακυριεύουσιν, Mt., Mc., Vg. *dominantur*) or as subordinates (κατεξουσιάζουσιν, Mt., Mc.). For κατακυριεύειν see Gen. i. 28, ix. 1, Ps. ix. 26, 31 (x. 5, 10), cix. (cx.) 2, Acts xix. 16, and esp. 1 Pet. v. 3, where there is possibly a reminiscence of the Lord's saying; of κατεξουσιάζειν no other example is quoted, but ἐξουσιάζειν occurs in Lc. xxii. 25, 1 Cor. vi. 12, vii. 4 *bis*, and both verbs doubtless carry the sense of ἐξουσία ('derived authority,' cf. i. 22, note). With κατακυρ., κατεξ., cf. κατάρχειν in Num. xvi. 13.

⁴³ οὐχ οὕτως δέ ἐστιν ἐν ὑμῖν] Another order prevails in (ἐν, denoting the sphere, WM., p. 483) the new Israel, whose standards of greatness are wholly unlike those of the Gentile world. Jesus had already inaugurated these new conditions of social life—

¶ **Ν** ἐστὶν ἐν ὑμῖν· ἀλλ' ὅς[¶] ἂν θέλῃ μέγας γενέσθαι ἐν
 44 ὑμῖν, ἔσται ὑμῶν διάκονος, ⁴⁴καὶ ὅς ἂν θέλῃ ἐν ὑμῖν
 45 εἶναι πρῶτος, ἔσται πάντων δούλος· ⁴⁵καὶ γὰρ ὁ υἱὸς
 τοῦ ἀνθρώπου οὐκ ἦλθεν διακονηθῆναι ἀλλὰ διακονῆσαι,
 καὶ δοῦναι τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ λύτρον ἀντὶ πολλῶν. ¶

¶ sy^hier

43 ἐστὶν NBC²DLΔΨ latt^{tr}pl^{tr}ῆ] ἐσται AC²NXΓΠΣΦ min^{omn}vid q arm me go |
 ἐσται] ἐστω NCXA 69 2^o al^{pass} | ὑμῖν διακ. 604 44 ἐν ὑμῖν εἶναι πρῶτος NDCLΔ(Ψ)
 28 al^{pass} latt me] ὑμῶν γενέσθαι πρ. AC²(D)XΓΠ(Σ)Φ min^{pl} go aeth | ἐσται] ἐστω
 min^{pass} | πάντων] ὑμῶν D 2^o al^{vers} a aeth

the true reading is *ἐστὶν*, not *ἔσται* (see app. crit.)—both by example (v. 45), and precept (ix. 35). The latter He now repeats with some amplification. Service is henceforth to precede greatness, preeminence can only be secured by a true *servitus servorum Dei*. Comp. 1 Cor. ix. 19, 2 Cor. iv. 5, Clem. R. 1 Cor. 48, and for the necessary safeguard of a Christian ambition, see Gal. v. 13; the *δουλεία* which ennobles is that of disinterested love, based on absolute submission to God and Christ, and consistent with a true *ἐλευθερία*. That the Kingdom of God admits of degrees of spiritual greatness is taught also in Mt. v. 19 (*ἐλάχιστος...μέγας κληθήσεται ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν*). On *διάκονος...δούλος* see ix. 35, note, and with *πάντων δούλος* cf. 1 Cor. ix. 19, 2 Cor. v. 5.

45. καὶ γὰρ ὁ υἱὸς] On καὶ γάρ, Vg. *nam et*, see WM., p. 56a. The law of service is recommended by the example of the Head of the race; even the Son of God made its fulfilment the purpose of His life, when He took upon Him the *μορφή δούλου* and became the Son of Man. For *ἦλθεν* in reference to the Lord's entrance into the world cf. i. 38, ii. 17; it is used also of the Baptist (ix. 11 ff., Jo. i. 7) regarded as a Divine messenger. The purpose of the Lord's advent was to minister (Lc. xxii. 27, Rom. xv. 8); His life as a whole was a ministry (*διακονῆσαι*, not *διακονεῖν*); if He received the services of others

(as of angels, i. 13, women, xv. 41), it was not for this end He came. Nothing could more clearly mark the contrast between the Kingdom which is not of this world (Jo. xviii. 36) and earthly kingdoms as they existed in the days of Christ. The pass. *διακονεῖσθαι* occurs again in 2 Cor. iii. 3, viii. 19 f., but in connexion with the service rendered; for its use with reference to the person who receives service cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 184.

καὶ δοῦναι τὴν ψυχὴν κτλ.] Vg. *et daret vitam suam redemptionem pro multis*; Wycliffe: "and zeue his lyf azen biyinge for manye" (Tindale, Cranmer, &c. "for the redemption of many"); A.V., R.V., "a ransom for many"). The ministry of the Son of Man culminates in the sacrifice of His life. He had required this supreme service from His disciples (viii. 35), and He will be the first to render it. Yet His sacrifice is to be doubly unique. The disciple may lose his life (*ἀπολέσει τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ*), the Master only can give it in the fullest sense (Jo. x. 18, Gal. i. 4, 1 Tim. ii. 6, Tit. ii. 14). Further, whilst the disciple parts with his life for the sake of Christ and the Gospel, the Master gives it as a *λύτρον ἀντὶ πολλῶν*—His Death is to be a supreme act of service to humanity. For a full discussion of *λύτρον* and its cognate words see Westcott, *Hebrews*, p. 295 f. *Λύτρον*, which occurs in the Lxx. fairly often (Exod.², Lev.⁵, Num.⁵,

⁴⁶ Καὶ ἔρχονται εἰς Ἱερειχώ· καὶ ἐκπορευομένου 46

⁴⁶ *erchetai* D min² syr^{sin} a b f g i r Or^{bs} | *Iereiχω* (1^o) B² (om *kai erch.* eis I. B²) CFLV | *Iereiχω* KADΞΓΔΠΞΦ min^{com} vid | *εκπορευομένου...κατου cum turba magna k*

Prov.², Ia.¹), and in various senses answering to רָפָא, רָפָה, רָפָה, רָפָה, is used in the N.T. only in this context (Mt., Mc.); ἀντίλυτρον, which is a variant for λύτρωσις in Ps. xlviii. (xlix.) 2, appears in 1 Tim. ii. 6, also in reference to the sacrifice of Christ. In certain cases the Law provided λύτρα τῆς ψυχῆς (or λ. περὶ ψυχῆς), a price for a life which had been dedicated or lost (Exod. xxi. 30, xxx. 12; cf. Num. xxxv. 31 f.). The Lord contemplates a λύτρον which is ψυχὴ ἀπὲρ ψυχῆς (Lev. xxiv. 18), His own ψυχὴ (xiv. 34) given as a ransom for the ψυχαί of men. The idea was not unfamiliar to the later Jews, cf. 2 Macc. vii. 37, 38, 4 Macc. i. 11, and esp. xvii. 22 ...ὥσπερ ἀντίψυχον γεγονότας τῆς τοῦ θένους ἀμαρτίας· καὶ διὰ τοῦ αἵματος τῶν εὐσεβῶν ἐκείνων καὶ τοῦ λαοτηρίου θανάτου αὐτῶν ἡ θεία πρόνοια τὸν Ἰσραὴλ προκακῶντα δίδωσεν: something of this kind was probably in the mind of Caiaphas, Jo. xi. 50, and the disciples may have understood the Lord to say that He was about to offer himself as a victim for the redemption (Lc. ii. 38, xxiv. 21) of Israel. Ἀπὲρ πολλῶν: St Paul writes ἀπὲρ πάντων (1 Tim. i. c.); St John, περὶ οὐλοῦ τοῦ κόσμου (1 Jo. ii. 2). For the present the Lord is content with the less definite statement, which if it does not involve, certainly does not exclude the other. Jerome's comment "non dixit... 'pro omnibus,' sed 'pro multis,' id est, pro his qui credere voluerint" is quite unwarranted; cf. Rom. v. 12, 15, 18. Ἀπὲρ belongs to the imagery of the λύτρον, cf. viii. 37 ἀντάλλαγμα τῆς ψυχῆς, and Mt. v. 38, xvii. 27; elsewhere ὑπὲρ is used in this connexion (xiv. 24, Jo. xi. 50 f., xvii. 19, xviii. 14, Rom. v. 8, xiv. 15, 1 Cor. i. 13, xv. 3, 2 Cor. v.

15, Gal. i. 4, ii. 20, Eph. v. 2, 25, 1 Thess. v. 10, 1 Tim. i. c., Tit. ii. 14, Heb. ii. 9, x. 12, 1 Pet. ii. 21, iii. 18, 1 Jo. iii. 16), or even περὶ (1 Jo. ii. 2, and as a variant in several of the passages cited for ὑπὲρ). For an early expansion of λύτρον ἀπὲρ πολλῶν see the beautiful passage in *Ep. ad Diogn.* ix. 2.

46—52. PASSAGE THROUGH JERICO. BLIND BARTIMAEUS RESTORED TO SIGHT (Mt. xx. 29—34, Lc. xviii. 35—43).

46. καὶ ἔρχονται εἰς Ἱερειχώ] If the modern et-Taiyibeh is the site of Ephraim (Jo. xi. 54), the place of the Lord's last retirement (see note on x. 1), a road still "marked by Roman pavement" (G. A. Smith, *H. G.*, p. 269 n.) led straight from the spot to Jericho. The traveller from Ephraim who reached Jericho by this road would enter through a gate on the N. side of the city, and in order to proceed to Jerusalem, he would cross to the west gate: cf. ἔρχονται εἰς (Mc.), ἐκπορευομ. ἀπὸ (Mt., Mc.), εἰσελθὼν διήρχετο (Lc.). Jericho is mentioned in the Gospels only here and in the parable of Lc. x. 30 ff., but the Lord and His disciples had doubtless passed through it before, perhaps more than once, when journeying to Jerusalem; the journey to Bethany from Peraea (Jo. x. 40, xi. 1, 7, 17) must at least have led Him past the town. Now however He enters with a crowd of followers (Lc. xviii. 36), as a great Rabbi on His way to the Passover; and His passage through the city bears the character of an ovation. Ἐρχονται, the 'historic' present (Hawkins, *H. S.*, p. 116).

The Jericho of our Lord's time (LXX. (B) and N.T. Ἱερειχώ, WH.,

αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ Ἱερειχὸ καὶ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ καὶ
ὄχλου ἱκανοῦ ὁ υἱὸς Τιμαίου Βαρτιμαῖος, τυφλὸς

46 ἀπο Ἱερειχῶ ΝΒΟΛΨ (ἀπο Ἱερειχῶ ΔΧΓΔΠΣΦ min^{omn} vid)] εκεῖθεν D a b f f i q r^{vid}
go Or^{vid} | καὶ 3^o μετα DΨ a b f f i l r arm go | ο υος om ο ΔΧΓΠΦ min^{vid} go | om
ο υος Τιμ. Βαρτ. k | Βαρτιμαῖος D (a b d f f q) | τυφλὸς ΝΒΔΛΔΨ 124 al^{prae} me go Or]
pr ο ΑCΧΓΠΣΦ min^{vid}

Notes, p. 155; Josephus, Ἱερειχούς or Ἱεριχά, gen. -ούς, represented by the modern *er Riha*) was about five miles W. of the Jordan and fifteen N.E. of Jerusalem, near the mouth of the *Wady Kelt*, and more than a mile south of the site of the ancient town. The fertility of the climate and soil, described in glowing terms by Jos. B. J. viii. 3, attracted Herod the Great and Archelaus, who adorned it with public buildings and a palace. Under the Procurators it seems to have been held by a Roman garrison (B. J. ii. 18. 6). Yet the town was not given over to a Hellenistic population like the cities of the Decapolis, or the neighbouring Phasaelis; Priests and Levites from Jerusalem found their way thither (Lc. x. 31 f.), and the Lord, who seems never to have entered Tiberias, did not hesitate to be a guest at a house in Jericho (Lc. xix. 5). His arrival there marks another distinct stage in the journey to the Cross; by publicly entering Jericho He places Himself in the power of the Procurator and the Great Sanhedrin.

καὶ ἐκπορευομένου αὐτοῦ κτλ.] Similarly Mt. Both Mt. and Mc. omit the striking story of Zacchaeus (Lc. xix. 2—10), which appears to have had no place in the common tradition. Further, they both differ from Lc. with regard to the time and place of the miracle (Lc. ἐν τῇ ἐγγίσει αὐτὸν εἰς Ἱερειχά, cf. xix. 1). Augustine's suggestion (*de cons. ev.* ii. 126) "duo similia similiterque miracula fecisse Iesum" is not recommended to the modern student by the alternative "mentiri evan-

gelium"; the trustworthiness of the Gospels is now seen to be maintained and not impeached by a frank recognition of their independence in details. In the present instance the statement of Mc., which is in every way fuller and more precise, is probably to be preferred to that of Lc. Ὀχλου ἱκανοῦ: Mt. ἠκολούθησεν αὐτὸν (cf. Mc. x. 32) ὄχλος πολὺς. Ἰκανός = πολὺς, here only in Mc., is frequent in Lc. (Ev.⁶, Acts²⁵), and occurs occasionally in the later books of the Canon (Hab. ii. 13 λαοὶ ἱκανοί... ἔθνη πολλά, Zach. vii. 3 ἦδη ἱκανὰ ἔτη), especially in 1—3 Macc.; the word was used in this sense by the comic poets, and in colloquial and the later literary Greek.

ὁ υἱὸς Τιμαίου Βαρτιμαῖος] Mc. only. Bengel is doubtless right in inferring: "notus apostolorum tempore Bartimaeus"; cf. Victor: *ὀνομαστί δεδῆλκται ὁ Μάρκος... ὡς ἐπιφανῆ τότε ὄντα*. Cf. v. 22, xiv. 3, xv. 21. The Greek name Τιμαῖος, familiar as that of the interlocutor in the *Timaeus* of Plato, probably covers an Aramaic name, which also underlies the patronymic Βαρτιμαῖος. According to Jerome (*interpr. hebr. nom.*, ed. Lagarde, p. 66), the true form of the latter word is Barsenia, *filius caecus* (כרסניא בן ער); but our existing Greek mss. lend no support to this reading. Βαρτιμαῖος suggests ἄρτιος ἁ, where ἄρτιος may be either an adjective 'unclean' or a personal name. In either case the accent ought probably to follow the analogy of Βαρθολομαῖος (Bengel's "proparoxytonon ut ipsum Τιμαῖος" rests upon the assumption that Βαρτ. is compounded of Βάρ, Τιμαῖος).

προσαίτης, ἐκάθητο παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν. ⁴⁷καὶ ἀκούσας ⁴⁷ὅτι Ἰησοῦς ὁ Ναζαρηνός ἐστιν ἤρξατο κράζειν καὶ λέγειν Υἱὲ Δαυεὶδ Ἰησοῦ, ἐλέησόν με. ⁴⁸καὶ ἐπετί- 48

46 προσαιτης NBLΔΨ k me] προσαιτων (post οδον) AC² (om C*) ΧΠΣΦ min¹ επαιτων (item post οδ.) (D) 2^o: mendicans a b c d f f l q v g syrr go aeth 47 ἐστιν ο N. B | Ναζαρητος BLΔΨ 1 118 209 a b e f k v g Or] Ναζωραιος KAC(E)X (Γ)ΠΣΦ min¹ q^o go | ις υος Δ. 2^o | υε] υος DK 69 409 Or ο υος AM*ΧΓΠ al min¹ | om Ιησον Ψ

It must be admitted that we should have expected Mc. to write Βαρτιμαῖος, ὁ ἐστιν υἱὸς Τιμαίου (cf. iii. 17, vii. 11, 34, xiv. 36); yet see v. 47 υἱὲ Δαυεὶδ Ἰησοῦ. Both the Sinaitic Syriac and the Peshitta read "Timaesus son of Timaesus" (ܬܝܡܐܝܫܘܫ ܒܪ ܬܝܡܐܝܫܘܫ), as if Mc. had written Τίμαιος ὁ υἱὸς Τιμαίου, but this may be due to the difficulty of rendering the Greek into Syriac exactly without iteration. On the whole question see Nestle, *Marg.* p. 83 ff., and in Hastings, *D. B.* iv., p. 762; and Schmiedel in *Encycl. Bibl.* i., s.v. *Bartimaesus*.

τυφλὸς προσαίτης] Προσαίτης is a late word (Plutarch, Lucian), found also in Jo. ix. 8; Lc. uses ἐπατεῖν here and in xvi. 3, and αλγεῖν ἐλεημοσύνην in Acts iii. 2. Παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν: cf. πρὸς τὴν θύραν τοῦ ιεροῦ Acts l. c.; on παρὰ after a verb of rest see WM., p. 503, Blass, *Gr.* p. 138. Probably Bartimaeus had his seat on the high road just outside the wall, so as to attract the attention of all who passed in and out of the gate. Mt., who agrees with Mc. against Lc. as to the locality, differs from both in representing two men as subjects of the miracle (ἰδοὺ δύο τυφλοὶ...ἀνέβλεψαν); cf. Mt. viii. 28 δύο δαίμονιζόμενοι, where Mc. has ἄνθρωπος and Lc. ἀνὴρ τις; in ix. 27 Mt. records another miracle in which two blind men are healed. See note on v. 2. Thpht., following Aug., suggests: ἐνδέχεται δὲ δύο μὲν εἶναι τοὺς λαθόντας, τὸν δὲ ἐπιφανέστερον αὐτῶν τούτον εἶναι τὸν παρὰ τῇ Μάρκῃ μνημονευόμενον.

This is possible, but in such cases the student may well be content to note the apparent discrepancy in the two traditions. If he must harmonise, he will be wise to follow Tatian (Hill, *Diatess.*, p. 167), in constructing his narrative on the basis of Mc. See the curious fusion of this narrative with that of Jo. ix. in *Ev. Nicod.* c. vi.

47. ἀκούσας ὅτι Ἰησοῦς ὁ N. ἐστιν] The tramp of many feet (Lc. ὄχλου διαπορευομένου) told him that something unusual was happening; and in answer to his enquiries (Lc. ἐπυνθάνετο τί εἴη τοῦτο) he learnt that Jesus was passing (Mt. παράγει, Lc. παρέρχεται). Ὁ Ναζαρηνός, Lc. ὁ Ναζωραίος: on the distribution of the two forms in the N. T. see i. 24, note, and on the origin of the latter form cf. Dalman, *Gr.* p. 141 note. ἤρξατο κράζειν: Mt. ἔκραζεν, Lc. ἐβόησεν (but ἔκραζεν later on).

υἱὲ Δαυεὶδ κτλ.] Κύριε, υἱὲ Δ. Mt., Ἰησοῦ, υἱὲ Δ. Lc. Cf. Mt. ix. 27, xv. 22; in Mc., Lc. υἱὸς Δαυεὶδ as an appellative occurs here only. Bengel: "magna fides, quod caecus filium Davidis adpellat quem ei Nazoraenum praedicabat populus." The use of the term reminds the reader that the Lord is now on Judaeian soil. Once indeed the identification of Jesus with the Son of David had been suggested in Galilee (Mt. xii. 23), but the cry does not seem to have been taken up. At Jerusalem all Jews thought of David as their father, and of Messiah as the Son of David in an especial sense (xi. 10, xii. 35, Jo. vii.

μων αὐτῷ πολλοὶ ἵνα σιωπήσῃ· ὁ δὲ πολλῶ μαλλον
 49 ἔκραζεν Υἱὲ Δαυεὶδ, ἐλέησόν με. 49 καὶ στὰς ὁ Ἰησοῦς
 εἶπεν Φωνήσατε αὐτόν. καὶ φωνοῦσι τὸν τυφλὸν
 § W^e 50 λέγοντες αὐτῷ Θάρσει, ἔγειρε· φωνεῖ σε. 50 § ὁ δὲ
 § 7 ἀποβαλὼν τὸ ἱμάτιον αὐτοῦ ἀναπηδήσας ἦλθεν πρὸς

48 ο δε] αυτος δε Ψ 1071 49 φωνησατε αυτον NBCLΔ min^{pas} k syr^{hcl} (ms; me] αυτον φωνηθηαι ADXΓΠΣΦ min^{pl} latt^{vi} pⁱ te (syr^{tr} p^{hcl} hcl (txt) arm) aeth | και φωνουσι τον τυφλον λεγ. αυτω] α δε λεγουσιw τω τυφλω D (2^o) a (b ff) i q | θαρσει] θαρρων (vel θαρσ.) i 13 28 69 209 346 | εγειραι U 736 al^{pas} εγειρου i 13 28 69 209 346 50 αποβαλων] αποβαλλων Δ επιβαλων 2^o syr^{hcl} vid | αναπηδησας NBDLM^{pas} Δ Ψ 1071 2^o al^{pas} min^{pas} latt syr^{hcl} (ms) me go Or] αναστας ACM^{hcl} XIIΣΦ⁷ min^{pl} syr^{hcl} p^{hcl} hcl (txt) arm aeth om Γ | προς τ. I.] προς αυτον D min^{pas} latt^{vi} pⁱ te

42; cf. Dalman, *Worte*, i. p. 262); for the sources of the latter belief see note on xii. 35.

The petition "O Son of David," &c. in the English Litany of 1544, had been used in some mediaeval devotions (Blunt, *Ann. P.B.*, p. 234), but the corresponding versicle in the third Sarum Litany for St Mark's Day had *Fili Dei vivi* and not *Fili David*. The *Kyrie eleison* of both East and West is due to the Psalter of the LXX. (Ps. vi. 2, ix. 13, &c.) and not directly to the present context; see *Intr. to the O. T. in Gk.*, p. 473.

48. ἐπετίμων αὐτῷ πολλοί] The remonstrance came, Lc. says, from the crowd in front (οἱ προάγοντες, cf. xi. 9), i.e. the man began his litany before Jesus Himself had reached the spot. The cry spoils the harmony of the triumph. Why should this beggar force his misery on the attention of the great Prophet? Victor: οὐκ ἐπιτρέποντες τῷ τυφλῷ βοᾶν, ὥσπερ ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ παριόντος. Cf. x. 13. The indignant σιῶπα (Mt., Mc., σίγα Lc.), was general (πολλοί, Mc., ὁ ὄχλος, Mt.). But it seemed only to add vigour to the reiterated ἐλέησον (πολλῶ μαλλον ἔκραζεν Mc., Lc., μείζον ἔκραζαν, Mt.).

49. στὰς ὁ Ἰ. εἶπεν Φωνήσατε] Mt. στὰς...ἐφώησεν, Lc. σταθεῖς...ἐκέλευσεν...ἄρχθῆναι. On στὰς, σταθεῖς, see

iii. 24 f. The procession was stopped, and the call was passed on to the front till it reached Bartimaeus. Reproofs were at once changed into words of encouragement, which Mc. alone has preserved in a Greek sentence, the music of which caught the fancy of Longfellow. Θάρσει, Vg. *animas equior esto*; cf. Gen. xxxv. 17, Exod. xiv. 13. xx. 20, 3 Regn. xvii. 13 (= ⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛⲉ), &c., Mt. ix. 2, 22, xiv. 27 (Mc. vi. 50), Jo. xvi. 33, Acts xxiii. 11. St Paul (2 Cor.^o) and Heb.¹ write θαρρεῖν, and this form occurs also in Prov. i. 21 (θαρροῦσα), xxxi. 11 ⲛ (θαρρεῖ), Bar. iv. 21 B (θαρρεῖτε), 27 B (θαρρήσατε), 4 Macc. xiii. 11, xvii. 4 (θάρρει). In view of the last four references it is precarious to lay stress on the circumstance that in the N. T. θαρσ. is limited to the imperative. Φωνεῖ σε: so the Lord's φωνήσατε is rightly interpreted by those who execute it. He calls through the voices of His messengers.

50. ὁ δὲ ἀποβαλὼν...ἀναπηδήσας... πρὸς τὸν Ἰ.] Mc. only. The ἱμάτιον is thrown aside in his haste; cf. 4 Regn. vii. 15 ἰδοὺ πᾶσα ἡ ὁδὸς πλήρης ἱματίων...ὧν ἔρριψεν Συρία ἐν τῷ θαμβεῖσθαι αὐτούς, Heb. xii. 1 ὄγκον ἀποθέμενοι πάντα...τρέχωμεν: the point is missed in the tame ἐπιβαλὼν of the Syr.^{hcl} and one of the cursive mss. (vv. ll.). Ἀναπηδᾶν is ἀπ. λεγ. in the

τὸν Ἰησοῦν. ⁵¹ καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν ⁵¹ Τί σοι θέλεις ποιήσω; ὁ δὲ τυφλὸς εἶπεν ⁵¹ αὐτῷ Ἰ 7
Ῥαββουνεὶ, ἵνα ἀναβλέψω. ⁵² καὶ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν ⁵²
αὐτῷ Ὑπαγε, ἡ πίστις σου σέσωκέν σε. καὶ εὐθὺς
ἀνέβλεψεν, καὶ ἠκολούθει αὐτῷ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ.

51 ειπεν] λεγει ΑΧΠ^{ms} al¹ | ποιησω] pr ινα 604 al^{ms} be | ραββουνει B (ραβ-
βουνει ΔACE² FHKLM^{ms} SUXIΓΠΣΦΨ min^{ms} ραββουι 604* al^{ms} f vg aeth) sy¹ al¹ arm
(Or)] κυριε ραββει D a b ff i ραββι 38 k q sy² p^{ms} κυριε 409 ⁵² ηκολουθησαν 121
346 409 al¹ i^{ms} r¹ d¹ ηκολουθησε 604^{cor} | αυτω 20] τω Ιησου M (τα¹ 604^{ms} 2) ΧΓΠΣΦ min¹
sy¹ al¹ (c¹) go Or | om εν τη οδω 736*

N. T., but occurs in 1 Regn. xx. 34 (D¹P), xxv. 10, Tob.⁴ Esth.¹; cf. Acts iii. 8, ἐξαλλόμενος ἴσται. With the whole context cf. Luc. *Catapl.* 15 ἐγὼ δέ... ἄσμενος ἀπορρίψας τὴν σμίλην... ἀπακηδήσας εὐθὺς ἀνυπόδητος... εἰσόμεν. Acc. to Lc. the blind man was led by friendly hands (ἰκέλευσεν... ἀχθῆναι).

51. τί σοι θέλεις ποιήσω;] For the construction see x. 36, note, and for τί ποιήσω cf. xv. 12; on the position of σοι see Blass, *Gr.* p. 288. Obvious as was the meaning of the ἐλέησον, the Lord will have the want specified.

ῥαββουνεὶ, ἵνα ἀναβλέψω] Mt. κύριε, ἵνα ἀνοργῶσιν οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ ἡμῶν, Lc. κύριε, ἵνα ἀναβλ. Mc. alone preserves the Aramaic original of the κύριε: cf. ix. 5, note. The form ῥαββουνεὶ appears again in Jo. xx. 16, where see Westcott's note, with which compare Dalman, *Worte*, i. p. 279; on the broadening of the second vowel cf. Dalman, *Gr.* p. 140 n. and *Worte*, i. p. 267. The Syriac versions have ܪܒܒܝ (sin.), ܪܒܝ (pesh.), ܪܒܝܬ (hcl.); Syr.^{ms} has ܪܒܒܝ again in Jo. Lc., Syr.^{ms} is unfortunately wanting in both passages. The English versions before Rheims and A.V. render "Master." ἵνα ἀναβλέψω, sc. θέλω or θ. ποιήσης: cf. vi. 25, note; for ἀναβλέπειν 'to recover sight' see Tob. xi. 8 (N), xiv. 2, Isa. xlii. 18 (=hiph. of ܒܠ), and in the N. T., Mt. xi. 5, Jo. ix. 11 ff., Acts ix. 12 ff. To give ἀνάβλεψις to the blind was a prerogative of the

Son of David (Isa. lxi. 1, Lc. iv. 18, vii. 22). To ἀναβλέψω Tatian and Syr.^{ms} (Mt., Lc.) add "that I may see Thee"; cf. Hill, *Dialects.*, p. 167 n.

52. ὕπαγε, ἡ πίστις σου σέσωκέν σε] Lc. ἀνάβλεψον κτλ. Mt., who omits the words, adds the customary sign: σπλαγχνισθεῖς... ἤψατο τῶν ὀμμάτων. The eulogistic ἡ π. σου κτλ. seems to have been reserved for cases of more than ordinary faith; see Mt. ix. 22, Mc. v. 34, Lc. vii. 50. In such passages σφίζω probably includes the deeper sense; see v. 34, note. All the Evangelists note that the cure was immediate (Mc. εὐθὺς, Mt. εὐθέως, Lc. παραχρῆμα)—a contrast to the method employed in more than one other case of blindness (viii. 23 f., Jo. ix. 6 ff.). Ephrem: "o felicem mendicum qui manum extendens ut ab homine obolum acciperet, dignus habitus est ut donum a Deo acciperet."

καὶ ἠκολούθει κτλ.] Bartimæus, no longer blind or a beggar, joins the crowd of followers "in the way," i.e. on the road to Jerusalem (Bengel). Lc. adds δοξάζων τὸν θεόν: possibly in the words of some well-known Psalm (cf. cxlv. (cxlvi.) 8), which may have been taken up by the crowd (Lc. πᾶς ὁ λαὸς ἔδωκεν αἶνον τῷ θεῷ). For an admirable homiletic use of the story see Orig. in Mt.: εἶδε καὶ ἡμεῖς... παρ' αὐτὴν καθεζόμενοι τῶν γραφῶν τὴν ὁδόν, ἀκούσαντες ὅτι Ἰησοῦς παράγει, διὰ τῆς ἡμετέρας δειψώσεως στήσαμεν αὐτόν, καὶ

XL I **Ἐκεῖ ὅτε ἐγγίζουσιν εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα εἰς Βηθφαγὴ καὶ Βηθανίαν πρὸς τὸ ὄρος τὸ Ἐλαιών, ἀποστέλλει**

XI I ἐγγίζουσιν] ἡγγίζεν (vel ἡγγισεν) DE min¹⁰⁰⁰ b' o f f i k q | Ἱεροσόλυμα] Ἱερουσαλημ ΔΧΓΠΦ min¹⁰⁰ me go + και ηλθεν 1071 (al) | εἰς Βηθφαγὴ (Βηθσφ. B² F² U² T² 604 al¹⁰⁰⁰) και (+ εἰς NC εἰς συγ¹⁰⁰) Βηθανίαν N(A)BC(L)ΧΓΔΠ(Σ)Φ min¹⁰⁰⁰ f q συγ¹⁰⁰(dn) pash hol arm (me) go aeth] και εἰς Βηθανίαν D a b f f i (k) (r) vg Or εἰς Βηθφαγὴ Ψ y¹⁰⁰ (Βηθσφ.) the | το ελαιων B k (montem eleon) r* το καλουμενον ελ. Σ των ελαιων aeth | αποστέλλει] απεστειλεν FH I al¹⁰⁰⁰ pash a b o f k¹⁰⁰ συγ¹⁰⁰ pash go aeth επεμψεν C

εἰπομεν ὅτι θέλομεν ἵνα ἀνοίγῃσιν οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ ἡμῶν [cf. Ps. cxix. 18]: ὅπερ εἰν εἰπωμεν ἀπὸ διαθίσεως ὀρεγομένης τοῦ βλέπειν...σπλαγχνισθήσεται ὁ σωτὴρ ἡμῶν...καὶ ἀψαμένον αὐτοῦ φεύξε-ται μὲν τὸ σκότος καὶ ἡ ἀγνοία, εὐθέως δὲ οὐ μόνον ἀναβλήψομεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀκο-λουθήσομεν αὐτῷ.

XI. 1—11. SOLEMN ENTRY INTO THE PRECINCT OF THE TEMPLE (Mt. xxi. 1—11, Lc. xix. 29—45, Jo. xii. 1, 12—19).

I. ἐγγίζουσιν εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα] The road from Jericho (cf. Lc. x. 30) up the Wady Kelt has brought the party to the East slope of the Mount of Olives, within three miles of Jerusalem; for ἐγγίζω εἰς cf. Tob. vi. 6, 10 (N), Lc. xviii. 35; the dat. is also used, Acts ix. 3, x. 9. According to Jo. the time was πρὸ 8 ἡμερῶν τοῦ πάσχα, i.e. probably Nisan 8, the eve of the Sabbath (cf. Lewin, *fast. sacr.* p. 230; Westcott on Jo. xii. 1).

εἰς Βηθφαγὴ καὶ Βηθανίαν] Mt. εἰς Βηθφαγὴ. More exactly, the spot they approached was not Jerusalem, but the villages nearest to the city on the Jericho road; for the repeated εἰς, the second limiting the first, cf. v. 11, εἰς Ἱ. εἰς τὸ ἱερόν. Bethphage (v. 1, Bethsaphage) has not been identified, but the Talmud (Neubauer, p. 147 ff.) mentions a בֵּית פֶּזַח (or בֵּית פֶּזַח, Dalman, *Gr.* p. 152) which seems to have been near Jerusalem; cf. Eua. *onom.*, Βηθφ. κώμη πρὸς τῷ ὄρει τῶν ελαιῶν. Βηθανία (or Βηθανιά indecl., Lc. xix. 29, WSchm. p. 91, = בֵּית אֲנָנְיָה, Dalman, *Gr.* p. 143, the Talmudic בֵּית

אֲנָנְיָה, Neubauer, p. 149 f.) is the modern *el 'Azariyeh*, the *Lazarium* of the fourth century (Silvia, p. 57: "*Lazarium*, id est, *Bethania*, est forsitan secundo miliario a civitate"). The village lies in a sheltered and fruitful hollow, of which a picturesque description will be found in Stanley, *S. and P.*, p. 186 ff. As to the meaning of the names, Jerome gives for Bethphage *domus oris vallium*, vel *domus bucae* or (*tr.* in *Mc.*) *d. maxillae* ("Syrum est," he says, "non Hebraicum"), and for Bethany *domus ad-fictionis eius* vel *d. oboedientiae* (בֵּית אֲנָנְיָה); a more usual etymology connects them respectively with the fig (בֵּית זֵית, Cant. ii. 13, but see Buxtorf, *sub v.*) and the date, which certainly were grown in the neighbourhood.

πρὸς τὸ ὄρος τὸ Ἐλαιών] Cf. εἰς τὸ ὄρος, iii. 13, vi. 46, ix. 2, xiv. 26; πρὸς with the acc. expresses motion towards, as in i. 5, iv. 3, 13, 32, &c.; the Mount was the object immediately in view as they approached. The hill to the East of Jerusalem is called in the O.T. "the olive-trees" (2 Regn. xv. 30), "the mountain of the olive-trees" (Zach. xiv. 4), or simply "the mountain" (2 Esdr. xviii. 15). In the N.T. τὸ ὄρος τῶν ελαιῶν predominates (Mt.², Mc.², Lc.²); but the hill is also known as ὁ ελαιών, "the olive-grove" (Acts i. 12 ἀπὸ ὄρους τοῦ καλουμένου Ἐλαιῶνος, where Blass corrects ελαιῶν in defiance of the mss.); cf. Jos. *ant.* vii. 9. 2 ἀναβαίνοντος αὐτοῦ διὰ τοῦ Ἐλαιῶνος ὄρους. As late as the fourth century the name Ἐλαιῶν seems to have lingered

δύο τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ, ²καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς Ὑπάγετε 2
εἰς τὴν κώμην τὴν κατέναντι ὑμῶν, καὶ εὐθὺς εἰς-
πορευόμενοι εἰς αὐτὴν εὐρήσετε πῶλον δεδεμένον,
ἐφ' ὃν οὐδεὶς [οὐπω] ἀνθρώπων ἐκάθισεν· λύσατε

2 οὐδεὶς οὐπω ἀνθρ. BLΔΨ | οὐδ. ἀνθρ. οὐπω NC 13 69 al^{ms} οὐπω οὐδ. ἀνθρ. KΠΣΦ
604 (736) οὐδ. πωποτε ἀνθρ. Δ οὐδεὶς ἀνθρ. DXΓ min^a a c g k συγ^g arm aeth |
κεκαθικεν Δ(DEM)ΧΓΠ(Σ)Φ min^a | λύσατε αὐτ. κ. φερετε | λύσατες αὐτ. ἀγαγετε
ADΧΓΠΣΦ min^a λύσατες αὐτ. ἀπαγαγετε 2^o

on the spot, for Silvia (p. 70) gives it as an alternative to the Latin *olivētum*, and indeed appears to prefer *Eleon*. These facts lend a high probability to the reading of B(Σ)kr in the present context, and tempt us to prefer Ἐλαιῶν to ελαιῶν in Lc. xix. 29, xxi. 37; cf. Deissmann, *Bible Studies*, p. 208 ff., where the objections raised by Blass (*Gr.* p. 85) are sufficiently answered. For the distance of the Mount of Olives from the city see Acts i. 12, ὅ ἐστιν ἐγγὺς Ἱερουσαλὴμ σαββάτου ἔχον ὁδόν. Jo. xi. 18 ὡς ἀπὸ σταδίων δεκαπέντε. Joa. *ant.* xx. 8. 6, ἀπέχει στάδια πέντε. Bethphage was one of the limits of the Sabbath zone round the city.

ἀποστέλλει κτλ.] According to Jo. (xii. 1, 12) this occurred on the morrow (τῇ ἐπαύριον) after the arrival at Bethany, the events of Mc. xiv. 3—9 having intervened (Jo. xii. 2—8); see note on Mc. xiv. 3. Ἀποστέλλει, 'gives them a commission to execute' (iii. 14 note, vi. 7). Δύο τῶν μαθητῶν, probably one of the six pairs which made up the Apostolate, cf. vi. 7, Lc. x. 1; on the other hand cf. xiv. 12, note. The Baptist also seems to have arranged his disciples in pairs, cf. Lc. vii. 19, Jo. i. 35. The minuteness of Mc.'s account suggests that Peter was one of the two selected on this occasion.

2. ὑπάγετε εἰς κτλ.] Since according to John the Lord was now on His way from Bethany to Jerusalem, the village was probably Bethphage (cf. Mt. xxi. 1), which seems to have been

on the opposite side of the ascent; for κατέναντι (κατὰ) see Exod. xxxii. 5, Num. xvii. 4 (19), Mc. xii. 41, xiii. 3. Εὐθὺς εἰσπορευόμενοι 'even as ye enter,' cf. i. 10; Mt. is content with εὐθὺς, Lc. with εἰσπορ.; the combination in Mc. is characteristically precise. Πῶλον δεδεμένον: so Lc.; Mt. ὄνον δεδεμένον καὶ πῶλον μετ' αὐτῆς. Πῶλος may be the young of any animal; the Greek naturally used it for the most part of the horse, the Greek-speaking Jew of the ass; cf. Gen. xxxii. 15 (16), xlix. 11, Jud. x. 4, xii. 14, Zech. ix. 9. Mt. who quotes Zech. l. c. (xxi. 4 ff.) fills in the picture from the prophecy; in Jo. (xii. 15) on the other hand the prophecy is slightly modified to bring it into correspondence with the event; Mc. and Lc. simply state the facts. The foal was unbroken, had never been ridden (Mc., Lc.), as befitted an animal consecrated to a sacred purpose (Num. xix. 2, Deut. xxi. 3; cf. Hor. *epod.* ix. 22, Verg. *georg.* iv. 540). The Lord was born of one who ἀνδρα οὐκ ἔγνω (Lc. i. 34), and was buried οὐδ' οὐκ ἦν οὐδεὶς οὐπω κείμενος (Lc. xxiii. 53). His choice of an animal not ridden by any before Him is another of those claims to uniqueness which contrast forcibly with His usual condescension to the circumstances of an ordinary human life. It is arbitrary to refer the clause ἐφ' ὃν κτλ. to the narrator (Gould). Λύσατε...καὶ φέρετε: the aorist and present imperatives are both appropriate, cf. WM., p. 393 f.

3 αὐτὸν καὶ φέρετε. ³καὶ ἐάν τις ὑμῖν εἴπῃ Τί ποιεῖτε
τοῦτο; εἶπατε Ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ χρεῖαν ἔχει, καὶ
4 εὐθὺς αὐτὸν ἀποστέλλει πάλιν ὡδε. ⁴καὶ ἀπῆλθον
καὶ εὗρον πῶλον δεδεμένον πρὸς θύραν ἔξω ἐπὶ τοῦ

3 τί ποιεῖτε τοῦτο] τί λυτε τοῦ πῶλον D 28 69 124 346 1071 2^{mo} a b f f i r arm Or
τι 1 109 syt^{am} | ο κύριος] pr οτι KACDLXTHΣΦ min^{al} f q vg syt^{am} h^{al} arm go |
ἀποστέλλει KABCDEFHKLMSVXTΔΣ min^{am} b c l go] ἀποστέλει GUIΦΨ 1 al^{am}
a d f f q r^{id} vg arm aegg aeth Or | πάλιν KBC*DLA min^{am} Or^{bls}] om AC*XTHTHΣΦΨ
min^{al} latt syt arm aegg go aeth Or^l | ἀποστ. πάλιν αὐτον Β αὐτον πάλιν ἀποστ. C*
4—5 om k 4 πῶλον] pr τον KCA 13 28 1071 al^{am} arm the | θύραν] pr την
KACDXHTHΣΦ min^{am} om Or^l (om την BLA 2^{mo} r^{id} aegg go Or^{bls})

3. ἐάν τις ὑμῖν εἴπῃ κτλ. The Lord provides against a possible difficulty. The proceeding seemed high-handed, and if it was witnessed by any, the objection would certainly be raised Τί ποιεῖτε τοῦτο; = Lc. διὰ τί λύτετε; For answer they were instructed simply to state that the Master (ὁ κύριος, cf. Jo. xiii. 13) needed the foal (αὐτοῦ, Mt. αὐτῶν = the mother and the foal). Χρεῖαν ἔχειν = ΓΨΤ Dan. iii. 16 (Lxx. and Th.); for the construction cf. ii. 17, xiv. 63, Jo. xiii. 29, Heb. v. 12, Apoc. xxi. 23, xxii. 5. Wycliffe: "seie 3e that he is nedeful to the Lord." The words have reference chiefly to the didactic purpose which the Lord had in view; cf. Jerome *ad l.*, and Victor: οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρους τῶν εἰλαῶν εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἐξιώντι τῇ κυρίῳ χρεῖα τις ἐπ' ὄνου καθίσεσθαι, ὃς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν καὶ Γαλιλαίαν ἅπασαν διήκει πεζός. Tertullian (*de coron.* 13) remarks quaintly but suggestively: "dominus tuus ubi ... Hierusalem ingredi voluit nec asinum habuit privatum."

καὶ εὐθὺς αὐτὸν ἀποστ. πάλιν ὡδε] The animal is not to be detained longer than the occasion requires; the Master will send him back to Bethphage as soon as He has reached Jerusalem. In Mt. the sentence has taken quite another turn (εὐθὺς δὲ ἀποστέλει αὐτοὺς sc. ὁ κύριος τῶν ὑποζυγίων), and the harmonisers have

imported this into Mc.'s text; see vv. 11. Field, *Notes*, p. 34 f., offers some defence of the R. T. on internal grounds which are not convincing. Mt. adds here a reference to Zech. ix. 9, in which he sees a prophecy of the present incident (cf. note on v. 2).

4. ἀπῆλθον καὶ εὗρον κτλ.] Lc. εὗρον καθὼς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς. For other examples of this supernatural knowledge of circumstances cf. xiv. 13, Mt. xvii. 27, Jo. i. 48. While they fall short of a logical proof of omniscience (Gore, *Dissertations*, p. 80 f.), they must be allowed due weight in any estimate of the powers of the Sacred Humanity (Mason, *Conditions*, p. 157 ff.). In Mc. the coincidences between the Lord's anticipations and the event appear in detail (vv. 4—8). The foal was tied up πρὸς θύραν ἔξω, at (here nearly = πρὸς θύρα, cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 139) a house-door, but outside, not in the house, but in the street. For θύρα a house-door, see Gen. xix. 6, 9, Mc. i. 33, ii. 2, and for ἔξω 'out of doors,' iii. 31 f., Lc. xiii. 25, xxii. 62, Jo. xviii. 16. Ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀμφοδίου, Vg. *in divio*, whence Wycliffe "in the meeting of tweye weyes," Tindale, A. V. "in a place where two ways met"; R. V. "in the open street." Ἀμφοδὸν occurs in Jer. xvii. 27, xxx. 16 (xlix. 27), as the equivalent of מִן־בְּרֶחַץ, where Aq. and Symm. have βάρεις, but the Greek lexico-

ἀμφόδου, καὶ λύνουσιν αὐτόν. ⁵καὶ τινες τῶν ἐκεῖ 5
ἐστηκότων ἔλεγον αὐτοῖς Τί ποιεῖτε λύοντες τὸν
πῶλον; ⁶οἱ δὲ εἶπαν αὐτοῖς καθὼς[†] εἶπεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς. 6 [†]F
καὶ ἀφῆκαν αὐτούς. ⁷καὶ φέρουσιν τὸν πῶλον πρὸς 7
τὸν Ἰησοῦν, καὶ ἐπιβάλλουσιν⁸ αὐτῷ τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτῶν. ⁸N
καὶ ἐκάθισεν ἐπ' αὐτόν. ⁸καὶ πολλοὶ τὰ ἱμάτια 8

5 εστωτων ΜΓ 238 1071 al^{non} 6 εἰπεν] ενετειλατο ΔΧΓΠΣΦ min^l latt^{iv}ve
επιπρ^hhal go ειρηκει D b e f i q (diserat) 7 φερουσιν N^oBLΔΨ 1071] αγουσιν
K^c C 1 13 28 69 124 346 al^{non} ηγαγον ADXΓΠΣ min^l | επεβαλον ΔΧΓΠΣΦ min^l
a c f k q theb go aeth | αυτων] εαυτων B αυτου D 256 om 1 28 299 b f i k q arm |
εκαθισαν N καθιζει (D) 1 28 91 209 241 299 2^o | επ αυτου] επ αυτων 2^o al^{non} επ αυτω
ANXΓΠ min^l latt^{iv}pi^{ve}

graphers explain the word by ἀγυιά, δίοδος, ῥύμη and the like: cf. Epiphanius cited by Wetstein: ἀμφόδων ἦτο λαυρῶν ἐπιχωρίως οἰκουμένων ὑπὸ τῶν τήν Ἀλεξανδρίων οἰκούντων πόλιν. "Ἀμφόδον occurs again in the D text of Acts xix. 28 (δραμόντες εἰς τὸ ἀμφόδον ἔκραζον), where see Blass's note. Λύνουσιν αὐτόν: cf. v. 2, and for other examples of this use of λύειν see Lc. xiii. 15, Apoc. ix. 14 f.

5—6. τινες τῶν ἐκεῖ ἐστηκότων] Idlers hanging about the lanes in the outskirts of the village, cf. Mt. xx. 3, 6; for the phrase see ix. 1, xv. 35. According to Lc. they were the owners (οἱ κύριοι), which is probable enough; they had tied up the animals while they enjoyed the gossip of the street. That they were satisfied with the answer Ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ χρ. ἔχει κτλ. need cause no surprise; the Master was well known in the neighbourhood, and His disciples had been with Him before on a memorable occasion (Jo. xi. 7 ff.). The promise to return the animal at once could be trusted; for the present it was not required by the owners, and they might well be proud that it should be used by the Prophet. So they let the two go off (ἀφῆκαν αὐτούς) with the foal. It is quite unnecessary to say with Thpht.: οὐκ ἂν ἐγένετο εἰ μὴ θεία τις ἀνάγκη ἐπέκειτο τοῖς

κύριοις. Τί ποιεῖτε λύοντες; (=τί ποιεῖτε τοῦτο; v. 3): cf. Acts xxi. 13, with Blass's note, and WM., p. 761.

7. φέρουσιν τὸν πῶλον κτλ.] Mt. τήν ὄνον καὶ τὸν πῶλον: see v. 2. The foal, being yet unbroken, had no trappings (Gen. xxii. 3, Num. xxii. 21, 2 Regn. xvii. 23, 3 Regn. ii. 40, xiii. 13 ff.) and as a substitute for the ἐπίσασμα (Lc. xv. 9), some spare clothing (τὰ ἱμάτια, cf. v. 28, 30) was hastily thrown (ἐπιβάλλουσιν, Lc. ἐπιρρίψαντες: Mt. ἐπέθηκαν) over him (Mt. ἐπ' αὐτῶν), and the Lord took His seat—for Lc.'s ἐπεβίβασαν τὸν Ἰησοῦν can scarcely be understood literally—the rope with which the foal had been tied serving for bridle. As Jerome remarks, Mt.'s ἐπάνω αὐτῶν cannot be taken strictly, and he seeks a solution in allegory ("cum historia vel impossibilitatem habeat vel turpitudinem, ad altiora transmittimus"). There can be little doubt that Mt.'s form of the story is coloured by the details of the prophecy which he quotes (see note on v. 2); Mc. on the other hand records the simple facts.

8. πολλοὶ τὰ ἱμάτια κτλ.] This was perhaps suggested by the use of ἱμάτια for the saddling of the foal. Other disciples, not to be outdone, stripped off their quadrangular wraps and carpeted the bridle path, and the enthusiasm spread to a crowd

αὐτῶν ἔστρωσαν εἰς τὴν ὁδόν, ἄλλοι δὲ στιβάδας.
 9 κόψαντες ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν. Ἡ καὶ οἱ προάγοντες καὶ
 οἱ ἀκολουθοῦντες ἔκραζον Ὑσαννά· εὐλογημένος ὁ

8 ἔστρωσαν] ἔστρωνον D 1 28 2^{mo} al^{reus} | εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν NBCDLXΓΔΦΨ min^a b ff i] σ
 τη ὁδῷ AKMNΠΣ min^a a f k q vg | ὁμ ἄλλοι...ἀγρῶν συγ^α | στοιβάδας AC(N)SVXΓΣΦ
 min^a | κοψαντες ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν NB(C)LDΨ the] ἐκοπτον ἐκ τῶν δένδρων (ἀγρῶν συγ^α)
 καὶ ἔστρωνον εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν (vel ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ) A(D)NXΓΠΣΦ min^{con} vid latt συγ^α h
 arm go 9 ἔκραζον] + λεγοντες ADNΧΓΠ al min^a a b f i q vg syrt arm aeth ελεγω
 Ψ | ὡσαννα] om D b ff r^{id} + τω νῆιστω 13 69 1071 2^{mo} al k arm + ἐν νῆιστω 28 al + ἐν
 νῆιστοις 29 c i | ὁμ ο ἐρχ. X

of followers (πολλοί, Mt. ὁ πλείστος ὄχλος). For the construction ἔστρωσαν εἰς τὴν ὁδόν cf. Tob. vii. 16 (N) ἔστρωσεν εἰς τὸ ταμείον. Lc. represents the action as repeated along the line of progress (πορευομένου δὲ αὐτοῦ ὑπεστράωνον); cf. Mc.'s ἰστρώνον ἱη/tra. All the commentators refer to Robinson, *Researches in Palestine*, i. p. 473, ii. p. 162 for an illustrative incident; an O.T. parallel will be found in 4 Regn. ix. 13.

Ἄλλοι δὲ στιβάδας κτλ.] Mt. ἄλλοι δὲ ἔκοψαν κλάδους ἀπὸ τῶν δένδρων. Στιβάδες (from στειβω—the form στοιβάς (R.T.) is incorrect, see Fritzsche, though στοιβή occurs in the LXX.), Vulg. *frondes*, Wycliffe “bows or braunchis,” is a litter of leaves or other green stuff from the meadows or trees; cf. the Schol. on Theocr. vii. 67 cited by Wetstein: στ. δὲ ἐστὶ στρωμνὴ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἐκ φύλλων. Mc. uses the pl. for the materials of the litter—boughs, long grass, &c., collected from the cultivated lands (ἀγρῶν, cf. v. 14, vi. 36, 56, x. 29 f.) on either side of the path. The word is fairly distributed in class and later Gk. (cf. e.g. Plato, *resp.* 372 B; Philo, *de vit. cont.*, ed. Conybeare, p. 109), but ἀπ. λεγ. in the LXX. and N.T.; Aq. uses it in Ezech. xli. 23 for מִן־הָעֵץ, which he perhaps understands as sheepfold enclosures constructed of interwoven boughs (= ἐπαυλεις). Jo.'s ἔλαβον τὰ βαῖα τῶν φοινίκων seems to refer to another concourse which came from

Jerusalem: see next note. The triumph of Judas Maccabaeus (1 Macc. xiii. 51) may have been in the thoughts of many.

9. οἱ προάγοντες καὶ οἱ ἀκολουθοῦντες] So Mt. For the contrast cf. x. 32 f. On this occasion the Lord seems to have been in the middle of two crowds (οἱ...καὶ οἱ... WM., p. 160); see Stanley, *S. and P.*, p. 191: “two vast streams of people met on that day. The one poured out from the city...from Bethany [and Bethphage] streamed forth the crowds who had assembled there on the previous night. ...The two streams met midway. Half the vast mass turning round preceded; the other half followed.” If this suggestion is accepted, οἱ προάγοντες are the Galileans from Jerusalem (Jo. xii. 12, ὁ ὄχλος πολὺς ὁ ἐλθὼν εἰς τὴν ἱερὴν, cf. Westcott's note), who bring with them palm leaves (ib. 13, ἔλαβον βαῖα τῶν φοινίκων), cut in the Kidron or on the western slope of Olivet; whilst οἱ ἀκολουθοῦντες are the villagers who strew the path with garments and foliage. Jerome allegorises: “qui sunt qui praecedunt? patriarchae et prophetae. qui sequuntur? apostoli et gentiliun populus. sed et in praecedentibus et in sequentibus una vox Christus est; ipsum laudant, ipsum voce consona concrepant.”

ἔκραζον Ὑσαννά] The cry rose again and again. It began πρὸς τῇ καταβάσει τοῦ ὄρους, as the ‘city of David’ came into view: see Stanley, *S.*

ἐρχόμενος ἐν ὀνόματι Κυρίου· ¹⁰εὐλογημένη ἡ ἐρχο- 10
μένη βασιλεία τοῦ πατρὸς ἡμῶν Δαυεὶδ· ὡσαννὰ ἐν

9—10 ἐν ὀνοματι...βασιλεία] eis την βασιλειαν k 10 εὐλογημένη] pr και
AD*KMΠ 736 1071 | om ἐρχομένη Δ 1 al^{psuo} a | βασιλεία]+ἐν ὀνοματι κυρίου
ANXΓΠΣΦ min^{pl} q syr^{hcl} go aeth | ὡσαννα ἐν τοῖς νηυστοῖς] εἰρηνη ἐν τ. νψ. 604 syr^{ath}
ειρ. ἐν ουρανῷ και δόξα ἐν νψ. arm ωσ. ειρ. ἐν ουρ. κ. δ. ἐν νψ. 1 91 118 209 299 ειρ. ἐν
ουρ. κ. δ. ἐν νψ. ωσ. ἐν νψ. 251 syr^{hcl}(hxt)

and P., p. 190. 'Ὠσαννά represents
כִּי-נִפְנָה (Pa. cxviii. 25, LXX. σῶσον
δὴ), in the Aramaic form כִּי-נִפְנָה; see
Kautzsch, p. 173, Dalman, *Gr.* p. 198,
for the breathing cf. WH., *Intr.*, p.
313; other views of the derivation of
the word are discussed by Cheyne in
Encycl. Bibl. s. v.; cf. Thayer in
Hastings *D.B.* ii. p. 418 f. Pa. cxviii.,
whether it celebrates the triumph of
Judas Maccabaeus (Cheyne, *Origin of
the Psalter*, p. 16), or the dedication
of the Second Temple (Delitzsch, West-
cott), was intimately connected in the
minds of all loyal Jews with the hope
of national restoration, and its litur-
gical use at the Feast of the Taber-
nacles (cf. J. Lightfoot on Mt. xxi. 9;
the seventh day of the Feast is still
called "the Great Hosanna," Taylor,
Teaching, p. 79), and at the Passover
in the Hallel, rendered its words
doubly familiar. It appears that the
palm-branches which were carried in
procession round the altar (Pa. cxviii.
27, cf. Cheyne, *Psalms*, p. 315 ff) were
waved at the words כִּי-נִפְנָה (J.
Lightfoot, *l.c.*, Edersheim, *Temple*,
p. 191 ff); so that the palms of the
προάγοντες may have suggested the
use of this cry. The addition of τῷ
νῷ Δαυεὶδ (Mt.), if it was made at
the time, pointed to Jesus as the
Messiah through whom the salvation
of Israel was expected. But ὡσ. τῷ
νῷ Δ. was apparently an early liturgi-
cal form in Jewish-Christian churches
(*Didache* 10), and may have been in-
troduced in this way into the evan-
gelical tradition; it is worthy of note
that Mc. and Jo. agree to omit τ.

νῷ Δ. here. For an early Christian
interpretation of Hosanna see Clem.
Al. *paed.* i. 5 § 12 φῶς και δόξα και
αἶνος μεθ' ἱκετηρίας τῷ κυρίῳ· τουτὶ γὰρ
ἐμφαίνει ἐρμηνευόμενον 'Ελλάδι φωνῇ τὸ
ὡσαννά. Cf. Thayer in Hastings, *l.c.*

εὐλογημένος ὁ ἐρχόμενος κτλ.] From
Pa. cxviii. 26 (LXX.); Lc. alone in-
serts ὁ βασιλεύς. In the Psalm
the words are clearly a solemn wel-
come to the pilgrim, Israelite or
proselyte, who comes up to worship
at the Feast—the accents of the Heb.
shew that הַיְיָ דָּשָׁן is to be con-
nected with הַיְיָ—the blessing in the
Name of the LORD (Num. vi. 27, Deut.
xxi. 5) is invoked upon every such
visitor (cf. Perowne *ad l.*). But the
words (as the next verse will shew) are
used with some perception that this
Visitor is ὁ ἐρχόμενος (כִּי-נִפְנָה) in a
deeper sense; cf. Mt. xi. 3, Jo. iii. 31,
xi. 27.

10. εὐλογημένη ἡ ἐρχ. βασιλεία κτλ.]
This clause, preserved by Mc. only, is
possibly the origin of the liturgical
addition to Hosanna (see on v. 9),
and also of Lc.'s βασιλεύς (Lc. xix.
38). It is a comment on the words
of the Pa., due perhaps to a few
among the crowd who realised more
fully than the rest the meaning of
this reception of the Galilean Prophet.
'Ἡ βασιλεία may have been suggested
by the Lord's frequent phrase ἡ β.
τοῦ θεοῦ, or by the knowledge that
He had taught His disciples to pray
ἐλθέτω ἡ β. (Mt. vi. 10); τοῦ πατρὸς
ἡμῶν Δ. (not τοῦ υἱοῦ Δ.) betrays the
limitations which still beset their
highest hopes. To what extent the

§ 711 τοῖς ὑψίστοις. "καὶ εἰσῆλθεν εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα εἰς

11 εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν NBCLMΔΨ 13 28 60 69 115 225 346 1071 2^{pc} 2^{mc} pr και
ADNΧΓΠΣΦ7 min^d q syrr^{ab} hel go

Pharisaic conception of the Messianic kingdom admitted of spiritual ideas may be learnt from Psa. Sal. xvii., xviii. (cf. Ryle and James, *Intr.*, p. lvi. ff.).

ὡσαννὰ ἐν τοῖς ὑψίστοις] Τὰ ὑψίστα = 𐤒𐤕𐤓 in the LXX. of Job xvi. 19, xxxi. 2, Ps. lxxi. 21, cxlviii. 1; in the N. T. ἐν (τοῖς) ὑψίστοις occurs only in this context and Lc. ii. 14, but St Paul has ἐν τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις (Eph. i. 3, vi. 12). As connected with ὡσαννὰ, unless the whole phrase is to be regarded simply as a shout of triumph like Ἰὴ παῖν, *Io triumphe* (Thayer *Lc.*), ἐν τοῖς ὑψ. must be taken to mean: 'let the prayer for our deliverance be ratified in high heaven.' Cf. 3 Regn. viii. 30 σὺ εἰσακούσῃ...ἐν οὐρανῷ, Mt. xvi. 19 ἔσται δεδεμένον...ἀλυμένον ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς. God answers in heaven, and the result appears on earth. Lc. writes ἐν οὐρανῷ εἰρήνῃ καὶ δόξῃ ἐν ὑψίστοις, blending (as it seems) the Angelic Hymn with the welcome of the multitude; comp. the similar combination in the Clementine Liturgy (Brightman, p. 24). The use of the present passage in the 'Preface' of the Liturgy is ancient and wide-spread; cf. e.g. the Liturgy of St James (ib. p. 51), and the Gelasian canon *actionis* (Wilson, p. 234).

St Luke adds at this point (1) a remonstrance from certain Pharisees who were present, and our Lord's reply (xix. 39, 40); (2) the magnificent lamentation over Jerusalem (xix. 41—44).

11. εἰσῆλθεν εἰς Ἱεροσ. εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν] On the double εἰς see note to v. 1. The Precinct of the Temple immediately overlooked the valley of the Kidron, and the Lord entered Jeru-

salem when He passed within the great eastern gate of the ἱερὸν. Τὸ ἱερὸν in this sense occurs only in the Synoptists and in Acts; in the LXX. it is frequent, but only in the later books (chiefly 1 Esdras and 1—4 Macc.). On the distinction between ἱερὸν and ναὸς see Westcott on Jo. ii. 14, and Trench, *syn.* § iii., who refers to Jos. *ant.* viii. 3. 9, περιέβαλε δὲ [ὁ Σολομὼν] τοῦ ναοῦ κύκλῳ γείσιον...τοῦτου δ' ἔξωθεν ἱερὸν ὑποκόμωσεν ἐν τετραγώνῳ σχήματι. Of the Herodian ἱερὸν Josephus has left a description in *ant.* xv. 11. 3 f., *B. J.* vi. 5. 4; another account is to be found in the Mishna *Middoth* ii. 1. For a popular treatment of the subject see Edersheim, *The Temple, its ministry and services*; recent discoveries upon the spot are described in the *Recovery of Jerusalem* and other publications of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The Lord on entering the Precinct found Himself in the Court of the Gentiles, and probably did not go beyond it on the first day. But the report of His arrival and solemn entry spread through Jerusalem, and Mt. describes the excitement which the tidings caused (ἐσείσθη πᾶσα ἡ πόλις κτλ., xxi. 10 f.).

On the remarkable change of policy implied in this formal avowal of Messianic claims see Victor: πολλὰκις ἐπέβη τῶν Ἱεροσολύμων πρότερον, ἀλλ' οὐδέποτε μετὰ τοιαύτης περιφανείας... ἐπειδὴ δέ...ὁ σταυρὸς ἐπὶ θύραις ἦν μεζόνως ἐκλάμπει λοιπόν. Bede: "nunc autem ubi passurus Hierosolymam venit, non refugit eos qui se regem faciunt...non reprimat voces, regnumque quod adhuc victurus in mundo suscipere noluist, iamiam exiturus per passionem crucis de mundo non negavit suscipere."

τὸ ἱερόν καὶ περιβλεψάμενος πάντα ὀψίας ἤδη οὔσης
τῆς ὥρας ἐξῆλθεν εἰς ³ Βηθανίαν μετὰ τῶν δώδεκα.

§ 33

¹² Καὶ τῇ ἐπαύριον¹ ἐξελθόντων αὐτῶν ἀπὸ Βηθα- 12 ¶ 7
νίας ἐπέινασεν. ¹³ καὶ ἰδὼν συκὴν ἀπὸ μακρόθεν 13
ἔχουσιν φύλλα ἦλθεν εἰ ἄρα τι εὐρήσει ἐν αὐτῇ· καὶ

11 οψίας ABDNΧΠΠΣΦ⁷ min^m] οψε NCLΔ Or¹ | ἡδη] επι 1071 | om της ωρας B της
ημερας 13 28 69 124 346 13 συκην] + μαν NKMP min^{nom} συγ^{gen} pesh arm | om απο
Μ^{ms}ΧΠΠΦ min^m | ei ara ti eur.] ιδεν εαν τι εστιν D b off ikr ως ευρησων τι 2^o a f q
Or^{2b}

περιβλεψάμενος πάντα κτλ.] Je-
rome: "quasi cum lucerna quaereret
(Zeph. i. 12)...quaerens in templo, et
nihil quod eligeretur invenit." Euth.:
ὡς κύριος τοῦ τοιοῦτου οἴκου. On περι-
βλέπεσθαι see iii. 5, 34, v. 32, ix. 8,
x. 23. Nothing escaped His compre-
hensive glance (περιβλ. πάντα), which
revealed much that would call for
serious work on the morrow (v. 15,
note). It was too late to begin that
evening. 'Οψίας ἤδη οὔσης τῆς ὥρας,
towards or after sunset, i. 32, iv. 35,
vi. 47, xiv. 17, xv. 42; with the read-
ing of Ν (ὀψι ἢ οὔσης) cf. v. 19, ὀψι
ἐγένετο.

ἐξῆλθεν εἰς Βηθανίαν μ. τ. δ.] Cf.
xj. 19 (Mt. xxi. 17), xiii. 1, 3. The
nights of Sunday, Monday, and Tues-
day before the Passion were spent at
Bethany, or rather in the open air on
the Mount of Olives in the neigh-
bourhood of the village (Lc. xxi. 37;
comp. Lc. xxiv. 50 with Acts i. 12).
The bivouac among the hills offered
comparative security against the dan-
ger of a sudden arrest; and the
conditions were favourable to medi-
tation and prayer; cf. Euth. ἐξεπο-
ρεύετο εἰς τὰ προαστεῖα διὰ τὴν ἡσυχίαν.
The crowd of followers was at length
dispersed, and though the days were
passed in the busy Precinct, at night
the Lord found Himself alone with
the Twelve.

12—14. THE FIGTREE IN LEAF
BUT WITHOUT FRUIT (Mt. xxi. 18—19).

12. τῇ ἐπαύριον] On the morning
of the fourth day before the Passover

i.e. Monday, Nisan 11 (Jo. xii. 1, 12).
Ἐξελθ. αὐτ. ἀπὸ Βηθανίας must be
interpreted with the same latitude
which appears to belong to ἐξῆλθεν
εἰς Βηθανίαν (v. 11); Mt. more exactly,
ἐπαναγαγὼν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. Ἐπέινασεν:
cf. Mt. iv. 2. The Lord had not
broken His fast (cf. Jo. iv. 32 ff.), or
the morning meal had been scanty or
hurried; a day of toil was before
Him, and it was important to recruit
His strength on which the spiritual
exercises of the night had perhaps
drawn largely. The wayside figtree
seemed to offer the necessary refresh-
ment.

13. ἰδὼν συκὴν ἀπὸ μακρόθεν κτλ.]
The fresh green foliage caught the eye
long before the tree was reached. It
was a solitary tree, standing by the
roadside (μίαν ἐπὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ, Mt.), a
derelict perhaps of some old garden
or vineyard (Lc. xiii. 6, Jo. i. 48), now
offering its fruit to every passer-by.
Ἀπὸ μ., cf. v. 6, note.

ἦλθεν εἰ ἄρα τι εὐρήσει κτλ.] Εἰ ἄρα,
si forte, cf. Acts viii. 22 εἰ ἄρα ἀφεθή-
σεται, xvii. 27 εἰ ἄρα ψηλαφήσκειαν
αὐτὸν καὶ εὐροῖεν: the ἄρα reviews
the circumstances already recited and
infers from them the chance of suc-
cess; for the constr. see Burton, § 276,
and on this use of ἄρα cf. WM., p. 556,
Blass, Gr. p. 250 f. The direct ques-
tion might have run εἰ ἄρα τι εὐρήσω;
The tree was prematurely in leaf;
planted in some sheltered hollow, it
was already in leaf before the Pass-
over, when other trees of its sort were

ἐλθὼν ἐπ' αὐτὴν οὐδὲν εὔρεν εἰ μὴ φύλλα· ὁ γὰρ
 ¶ W^a 14 καιρὸς οὐκ ἦν σύκων[¶]. ¹⁴καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν αὐτῇ
 Μηκέτι εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα ἐκ σοῦ μηδεὶς καρπὸν φάγοι.
 καὶ ἤκουον οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ.

13 om ελθων επ αυτην Db off i k r om επ αυτην a g | ουδεν ευρεν] μηδεν ευρωσ
 D (2^o) (a q) Or | φυλλα]+μονον C²NΣΦ 33 61 69 124 1071 2^o b c q aeth Or | ο γαρ
 καιρος ουκ ην συκων NBC²714 LΔΨ me] ου (vel ουτω) γαρ ην (ο) καιρος συκων
 AC²(D)NΧΓΠΣΦ min^{omn} vid latt go aeth Or 14 om και 1^o D 2^o a q Or | om απο-
 κριθεις f q r vg syr^{pers} | μηδεις] ουδεις min^{omn} | φαγη DU 1 13 69 346 604^{omn} a] ^{per}trahe

only beginning to bud (xiii. 28); and it was reasonable to expect a corresponding precocity in regard to the figs. But when the Lord had come up to it (ἐπ' αὐτήν, cf. v. 21, xv. 22, the result of motion towards, WM., p. 508), He found that the tree did not fulfil its promise. There were no figs under the leaves—not even the half-ripe figs which the peasants of Palestine ate with their bread in the fields (Edersheim ii. p. 375).

ὁ γὰρ καιρὸς οὐκ ἦν σύκων] 'For the season was not that of figs,' (Wycliffa, "for it was no tyme of figgis.") In Palestine the figtree yields more than one crop in the course of the summer (Smith, *D. B.*², p. 1066), but even the early figs are not in season before May. There was then no reason to expect fruit upon this tree beyond the promise of its leaves. Premature in foliage, it proved to be not earlier than the yet leafless trees in regard to its fruit. Bengel: "prior aspectus arboris ostendit arborem non esse talem qualem folia singulariter promittebant." He is surely right in adding: "supersederi potuit tota quaestione de generibus ficuum arborum." Equally unnecessary is it to suppose that the Lord expected to find a few figs left over from the previous crop; see the curious theory built on this view by Ephrem (*sc. conc. exp.* p. 182).

14. ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν αὐτῇ κτλ.] The answer is to the invitation which the tree by its foliage had seemed to

offer to the hungry traveller. For the address to an inanimate object, cf. iv. 39; such personifications of natural phenomena are in accordance with the genius of Hebrew poetry and prophecy, cf. Num. xx. 8, Ps. cxlviii. 3 ff., Dan. iii. 57 ff. Μηκέτι...μηδεὶς: for the (emphatic) double negative see WM., p. 625. The optative (WM., pp. 357, 627, Burton, § 175 f.) is replaced in Mt. by the subjunctive with οὐ μή, i.e. for the expression of a desire Mt. substitutes a negative which nearly amounts to a prohibition (Burton, § 167). Neither form can properly be called an imprecation or curse; contrast Gen. iii. 17, Heb. vi. 7 f., and see note on v. 21. Bengel: "quod Iesu Christo non servit, indignum est quod ulli mortalium serviat."

The sentence on the fruitless fig-tree repeated in a tangible form the lesson of a parable spoken during the Lord's recent journeyings (Lc. xiii. 6 ff.). But in repeating it extends the teaching of the parable. It is not mere fruitlessness which the Lord here condemns, but fruitlessness in the midst of a display which promises fruit. Cf. Origen in *Mt.* εὔρεν ἐν αὐτῇ...μόνον ζωῆς ἔμφαντον...καὶ ἔστω εὔρεν τοιοῦτους τινὰς...ἐμφάντας ὅτι ζωῆς καὶ παντελῶς εἰσι ξηροί· οὐς διὰ τὸ μὴ καρποφορεῖν ἔστω ἰδεῖν καὶ ἀφισταμένους παντελῶς τοῦ λόγου καὶ ξηρανθέντας. Bede: "arefecit Dominus arborem...ut homines...intellegerent sese divino condemnandos iudicio si abeque operum fructu de plausu tan-

¹⁵ Καὶ ἔρχονται εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα. καὶ εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὸ ἱερόν ἤρξατο ἐκβάλλειν τοὺς πωλοῦντας καὶ τοὺς ἀγοράζοντας ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, καὶ τὰς τραπέζας τῶν κολλυβιστῶν καὶ τὰς καθέδρας τῶν πωλούντων τὰς

15 ερχονται] προχωτο C εἰσελθων D συγ¹⁵ + παλιν ΝΣ min¹⁵ (a) b f f i | εἰσελθων εἰς τὸ ἱερόν] οτε πρ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ D | ἐκβάλλειν] + ἐκείθεν D b | τοὺς ἀγοράζ.] om τοὺς DEGH SVX Γ Δ Φ Ψ min¹⁵ Or | κολλυβιστῶν] + ἐξεχεν ΝΣ (ἐξεχεν) 13 28 69 124 346 2^o agm

tum sibi religiosi sermonis velut de sonitu et tegumento blandirentur viridantium foliorum." The immediate reference is doubtless to the Jewish people, so far in advance of the other nations in knowledge and the forms of worship, so nearly on a level with them in regard to spiritual religion and the love of God. Hilary: "in facie synagogae positum exemplum est"; Victor: τὴν μέλλουσαν κατὰ τὴν Ἱερουσαλήμ κρίσιν ἐπὶ τῆς συκῆς ἔδειξεν. Thpht. compares Ezekiel xvii. 9.

καὶ ἤκουον οἱ μαθ. αὐτοῦ] Mc. only. The sentence prepares the reader for the sequel, v. 20 ff. All heard, one remembered (v. 21).

15—19. SECOND DAY IN THE TEMPLE. BREAKING UP OF THE TEMPLE MARKET (Mt. xxi. 12—17, Lc. xix. 45—48).

15. ἔρχονται...εἰσελθὼν κτλ.] Cf. v. 11. ἤρξατο ἐκβάλλειν. He began the day's work by ejecting the traffickers, making no distinction between sellers and buyers (τοὺς πωλ. καὶ τοὺς ἀγ.). The market was within the Precinct (ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ), and had already attracted the attention of Jesus at the first Passover of His ministry (Jo. ii. 14, εὔρεν ἐν τῷ ἱ. τοὺς πωλοῦντας). It was a recognised institution, under the protection of the ἀρχιερεῖς and known in Rabbinical writings as חנויות בני חנני, the shops of the sons of Hanan, i. q. Annas (see Lightfoot on Mt. xxi. and Edersheim, *Life*, i. p. 369 ff.). The sales were limited to Temple-requisites, victims for the sacrifices (Jo. *l.c.* βόας καὶ πρόβατα καὶ περιστεράς,

and the wine, oil, salt, &c., used in the ritual. The purchasers were not only pilgrims from a distance, but probably all whose means enabled them to buy on the spot and thus to escape not only the trouble of bringing the animals with them, but also the official inspection which was compulsory in such cases (cf. Edersheim, *l.c.*).

καὶ τὰς τραπέζας τῶν κολλυβιστῶν κτλ.] Cf. Jo. *l.c.* εὔρεν τοὺς κερματιστὰς καθήμενους...τῶν κολλυβιστῶν ἐξέχεον τὰ κέρματα κτλ. Κέρματα is 'small change,' κόλλυβος a small coin (Ar. *Pax* 1200, οὐδεὶς ἐπρίαι' ἂν δρέπανον κολλύβου), but the latter word acquired in practice the meaning 'rate of exchange,' so that κολλυβιστής carries with it the thought of the (often usurious) profit which the κερματισταὶ secured. The κόλλυβος (חֲבֵרָה) of the Temple *nummularii* was a fixed sum *per* half-shekel, the equivalent of a third or fourth of a denarius (Edersheim, *Life*, i. p. 368, *Temple*, p. 48). Since every Israelite was required to pay his half-shekel yearly (Mt. xvii. 24, cf. Exod. xxx. 13 ff.) to the support of the Temple, and it could be paid only in the Jewish coin (cf. Madden, *Jewish coinage*, p. 43 f.), a large profit would be reaped at the approach of the Passover from the pilgrims who assembled from Gentile countries (cf. Jo. xii. 20, Acts ii. 5) and brought with them Greek or Roman money. To spill their piles of half-shekels over the floor of the Court on the eve of the Passover was to deal a blow to their traffic at a time when it was at

16 περιστερὰς κατέστρεψεν¹⁶ καὶ οὐκ ἤφιεν ἵνα τις
17 διενέγκῃ σκεῦος διὰ τοῦ ἱεροῦ. ¹⁷καὶ ἐδίδασκεν καὶ
ἔλεγεν [αὐτοῖς] Οὐ γέγραπται ὅτι Ὁ οἶκός μου οἶκος

15 om κατεστρεψεν DK syr^{ac} 17 καὶ ελεγεν] λεγων ADNΞΠH al^{ab} | om αυτας
BΨ 28 b syr^{ac} | om ου D 1 28 2^{ae} b c (ff) i k q me arm | om οτι CDΨ 69 al^{ab} c ff i k q
arm^{cod} aeth

its height. The history of the Temple tax will be found in Schürer II. i. p. 249 ff.; for a Rabbinical description of the traffic see J. Lightfoot, *l.c.* For τράπεζα in this connexion cp. Lc. xix. 23; the moneychanger or broker is a τραπεζίτης, Mt. xxv. 27. On the whole subject see Hastings, *D. B.* iii. p. 432 f. Origen (*in Jo.* t. x. 23) applies the passage to abuses in the Visible Church: πότε γὰρ ἐν τῇ ὀνομαζομένη ἐκκλησίᾳ ἥτις ἐστὶν οἶκος θεοῦ ζῶντος...οὐκ εἰσὶ τιναί κερματισταὶ καθήμενοι δέοντες πηγῶν κτλ.

καὶ τὰς καθέδρας τῶν πωλ. τὰς περιστερὰς] The doves (Wycliffe "culueris") required by the Law for the purification of women (Lev. xii. 8, Lc. ii. 22 f.), for the ceremonial cleansing of lepers (Lev. xiv. 22), and on certain other occasions (Lev. xv. 14, 29). Every branch of the Temple trade suffered, and not only those forms which were specially offensive or aggressive; the Lord was opposed to it on principle, not on aesthetic grounds. The Fathers regard the dove-sellers as representing allegorically ecclesiastics who traffic in spiritual gifts, e.g. Jerome *ad l.*: "vere cathedra pestilentiae (Ps. i. 1) quae vendit columbas vendit gratiam Spiritus sancti. multae cathedrae sunt usque hodie quae vendunt columbas."

16. καὶ οὐκ ἤφιεν κτλ.] Mc. only; the incident, which in the midst of so much that was more stirring passed out of the recollection of the other witnesses, was remembered and related by St Peter. Persons carrying goods or implements were accustomed to pass through the Precinct, from the eastern to the western gate, or the

reverse, as a short cut between the city and the Mt of Olives. The practice appears to have been interdicted by the Jewish authorities; "what is the reverence of the Temple? that none go into the mountain of the Temple with his staff and his shoes, with his purse, and dust upon his feet: and that none make it his common thoroughfare" (J. Lightfoot *ad loc.*); cf. Jos. c. Ap. ii. 8 "denique nec vas aliquod portare licet in templum"; cf. Wünsche, *neue Beiträge*, p. 398; but if the interdict existed, it had become a dead letter, and the Lord did not shrink from the invidious task of putting it into execution. ἤφιεν, see WH., *Notes*, p. 167, WSchm. pp. 102, 123; for ἀφίεναι ἵνα, cf. Jo. xii. 7, Burton, § 210. Σκεῦος: cf. iii. 27, note; here probably any household goods, tools, utensils, or the like. Jerome remarks upon the whole incident: "si hoc in Iudeis, quanto magis in nobis? si hoc in lege, quanto magis in evangelio?"

17. καὶ ἐδίδασκεν καὶ ἔλεγεν κτλ.] The Lord's action had brought a crowd together, which afforded an opportunity for continuous teaching (imperf.). As His custom was, He bases His lesson on Scripture (οὐ γέγραπται...; Mt., cf. Jo. x. 34 οὐκ ἐστὶν γεγραμμένον; Lc. γέγραπται, cf. Mc. vii. 6, ix. 12 f., xii. 29, 36), an authority against which no Jew could appeal. "Or, recitativum; cf. WM., p. 683, note. The quotation in Mc. and Mt. is in the words of the LXX. (Isa. lvi. 7), though Mt. stops short at κληθήσεται: Lc. quotes loosely, writing ἐστὶν for κληθήσεται (for the Hebraism cf. Mt. v. 9, 19, Lc. i. 32, 35, Rom. ix. 7, 26),

προσευχῆς κληθήσεται πᾶσιν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν; ὑμεῖς δὲ
πεποιήκατε αὐτὸν σπήλαιον ληστῶν. ¹⁸ καὶ ἤκουσαν 18

17 πεποιηκατε BLD Or] εποησατε NACDNXΓΠΣΦ min¹areoma

18 ηκουον ΔΨ

and like Mt. he omits πᾶσιν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, which he would scarcely have done had Mc. been before him (cf. Plummer). The last words have a special appropriateness in the present context; for the part of the *ιερόν* which the Lord had just reclaimed from secular use was the Court of the Gentiles, where only within the Precinct Gentiles were at liberty to pray. So far as in them lay, the authorities had defeated the fulfilment of the prophecy; for who could pray in a place which was at once a cattle-market and an exchange, where the lowing of oxen mingled with the clinking of silver and the chaffering and haggling of the dealers and those who came to purchase? Origen in *Mt.*: ἐποιοῦν δὲ τὰ ἐναντία τῇ εὐχῇ ἐν αὐτῷ. For the homiletic treatment of the incident the whole passage in Origen (t. xvi. 20 sqq.) is valuable; see also in *Jo.* t. x. 23 (16).

ὑμεῖς δὲ πεποιήκατε κτλ.] There was worse than this; the house of prayer had not only become an οἶκος ἐμπορίου (*Jo.* ii. 16), but a σπήλαιον ληστῶν (on ληστής see Trench, *synt.* xliv., and cf. xiv. 48, xv. 27); no bandits' cave along the Jericho road (*Lc.* x. 30), by which the Lord had lately come, was the scene of such wholesale robbery as the Mountain of the House. The words are from another prophet, *Jer.* vii. 11 μὴ σπήλαιον ληστῶν (𐤇𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤁 𐤓𐤕𐤓) ὁ οἶκος μου...ἐνώπιον ὑμῶν; 'Υμεῖς, addressed to the crowd, for in this matter all were to blame, from the High Priest to the pilgrims who encouraged the traffic by purchasing, or the townsfolk who used the Court as a thoroughfare. Πειποιήκατε is more exact than either *Mt.*'s ποιεῖτε or *Lc.*'s ἐποιήσατε—the evil had been stopped for the moment, but its

results were enduring. Neither the salesmen nor money-changers were better than λησταί—the pilgrims were practically at their mercy, and they did not content themselves with a fair margin of profit; their extortion was more than mere dishonesty, it was downright robbery. The Talmudic tract on the sale of doves relates how Rabbān Simeon ben Gamaliel, finding that the dealers exacted a piece of gold for each bird, insisted that they should be content with a silver piece (*J. Lightfoot on Mt. l.c.*). If this extortion was practised on poor women who came to be purified, what may not have been demanded of wealthy Jews from Rome and the provinces?

18. καὶ ἦκ. οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς κτλ.] For the first time in the Synoptic Gospels the ἀρχιερεῖς are represented as combining with the γραμματεῖς against Jesus. *Jo.* mentions two earlier occasions on which this coalition existed (*Jo.* vii. 32 ff., xi. 47, 57); but there can be no doubt that His attack upon the Temple-market and exchange, which contributed largely to the revenues of the Temple, and was under their immediate protection, incensed the priestly aristocracy in the highest degree. Henceforth they took the lead in the conspiracy against the Galilean Prophet, and the Scribes were content to follow; the Elders (*Lc.*, οἱ πρῶτοι τοῦ λαοῦ) were naturally guided by the two professional classes. ἤκουσαν, the matter came to their ears; the report seems to have been brought by some of their party who were on the spot, for *Mt.* adds (xxi. 15 ff.) that they saw the Lord working wonders and heard the Hosannas of the Entry repeated by children in the Temple-court. They remonstrated with Him to no purpose,

οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς, καὶ ἐζήτουν πῶς
αὐτὸν ἀπολέσωσιν· ἐφοβοῦντο γὰρ αὐτόν, πᾶς γὰρ
19 ὁ ὄχλος ἐξεπλήσσετο ἐπὶ τῇ διδαχῇ αὐτοῦ. ¹⁹ καὶ
ὅταν ὀψὲ ἐγένετο, ἐξεπορεύοντο ἔξω τῆς πόλεως.
20 ²⁰ Καὶ παραπορευόμενοι πρωὶ εἶδον τὴν συκὴν

18 ἀπολέσωσιν KM^sS^dΔ min^{ms} | om αὐτὸν 2° AKH al^{nom} e ff | τας γὰρ] οτι τας
ADLNΧΓΠΣ min^{pl} Or | ἐξεπλήσσετο NMA min^{pass} cng^{add} 19 οταν NBCKLΔΠΨ
28 33 2° 1071 al^{pass} | οτε ADNΧΓΠΣΦ min^{pl} | εγινετο AE²GHV²X 69 al^{pass} | ἐξε-
πορευοντο ABKM^sΔΠΨ 124 2° 1071 al^{nom} e d r syrr^{peab} hol (mg) arm | ἐξεπορευε
KODEGHM^{ms}NSUVXΓΣΦ min^{pl} a b f f k vg syrr^{peab} hol (h²) ms go aeth 20 πρω
παρὰ. ANXΓΠ om πρω a c k

and withdrew to consider plans of revenge.

ἐζήτουν πῶς...ἐφοβοῦντο γὰρ αὐτόν] Cf. Acts xxi. 31. It was not easy to find the way so long as He had the ὄχλος with Him. The great majority of the people who thronged the Court were not drawn from Jerusalem, where the priestly class were paramount, but from Galilee and from Gentile countries, and a crowd so constituted might be dangerous in their present humour; death by stoning was not impossible even within the Precinct (Jo. x. 31), and might overtake the priests themselves or the Levitical guard (Lc. xx. 6, Acts v. 26, *Ev. Petr.* 10), if they attempted to arrest a popular Prophet.

πᾶς γὰρ ὁ ὄχλος κτλ.] The effect of the Lord's teaching on the populace was the same at the end as at the outset of His work, cf. i. 22. It was still a *καινὴ διδαχὴ*, never losing its freshness.

19. καὶ ὅταν ὀψὲ ἐγένετο κτλ.] Mt. mentions only the return to the Mount on Monday night (ἐξῆλθον...ὑλίσθη); Mc. states once for all the Lord's practice on each of the first three days of Holy Week; cf. R.V. "every evening He went forth out of the city." Similarly Lc., xxi. 37. Field (*Notes*, p. 35), while regarding ὅταν... ἐγένετο as "a solecism—probably due to St Mark himself," thinks that a

single action is intended. For ὅταν with the ind. cf. iii. 11; the aor. is used in this connexion again in Apoc. viii. 1 (WM., p. 389 note). The day had begun for Jesus and the Twelve *πρωί* (Mt. xxi. 18); it ended ὀψί. Hunger (v. 12) and fatigue were forgotten in the work of God (cf. Jo. iv. 31 ff.). Only the approach of the hour for closing the gates and the melting away of the crowd in the Court (cf. Edersheim, *Temple*, p. 116 ff.) induced Him to retire for rest. Ἐξ-ε. ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, cf. v. 11; Mc. omits εἰς Βηθανίαν here, but Mt. supplies it, adding καὶ ὑλίσθη ἐκεῖ.

20—25. CONVERSATION ON THE WITHERING OF THE FIGTREE; THE OMNIPOTENCE OF FAITH, PRAYER, AND LOVE (Mt. xxi. 19^b—22).

20. παραπορευόμενοι πρωὶ κτλ.] In the early light of the next (Tuesday) morning the figtree (xi. 13 *συκὴν*) by the wayside was as conspicuous for its shrivelled leaves as it had been for their freshness the day before. All saw it (*εἶδον*), and marked how the tree was blasted root and branch (*ἐκ ῥιζῶν*). In Mt. the entire incident belongs to the Tuesday morning, and the figtree is withered under the eyes of the Apostles (*ἐξηράνθη παραχρῆμα*), whose astonishment is at once expressed; Augustine's "alio die viderunt alio die mirati sunt" (*de cons. ev. ii. 131*) is certainly not warranted by Mt.'s

ἐξηραμμένην ἐκ ρίζων. ²¹ καὶ ἀναμνησθεὶς ὁ Πέτρος 21
λέγει αὐτῷ 'Ραββεί, ἴδε ἡ συκὴ ἣν κατηράσω
ἐξήρανται. ²² καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Ἰησοῦς λέγει αὐτοῖς 22 § ^{syrr^h}
Ἔχετε πίστιν θεοῦ. ²³ ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι ὃς ἂν 23
εἴπῃ τῷ ὄρει τούτῳ Ἀρθητι καὶ βλήθητι εἰς τὴν
θάλασσαν καὶ μὴ διακριθῇ ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ ἀλλὰ

21 λέγει | εἶπεν Ψ | ἰδὼν D 435 1071 al^{ms} | ἐξηρανόη DLNΔΣΨ 33 min^{non}
22 εχετε | pr a ND 13 28 33^{corr} 61 69 124 1071 a b i r syrr^h arm | om θεου a c k r
23 αμην | γαρ ACLXΓΔΠΣΦ min^l q syrr^h ^{syrr^h} me go | om οτι 1^o ND 33 2^o
al^{ms} k arm go aeth | os an eipn | ean eiphte 33 syrr^h

words. That the tradition has been preserved in a more accurate form by Mc. is scarcely open to doubt; cf. Victor: ἀκριβέστερον ὁ παρὼν εὐαγγελιστὴς ἀπομνημονεύει τῆς ἱστορίας, ἐν τῇ ἐφεξῆς ἡμέρᾳ λέγων τεθεωρησθαι ὑπὸ τῶν μαθητῶν ἐξηραμμένην τὴν συκὴν. The classical phrase ἐκ ρίζων is ἀπ. λεγ. in the N. T., but occurs in Job xxviii. 9, xxxi. 12, Ezech. xvii. 9. With ἐξερ. ἐκ ρίζων cf. Job xviii. 16 ὑποκάτωθεν αἱ ρίζαι αὐτοῦ ξηρανθήσονται.

21. καὶ ἀναμνησθεὶς κτλ.] The connexion between the withered tree and the Lord's words on the previous morning flashed at once on Peter's quick thought: cf. xiv. 72 ἀνεμνήσθη ὁ Πέτρος τὸ ῥῆμα. 'Ραββεί: cf. ix. 5, xiv. 45, Jo. i. 39. Κατηράσω: in the light of the event the Lord's words shaped themselves into a κατάρα to the recollection of the disciple; see note on v. 14. Ἐξήρανται, not ἐξηράνωθι (Mt., see WM., p. 345)—the enduring effect of the 'curse' was before the eyes of all; cf. πεποιήκατε, v. 17. For ξηραίνεσθαι, of plants, see iv. 6, Jo. xiv. 6, Jas. i. 11, 1 Pet. i. 24.

22. καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς κτλ.] The answer is remarkable; the Lord does not explain the lesson to be learnt from the fate of the tree, but deals with a matter of more immediate importance to the Twelve, the lesson to be learnt from the prompt fulfilment of His

prayer (μηκέτι...φάγοι, v. 14). The answer is addressed not to Peter only, but to all.

ἔχετε πίστιν θεοῦ] Sc. πίστιν (τὴν) εἰς τὸν θεόν. The gen. is that of the object, as in πίστις Ἰησοῦ (Χριστοῦ), Rom. iii. 22, 26, Gal. ii. 26, &c. (cf. WM., p. 232); πίστιν is anarthrous, as being sufficiently defined by the genitive—'a faith which rests on God.' Compare Jo. xiv. 1 πιστεύετε εἰς τὸν θεόν. Elementary as the command may have seemed to be, it was necessary even for professed theists and Jews (James ii. 14 ff.). Mt. omits θεοῦ (ἐὰν ἔχητε πίστιν, cf. app. crit.).

23. ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν] The solemn preface which prepares for a specially important saying (iii. 28, viii. 12, ix. 1, 41, x. 15, 29).

ὃς ἂν εἴπῃ κτλ.] The Twelve were crossing the Mt of Olives; below them, between the mountains of Judaea and the mountains of Moab, lay the hollow of the Dead Sea. 'Faith, cooperating with the Divine Will, could fill yonder basin with the mass of limestone beneath their feet.' The metaphor was in use among the Rabbis; e.g. J. Lightfoot quotes from the Talmud: "he saw Resh Lachish...as if he were plucking up mountains"; a famous master in Israel was known as ר' זעורי, 'a rooter up of mountains.' Of the Mt of Olives Zechariah had foretold that

24 πιστεύη ὅτι ὁ λαλεῖ γίνεται, ἔσται αὐτῷ. 24 διὰ
τοῦτο λέγω ὑμῖν Πάντα ὅσα προσεύχεσθε καὶ αἰ-

23 πιστευση ACDN(ΧΓ)ΠΣΦ min¹ | ο] α ACXΓΠΦ | λαλει NB(L)N(Δ)ΣΨ 33 48^m
2^o a k] λεγει ACXΓΠΦ min¹ f q vg | γινεται] εσται 2^o | εσται αυτω] + e εαν ειπη
ANXΓΠΣΦΨ min¹ a q syrr^{perh} hol^{hior} arm go το μελλον· ο αν ειπη γινησεται D b o f i
γινησεται οσα αν ειπη 2^o 24 οσα] + αν (vel εαν) A(KN)XΓΠΣΦ min¹ | προσευ-
χεσθε και] προσευχομενοι ANXΓΠΣΦ min^{omn} vlt arm | αιτησθε ΓΠ 1 604 al^{omn}

when the feet of the Lord stood upon it, the mountain should cleave asunder and the two masses be removed to the north and south (xiv. 4). Standing on Olivet, the Lord may have had this prophecy in His thoughts; but His saying had been uttered before, under the heights of Hermon (Mt. xvii. 20). For another saying of the same type, see Lc. xvii. 6. The teaching is substantially that of ix. 23 (πάντα δυνατὰ τῷ πιστεύοντι); for a practical application to common life see Thph^t. *ad loc.*: ὁρος... ἡ ὑπερήφανος γνώμη, ὑψηλή τις οὖσα καὶ σκληρά· ὁστις οὖν ὁρᾷ τὸ τῆς ὑπερηφανίας πάθος ἐνοχλοῦν αὐτῷ... ὁ τοιοῦτος ὀφείλει ἐπιτιμᾶν τῷ ὄρει τούτῳ. Victor's caution is important: δῆλον δὲ ὅς οὐκ ἀχρεῖον τούτων ἕκαστον ἐπαγγέλλεται Χριστός, οὐδὲ ὅλον ἐπὶ θαυματουργίᾳ κενῇ... οὔτε γὰρ ὁρος οὔτε δὴ κάρφος ἀχρεῖως μετακινηθεῖν ἂν κατὰ δύναμιν θεοῦ, ἐπεὶ μηδὲ αὐτὸς ἀχρεῖως τὴν συκὴν ἐξήρανε. "Ἀρθῇτι, βλήθῃτι: the aorists point to momentary effects, Burton, § 184 (98). Διακριθῇ, Vg. *hesitaverit*, 'hesitate,' 'doubt'; cf. Acts x. 20, xi. 2, Rom. iv. 20, xiv. 23, James i. 6, ii. 4; in these passages διακρίνεσθαι = *secum disceptare* = *dubitare* (Blass)—a sense "apparently confined to the N. T. and later Christian writings" (Mayor on James i. 6, q. v.), where διακρ. "appears as the proper opposite" of πίστις, πιστεύω (SH., *Romans*, p. 115). Πιστεύη (see vv. 11.) is more accurate than πιστεύση: faith is regarded as the normal attitude of the heart, not a sudden emotion or isolated act. Faith contemplates the effect as potentially accompanying

its exercise (ὁ λαλεῖ γίνεται), though the actual fulfilment may be delayed (Mt. γινησεται). It endows even a passing utterance (λαλεῖ) with a power to which there is no limit but the μέτρον πίστεως which God has bestowed (Rom. xii. 3). On the construction ἔσται αὐτῷ see Blass, *Gr.* p. 111 f.

St Paul, with this saying in view, recognises the need of something higher than the faith which could move mountains (1 Cor. xiii. 2 *κἂν ἔχω πάσαν τὴν πίστιν ὥστε ὄρη μετακίνην, ἀγάπην δὲ μὴ ἔχω, οὐθέν ἐμὲ*). The Lord, however, does not overlook this higher principle, or proclaim a πίστις χωρὶς ἔργων: see v. 25.

24. διὰ τοῦτο λέγω ὑμῖν κτλ.] A practical instruction based (διὰ τοῦτο) on ὅς ἂν... πιστεύῃ ὅτι ὁ λαλεῖ γίνεται, ἔσται αὐτῷ. 'Since this is the criterion of success in spiritual things, let it be the constant attitude of your minds when you pray.' "Ὅσα προσεύχεσθε καὶ αἰτεῖσθε, Mt. ὅσα ἂν αἰτήσητε ἐν τῇ προσευχῇ. Προσεύχεσθαι is used absolutely, or followed by ἵνα or ὅπως with a clause expressing the desire (xiv. 38, Jas. v. 16), or by τοῦ with the inf. (Jas. v. 17); the acc. of the prayer is rare, but cf. Lc. xviii. 11 ταῦτα προσήχετο, Rom. viii. 26 *τὶ προσευξάμεθα*. As distinguished from αἰτεῖν or αἰτεῖσθαι, προσεύχεσθαι implies a Divine Object of prayer; a προσευχή is exclusively a religious act, an αἴτημα may be addressed either to God (Phil. iv. 6, 1 Jo. v. 15) or to man (Lc. xxiii. 24); cf. Dan. vi. 7 ὅς ἂν αἰτήσῃ αἴτημα παρὰ παντὸς θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου. On the mid. αἰτεῖσθαι see vi. 23, 24. Ἐλάβετε,

τείσθε, πιστεύετε ὅτι ἐλάβετε, καὶ ἔσται ὑμῖν. ²³ καὶ 25
 ὅταν στήκετε προσευχόμενοι, ἀφίετε εἴ τι ἔχετε
 κατὰ τινος, ἵνα καὶ ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς
 ἀφῇ ὑμῖν τὰ παραπτώματα ὑμῶν.†

T sy^hlor

24 ελαβετε ΝΒCΛΔΨ me] λαμβανετε ΑΝΧΓΠΣΦ min^{ferreoma} go λημψεσθε D I 2^o
latt aeth 25 σθηκετε ΑCΔHLM²VXΨ I 124 al^{nomia}] σθηκητε BEGKM^{*}SUVΔΠ(Σ)Φ
min² Or σθητε K | αφετε C² | αφηι X αφησει D min^{postpaso} | υμων 2^o] + (26) ει δε υμεις
ουκ αφιετε ουδε ο πατηρ υμων ο εν (τοις) ουρανοις αφησει (υμων) τα παραπτωματα υμων
Α(CΔ)ΕF²GH(KM)ΝUVXΓΠΣΦ min² a b o f f i m q r v g syrr^{peesh hol} go (om NBLSAΨ
min^{paso} k l syr^{in arm}): postea add λεγω δε υμων αμεινε κτλ. (Mt vii. 7, 8) M min^{nom}

the petition was granted and potentially answered at the moment when it was offered. Πιστεύετε ὅτι ἐλάβετε καὶ ἐὰν πιστεύητε ὁ. ἐλ., hypothetical imperative for protasis, Burton, § 269. Mt. omits this reference to the realizing power of a successful faith, reducing the promise to πιστεύοντες λήψετε. λαμβάνειν is the correlative of αἰτεῖσθαι, cf. Mt. vii. 8, Jas. iv. 3, 1 Jo. iii. 22, and see Wünsche, p. 102.

25. καὶ ὅταν στήκετε προσευχόμενοι κτλ.] 'Whenever ye stand at prayer, forgive.' Another condition of effective prayer. The same lesson occurs in another form and setting, Mt. vi. 14 the R. T. adds here from Mt. the converse *εἰ δὲ ὑμεῖς οὐκ ἀφίετε κτλ.* and a few mss. append Mt. vii. 7f. As the words stand in the true text of Mc., they possess an individuality which shews that they have not been imported from another context. *Εἰ τι ἔχετε κατὰ τινος*: cf. Mt. v. 23 *ἔχει τι κατὰ σοῦ*, Col. iii. 13 *εἰάν τις πρὸς τινα ἔχῃ μομφήν*. 'Αφίετε balances πιστεύετε; the act of prayer must be accompanied by love as well as by faith. For *στήκειν* see WH., *Notes*, p. 169; for *ἰσταν...στήκετε*, cf. WM., p. 388, Burton, § 309, Blass, *Gr.* p. 218. Standing was the normal attitude in prayer (1 K. viii. 14, 22, Neh. ix. 4, Ps. cxxxiv. 2, Jer. xviii. 20, Mt. vi. 5; cf. Lightfoot on Mt. l.c.); in the temple-court even the Publican stands, though afar off (Lc. xviii. 11, 13); but kneeling seems to have been preferred

on occasions of great solemnity or of distress (1 K. viii. 54, Ezra ix. 5, Dan. vi. 10, Mt. xxvi. 39, Acts vii. 50, xx. 36, xxi. 5, Eph. iii. 14): of the story which is told of James 'the Just,' Eus. *H. E.* ii. 23. In the ancient Church kneeling was forbidden during the Great Forty Days and on Sundays (Tert. *de coron.* 3, *can. conc. Nicaen.* 20), and the Eastern Church adheres to the practice of standing at prayer (Stanley, *E. C.* p. 195 ff.). The Lord's reference to the contemporary custom imposes of course no ritual order upon the future Church.

[*ἵνα καὶ ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν κτλ.*] A reference to the Lord's Prayer, or the early teaching connected with it, cf. Mt. vi. 12, 14 f. This is the only place where the phrase *ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν* [*δὲ τοῖς οὐρανοῖς*] is found in Mc.; v. 26 (R. T.) is an interpolation from Mt. Comp. however iii. 35, where the doctrine of a Divine family is implicitly taught. *Παράπτωμα* occurs in the Gospels only here and Mt. vi. 14 f., but it is fairly common in the later books of the LXX. (cf. e.g. Pa. xviii. (xix.) 12, Dan. vi. 4 (5) Th.) and in St Paul. The word, which is coupled with *ἀμαρτία* in Eph. ii. 1, means specifically a 'false step,' a fall from the right course, whilst *ἀμαρτία* is a falling short of the true end or aim; see Trench, *syn.* 16; *παπτ.* is perhaps preferred in this context because offences against God are for the moment placed in the same category

- § F 27 ²⁷⁸ Καὶ ἔρχονται πάλιν εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα. καὶ ἐν
τῷ ἱερῷ περιπατοῦντος αὐτοῦ ἔρχονται πρὸς αὐτὸν
οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι,
28 ²⁸ καὶ ἔλεγον αὐτῷ Ἐν ποίᾳ ἐξουσίᾳ ταῦτα ποιεῖς;
ἢ τίς σοι ἔδωκεν τὴν ἐξουσίαν ταύτην ἵνα ταῦτα

27 *ερχεται* DX b off i (k *exiit*) q *aeth* | om *παλιν* F⁵ | *και οι πρεσβ.* | om *ι 91*
109 + του λαου D 28 *και ελεγον* κ. *λεγουσιν* ADN¹ΧΠ al¹ *λεγοντες* Ψ | om *η*
τις...ποιης D min¹ *και η τις* και *τις* ANX¹ΠΣΨ min¹ latt¹ *συγγινωσκει* *και* (act)
arm go aeth | om *ωα τ. ποιης* 2¹⁰ a b syr¹ *arm*

with those committed against men, to which the lighter term properly belongs.

27—33. THE AUTHORITY OF JESUS CHALLENGED BY MEMBERS OF THE SANHEDRIN (Mt. xxi. 23—27, Lc. xx. 1—8).

27. ἔρχονται πάλιν εἰς Ἱ. A third visit to the Temple (cf. *ev.* 11, 15)—the day, apparently, Tuesday in Holy Week.

ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ περιπατοῦντος] Probably in the colonnades of the Court of the Gentiles, either in the στοὰ βασιλική on the S. side of the Court (see *Recovery*, p. 9) or in the στοὰ Σολομῶνος (Jo. x. 23) on the E. side. As He passed along, or at intervals when He was stopped by the crowd, He taught (Mt. διδάσκοντι, Lc. διδάσκοντος αὐτοῦ τὸν λαόν...καὶ εὐαγγελιζομένου). While He was teaching, members of each order in the Sanhedrin were seen to approach (Mt. προσῆλθαν, Lc. ἐπέστησαν). Mt. speaks of two orders only (οἱ ἀρχ. καὶ οἱ πρεσβ.), but Lc. agrees with Mc. in adding the Scribes; it is conceivable that the latter, who were our Lord's ordinary opponents, kept in the background on this occasion, since the question concerned the custodians of the Temple rather than the interpreters of the Law. The repeated article (οἱ...καὶ οἱ...καὶ οἱ) seems to indicate that those who came were representatives of their respective classes: cf. viii. 31, x. 33. The united action of the three bodies

was probably resolved upon in conference the night before; see *a.* 18, note.

28. ἐν ποίᾳ ἐξουσίᾳ ταῦτα ποιεῖς:] The question in itself was a reasonable one, and the men who asked it felt that they had a right to do so. The Temple was in their charge, and by forcibly ejecting the vendors whom they allowed, Jesus had laid claim to a superior jurisdiction. They now ask Him publicly to produce His credentials, to state (1) the nature of His authority, (2) the name of the person from whom He had received it. Ποία, *qualis*, τίς, *quis*; cf. 1 Pet. i. 11 τίνα ἢ ποῖον καιρόν, with Hort's note, and see note on xii. 28. Ἐν π. ἐξ., in right of what authority? cf. Acts iv. 7 ἐν ποίᾳ δυνάμει ἢ ποίῳ ὀνόματι. Ἵνα ταῦτα ποιῇς, Mc. only; the words further define the point at issue (Burton, § 216); even if Jesus had received some measure of authority, was it such as to justify His interference in the control of the Temple? Ταῦτα, notably the expulsion of the licensed salesmen (Euth.: ποῖα; τὸ ἐκβάλλειν τοὺς πωλοῦντας καὶ ἀγοράζοντας ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, τὸ ἀνατρέπειν τὰς προρρηθείσας τραπέζας καὶ καθέδρας, τὸ μὴ ἀφιέναι διενεγκεῖν σκευὸς διὰ τοῦ ἱεροῦ, καὶ τοιαῦτα); but the vagueness of the word covers a reference to the whole career of Jesus, which from their point of view had been continually in conflict with lawful authority, in Galilee as well as in Jerusalem.

ποιῆς ; ²⁹ ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Ἐπερωτήσω ὑμᾶς 29
 ἓνα λόγον, καὶ ἀποκρίθητέ μοι, καὶ ἐρῶ ὑμῖν ἐν ποίᾳ
 ἐξουσία ταῦτα ποιῶ. ³⁰ τὸ βάπτισμα τὸ Ἰωάνου, ἐξ 30
 οὐρανοῦ ἢν ἢ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων; ἀποκρίθητέ μοι. ³¹ καὶ 31
 διελογίζοντο πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς λέγοντες Ἐὰν εἴπωμεν

29 εἶπεν] pr ἀποκριθεὶς ADNΧΓΠΣΦ min^a a b f f i q vg syrr^{ab} hel arm go | υμᾶς]+
 καγω (vel και εγω) KD(EFH)GMN(SUVX)ΓΣΦΨ min^{aa} a b f f i q r vg syrr^{ab} hel καγω
 υμᾶς AKΠ 736 min^{aaa} (syrr^{ab} arm) go aeth (om καγω BC¹⁴LA min^{ab} k* me | και
 ερω υμων] καγω υμων ερω LA 33 o me και εγω λεγω υμειν D 30 το βαπτισμα] pr ei
 Δ | το Ιωανου] om το ΝΧΓΠΣΦΨ min^a | ἐξ ουρ.] pr ποθεν ην ΚΟΦ 33 1071 al^{ab} p^{ab}
 (k) syrr^{ab} the aeth 31 διελογιζοντο K^a BCDGKLMAΠΨ al^{ab} προσελογιζοντο
 K^a ab ελογιζοντο AEFHNSUVXΓΣΦ min^a | προς εαυτους] εν εαυτοις 33 | εαν] pr τι
 ειπωμεν D^h 13 28 69 124 346 2^a a b c f i (k) (r)

29. ἐπερωτήσω ὑμᾶς ἓνα λόγον] Question is met by question (cf. x. 4, 18); Mt. ἐρωτήσω ὑ. κἀγώ, 'I also on my part have a point to raise.' Ἐνα λόγον, 'just one preliminary matter for consideration'; εἰς neither contrasts the Lord's single question with the two put by the Sanhedrin, nor is it a mere substitute for *τις*, but points to the simplicity of the issue; the answer to that one question will decide it. Let them answer first (ἀποκρίθητέ μοι), as became the teachers of Israel, and He will then be prepared with His reply (καὶ ἐρῶ ὑμῖν κτλ.). Baljon's κὰν ἀποκριθῆτέ μοι is less after the style of Mc.

30. τὸ βάπτισμα τὸ Ἰωάνου κτλ.] The enquiry is pushed a stage further back. Though Jesus had not received His authority from John, John had borne public and repeated testimony to His Divine mission (Jo. i. 26 f., 29 ff., 36). The question of the Sanhedrin therefore resolved itself into a question as to the source of John's teaching (Mt. πόθεν ἦν;). Τὸ βάπτισμα τὸ Ἰωάνου: i.e. the Baptist's work and teaching as a whole, symbolised by its visible expression, cf. Acts i. 22, xviii. 25; for the form βάπτισμα see i. 4, note. Ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, of heavenly origin (Blass, *Gr.* p. 147 f.; cf. Wünsche, p. 398 f., Dalman, *Worte*, i. p. 178), i.e. from God, as the alternative ἐξ

ἀνθρώπων shews; cf. Acts v. 38, 39; for the phrase, cf. Jo. iii. 27. The Baptist knew himself to be personally ἐκ τῆς γῆς, and recognised the limitations of his teaching (ἐκ τῆς γῆς λαλεῖ, ib. v. 31); but his 'baptism,' his message and its seal, were Divine (Jo. i. 6). Ἀποκρίθητέ μοι: the Lord claims an answer, as from authorised teachers and men who were acquainted with the facts.

Dr Bruce's use (comm. on Mt. xxi. 23 ff.) of the Lord's question as an antidote to the "notion of church sacraments and orders depending on ordination" is entirely beside the mark. The question refers to the authority of a prophet, not to that of a regular ministry; the latter derives its powers from Christ (Jo. xx. 21) through the hands of men (2 Tim. i. 6); the former, if not directly ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, can only be ἐξ ἀνθρώπων, and is therefore futile.

31. διελογίζοντο πρὸς ἑαυτούς] Mt. δ. ἐν ἑαυτοῖς, Lc. συνελογίσαντο πρὸς ἐ. The Marcan phrase occurs in viii. 16, where πρὸς ἐ. probably = πρὸς ἀλλήλους. In the present instance conference was scarcely possible, and Mt.'s ἐν ἑαυτοῖς probably gives the true sense, cf. Mc. ii. 6, 8. The same thought flashed across the minds of all; they realised that there was no way of

Ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, ἐρεῖ Διὰ τί οὖν οὐκ ἐπιστεύσατε αὐτῷ;
 32 33 ἀλλὰ εἶπωμεν Ἐξ ἀνθρώπων; ἐφοβούντο τὸν
 ὄχλον· ἅπαντες γὰρ εἶχον τὸν Ἰωάννην ὄντως ὅτι

31 ερει] λεγει υμιν (sic) D (arm^{vid}) | om ου AC⁸LMSXΔΨ 1071 al^{nonn} a b c d f f k q
 syr^{ant} 32 ἀλλα] εαν D min^{nonn} g q vg+εαν min^{vixma} b f f r (syrr) arm | εφοβουντο]
 φοβουμεθα (D)NΣ 13 28 69 124 2^{pe} al^{nonn} a b f f i q vg^{add} arm | οχλον KBCNΣφ 33
 106 syr^{hcl(mss)} λαον ADLXΓΑΠΨ min^{pl} | εχον] εχουσιν Σ ηδειςαν D 2^{pe} a b c f f i k q
 arm | οντως οτι προφητης ην K⁸BOLΨ 13 69 346] οντως ως προφητην Δ theb οτι οντως
 (vel αληθως) προφ. ην Δ(D)XΓΠΦ min^{pl} latt^v vi^{ve} syrr^{hcl} me go om οντως K⁸NΣ 1
 28 124 2^{pe} al^{nonn} c k syr^{ant} arm aeth

escape but one. Bede: "viderunt quod utrumlibet horum responderint in laqueum se casuros, timentes lapidationem, sed magis timentes veritatis confessionem."

ἐὰν εἶπωμεν Ἐξ οὐρανοῦ κτλ.] To acknowledge the Divine mission of John was to charge themselves with unbelief in having as a class rejected his baptism (Lc. vii. 30), and to give an advantage to their Questioner which He would not be slow to use (ἐρεῖ Διὰ τί κτλ.). They do not appear to have seen the real drift of the Lord's question, or the direct answer which the reply Ἐξ οὐρανοῦ would give to their own. For πιστεύειν with dat. cf. Gen. xv. 6 ἐπίστευσεν Ἀβρὰμ τῷ θεῷ, Jo. v. 46 εἰ γὰρ ἐπιστεύετε Μωυσεῖ, xiv. 11 πιστεύετε μοι, 1 Jo. v. 10 ὁ μὴ πιστεύων τῷ θεῷ ψεύστην πεποίηκεν αὐτόν. As distinguished from πιστεύειν followed by ἐν, ἐπί, or εἰς, πιστεύειν τινί regards faith as placed in the word of another rather than in his person.

32. ἀλλὰ εἶπωμεν κτλ.] "Shall we then say 'Of men'?—they feared the crowd." The normal construction is given by Mt. (ἐὰν δὲ εἶπωμεν...φοβούμεθα τ. 3.); in Mc. the protasis takes the form of a question, and the apodosis disappears, the Evangelist supplying its place by narrative (WM., p. 725, Blass, *Gr.* p. 286). On the deliberative subjunctive cf. xii. 14, and WM., p. 356. Lc. specifies the fear which was uppermost in their minds: ὁ λαὸς ἀπας καταλιθάσει ἡμᾶς. From

Jo. viii. 57 it is clear that even within the Precinct the danger was a real one, if the susceptibilities of a Jewish crowd (ὄχλος, Mt., Mc.) were aroused. A denial of John's Divine mission might be treated by his adherents as blasphemy, since it would amount to an attribution to man of words which were held to be of the Holy Ghost.

ἅπαντες γὰρ εἶχον κτλ.] 'For as to John, all really held that he was a prophet' (cf. WM., p. 781). Mt. has softened this rough note into εἰς προφήτην ἔχουσιν τὸν Ἰ., whilst Lc. abandons ἔχω (πεπεισμένοι γὰρ ἔστω (sc. ὁ λαὸς) Ἰωάννην προφήτην εἶναι). For ἔχων 'to regard' cf. Lc. xiv. 18, Phil. ii. 29, Blass, *Gr.* pp. 231, 247; D's ἦδειςαν is a correction or a gloss, "Ὀντως ὅτι is not=ὅτι ὄντως (cf. ix. 1, note), but the adverb is to be taken with εἶχον—the people were seriously impressed with a conviction of John's prophetic character. His martyrdom had perhaps deepened the reverence which was entertained for him by the thousands who had received his baptism. He had seemed to fulfil a long cherished hope (cf. i. 5, note), and to suggest that the confidence of the people had been misplaced would rouse a dangerous storm. "Ὀντως occurs here only in Mc.; Lc. uses it twice, Jo. once, St Paul six times; in the LXX it is rare, but well distributed (Num.¹, 3 Regn.¹, Sap.¹, Jer.³). "H⁸, 'had been': see Blass, *Gr.* p. 192.

προφήτης ἦν. ³³καὶ ἀποκριθέντες τῷ Ἰησοῦ λέ- 33
γουσιν Οὐκ οἶδαμεν. καὶ ὁ Ἰησοὺς λέγει αὐτοῖς
Οὐδὲ ἐγὼ λέγω ὑμῖν ἐν ποίᾳ ἐξουσία ταῦτα ποιῶ.

² Καὶ ἤρξατο αὐτοῖς ἐν παραβολαῖς λαλεῖν Ἀμ- I XII
πελῶνα ἄνθρωπος ἐφύτευσεν, καὶ περιέθηκεν φραγμὸν

33 ο Ἰησους] + (vel pr) αποκριθεις (AD)EFGH(KM)SUVX(Π)Φ min^a b ff (i q vg)
συγγ^{ab} hol arm go aeth | εις ποιαν εξουσιαν D XII 1 λαλειν NBGLΔΨ 1 13 69 118
124 346 d f f i i q v g syr^{sin} peah hol (mg) aegg] λεγειν AC DN X I I Σ Φ min^a k syr^{hol} (txt) go +
και λεγειν arm (of. b c) | περιεθηκεν] + αυτω C²N Ψ 28 2^{so} al

33. ἀποκριθέντες τῷ Ἰησοῦ κτλ.]
They saved themselves from the
dilemma by a disgraceful profession
of ignorance. The Lord does not go
behind their answer, or expose its
disingenuousness; it was enough that
it released Him from His undertaking
to reply to their challenge (v. 29).
If they could not tell, the compact
had fallen through; and He refuses
accordingly to fulfil His part (οὐδὲ
ἐγὼ λέγω ὑμῖν). His position was un-
assailable, and they left Him without
a word. Οὐδέ takes up οὐκ in the
answer of the Sanhedrin: for a some-
what similar use cf. Mt. vi. 15, 'Jo. viii.

11. Victor: οὐκ εἶπεν Οὐκ οἶδα, ἀλλ'
Οὐ λέγω. ἀντὶ τοῦ Οὐκ ἡβουλήθητε τὸ
ἀληθὲς εἰπεῖν· οὐδὲ τῆς παρ' ἐμοῦ τεύ-
ξεσθε ἀποκρίσεως. ἡ καὶ οὕτως· Οὐ
δύνασθε οὐδὲ ὑμεῖς περὶ ἐμοῦ ἀκούειν
δοτις εἰμὶ, ἐπεὶ τὸν μάρτυρα οὐ δέχεσθε
ὅς ἦλθεν εἰς μαρτυρίαν.

XII. 1—12. THE HUSBANDMEN AND
THE HEIR. (Mt. xxi. 33—46, Lc. xx.
9—19.)

1. ἤρξατο...ἐν παραβολαῖς λαλεῖν]
A new commencement was made of
parabolic teaching, addressed to the
Sanhedrists (αὐτοῖς), and intended to
expose the true character of their
hostility. Ἐν παραβολαῖς, cf. Ps. lxxvii.
(lxxviii.) 2 (= ^לפָּרָבָה), Mt. xiii. 3, 10, 13,
34 f., xxii. 1, Mc. iii. 23, iv. 2, 11, Lc.
viii. 10. Lc., who with Mc. relates but
one parable in this context, changes
the phrase (ἤρξατο...λέγειν τὴν παρα-
βολὴν ταύτην): Mt. on the other hand,

who has already recorded the parable
of the 'Two Sons' (vv. 28—32), begins
"Ἄλλην παραβολὴν ἀκούσατε. On the
connexion of this parable with the
foregoing narrative cf. Victor: ἡ παρα-
βολὴ δηλοῖ ὅτι μὴ μόνον περὶ τὸν Ἰω-
άννην ἡγνωμονήκασι, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ
αὐτὸν τὸν κύριον, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τοῦ οἰ-
κέτου, προελθόντες δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν δεσπότην.
ἀμπελῶνα ἄνθρωπος ἐφύτευσεν] Mt.
ἄνθρ. ἦν οἰκοδεσπότης δοτις κτλ. He
was not simply the owner of a vine-
yard, but a master who had slaves at
his command (v. 2 ff.; cf. Mt. xiii. 27,
Lc. xiv. 21). The land of Israel was
a land of the vine (Gen. xlix. 11, Deut.
viii. 8), and the planting of vineyards
was one of the cares of the prudent
householder (Deut. xxviii. 30, 39). The
vineyard had become a recognised
symbol of Israel itself, as the cove-
nant people (Ps. lxxx. 8 f., Isa. v. 2 ff.,
Jer. ii. 21), and it was impossible for
the members of the Sanhedrin or for
the better-taught among the crowd to
mistake the drift of the parable (see
v. 12). The imagery and even the
language is largely derived from Isa.
l.c. (ἀμπελῶν ἐγενήθη...καὶ φραγμὸν
περιέθηκα...καὶ ἐκοδόμησα πύργον...καὶ
προλήνιον ὄρυζα...καὶ ἔμεινα τοῦ ποιῆ-
σαι σταφυλὴν); cf. dial. Tim. et Ag.
(ed. Conybeare, p. 93) εἶπεν αὐτοῖς τὴν
παραβολὴν ἥνπερ τότε Ἰσοσίας προείπεν.
Ἀμπελών, a word chiefly found in the
later Gk., is common in the LXX, where
it usually represents ^{ἄμπελος}. For φυ-
τεύειν ἀμπ. (^{ἄμπελος} ^{ἔσται}) see Gen. ix. 20,

καὶ ὥρυξεν ὑπολήνιον καὶ ἀκοδόμησεν πύργον, καὶ
2 ἐξέδετο αὐτὸν γεωργοῖς, καὶ ἀπεδήμησεν. ² καὶ

1 ὠκοδομ.] + αὐτω 1071 | ἐξέδετο B²D(F²H)NXΓΔΠΞΖΨ min¹⁰⁰⁰

Deut. xx. 6, xxviii. 20, 39, Am. v. 11, Soph. i. 13, Isa. xxxvii. 30, lxx. 21, Ezech. xxviii. 26, 1 Mac. iii. 56, 1 Cor. ix. 7; the Vg. *vineam pastinavit* is more realistic: "dug and trenched the ground (to receive the vines)"; cf. *novellavit* (k).

περίθηκεν φραγμόν] As a protection partly against human depredators, partly against wild animals (Ps. lxxix. (lxxx.) 13 f. ἵνα τί καθεῖλες τὸν φραγμόν αὐτῆς καὶ τρυγῶσιν αὐτὴν πάντες οἱ παραπορευόμενοι; ... ἐλυμήνατο αὐτὴν σὺς ἐκ θρυμοῦ καὶ ὄνος ἄγριος κατενεμήσατο αὐτήν). For φραγμός see Num. xxii. 24 (ἔσθη ἐν ταῖς αὐλαξίν τῶν ἀμπέλων φραγμός ἐντεῦθεν καὶ φ. ἐντ.), Lc. xiv. 23, Eph. ii. 14. Lc. omits περιέθηκεν... πύργον.

ὥρυξεν ὑπολήνιον] Mt. ὥρυξεν ἐν αὐτῷ ληνόν. The ληνός, *torcular*, is properly the trough which receives the grapes, and where they are trodden (cf. Num. xviii. 30, Prov. iii. 10, Sir. xxx. 25 (xxxiii. 16), Isa. lxiii. 3, Thren. i. 15). It was usually excavated in the rock, see Moore on Jud. vi. 11 and cf. Joel i. 17. The vat was furnished with a *πολήνιον* (Isa. v. 2, cf. lxiii. 3) under which was the ὑπολήνιον, *lacus*, R.V. "pit for the wine-press" (Joel iii. (iv.) 13, Hagg. ii. 17 (16), Zach. xiv. 10, Isa. xvi. 10 οὐ μὴ πατήσουσιν οἶνον εἰς τὰ ὑπολήνια = 22¹), into which the juice ran. Mc. adheres to Isa. v. in referring to the 22¹, but does not follow the lxx. rendering.

ἀκοδόμησεν πύργον] Such towers were built in exposed places to protect cattle and vines (cf. 2 Chron. xxvi. 10, Mic. iv. 8, Isa. lc.), and for the convenience of the herdsmen and ἀμπελουργοί: similar structures may still be seen among the terraced hills about Hebron. On such traces of the former

culture of the vine in Palestine see G. A. Smith, pp. 81, 208.

The patristic interpretation of these details is not quite consistent; e.g. Hilary sees "in turri eminentiam legis... ex qua Christi speculari posset adventus," whilst Jerome comments: "*turrim*, hand dubie quin templum": cf. Thpht.: φραγμός δὲ ὁ νόμος... πύργος δὲ ὁ ναός.

ἐξέδετο αὐτὸν γεωργοῖς] The owner, living at a distance, instead of employing his own slaves to work the vineyard, let it out to local cultivators, who were required to pay the rent in kind. In Palestine "such leases were given by the year or for life; sometimes the lease was even hereditary" (Eidersheim, *L. and T.* ii. p. 423). This use of ἐκδίδοσθαι does not seem to occur in the lxx., but it is common in class. Gk.; for a close parallel see Plat. *legg.* 806 D γεωργίαι δὲ ἐκδεδομένοι δουλοῖς ἀπαρχὴν τῶν ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀποτελοῦσιν ἱκανὴν ἀνθρώποις ὥσι καὶ κοσμίως. On the form ἐξέδετο see WH., *Notes*, p. 167, W-Schm., p. 121. The tenants are γεωργοί here in Mt., Mc., Lc.; Lc. uses ἀμπελουργός in xiii. 7, but apparently in reference to the hired slave working under a master who is from time to time on the spot. Γεωργία as the wider word may include ἀμπελουργία, cf. Gen. ix. 20 ἤρξατο Νῶε ἄνθρωπος γεωργὸς γῆς, καὶ ἐφύτευσεν ἀμπελῶνα. On the other hand the words can be contrasted, as in Jer. lii. 16, where the ploughmen and the vine-dressers are regarded as two distinct classes.

καὶ ἀπεδήμησεν] The owner, having let his land, went into foreign parts (Vg. *peregre profectus est*); Lc. adds that his absence was a prolonged one (χρόνους ἱκανούς). Ἀποδημεῖν, ἀπόδημος in the N. T. are limited to the

ἀπέστειλεν πρὸς τοὺς γεωργοὺς τῷ καιρῷ δοῦλον,
ἵνα παρὰ τῶν γεωργῶν λάβῃ ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν

2 ἡ...αμπελῶνος] ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ καρποῦ (τοῦ καρποῦ etiam A^X al) τοῦ ἀμπ.
δοῦσιν αὐτῷ D latt¹ (sy¹) | παρὰ τῶν γ. λαβῇ] λ. παρ αὐτῶν 33 604 2^o | λαβῇ Ψ
sy² 7^{ab}

Synoptists, occurring, besides this context, in Mt. xxv. 14 f., Mc. xiii. 34, Lc. xv. 13: St Paul has ἐκδημεῖν in 2 Cor. v. 6 ff., where it is contrasted with ἐνδημεῖν, as Xenophon contrasts ἀποδημεῖν with ἐπιδημεῖν (*Cyr.* vii. 5. 69). The God of Israel is represented in the light of an absentee proprietor. Origen (*in Mt.*) explains: ἀποδημία τοῦ δεσπότου ὅτι Κύριος ὁ συνὼν αὐτοῖς ἐν νεφέλῃ ἡμέρας καὶ σὺν ἡ νυκτὶς ἕως αὐτοὺς καταφυτεύσει εἰσαγαγὼν εἰς ὅρος ἅγιον αὐτοῦ...οὐκέτι αὐτοῖς ἐπεφαίνετο. The gradual withdrawal of visible interpositions, ending in the suspension of the gift of prophecy, had borne this aspect in the eyes of the nation (cf. e.g. Jer. xiv. 8), and the absence was real in the case of the dishonest teachers and unbelieving priesthood who were now the leaders of Israel. But, however prolonged, it was as yet but an ἀποδημία, not a dereliction, not an abandonment of the Divine claim upon Israel's allegiance. Even the temporary withdrawal had a gracious purpose; comp. the remark of Jerome: "abire videtur a vinea ut vinitoribus liberum operandi arbitrium derelinquat." Cf. Bengel: "invenitur tempus divinae taciturnitatis ubi homines agunt pro arbitrio"; and see Mc. iv. 26 ff.

2. καὶ ἀπέστειλεν κτλ.] The demand was not made till the vintage came; Mt. ὅτε...ἤγγισεν ὁ καιρὸς τῶν καρπῶν (cf. xi. 13). Τῷ καιρῷ, dative of the point of time, cf. WM., p. 373 f. Origen: ὁ χρόνος ἦν τῶν προφητῶν ἀπαιτούντων τὸν καρπὸν. On the mission of the Prophets see Isa. vi. 8, Jer. xxv. 4. The title δούλος Κυρίου is first given to Moses (Jos. xiv. 7, Ps.

civ. (cv.) 26) and Aaron (Jos. xxiv. 29); it is borne by David (2 Regn. iii. 18, vii. 4 ff.); and ultimately becomes the formal style and title of the prophet (Am. iii. 7, Zech. i. 6, Jer. vii. 25, xxv. 4, &c.). In Mt. groups of δούλοι are sent twice (vv. 34, 36); in Mc. each servant receives a separate mission, and there are many such (δούλων... πάλιν ἄλλον δούλων...καὶ ἄλλον...καὶ πολλοὺς ἄλλους), whilst Lc. stops, but perhaps without any special purpose, at the third (δούλων...ἕτερον...τρίτον). The groups in Mt. may be taken to represent successive periods of prophetic energy, whilst the reference to individuals in Mc. and Lc. accentuates the distinctness of the message entrusted to each true prophet. Or, as Thpht. suggests, each of the successive messengers may represent a prophetic era: δούλων ἕνα τάχα τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἡλὶαν προφήτας...δεύτερον δὲ... τοὺς περὶ Ὡσῆ καὶ Ἡσαΐαν...τρίτον δὲ... τοὺς ἐν τῇ αἰχμαλωσίᾳ. Comp. Origen on Mt. t. xvii. 6.

ἵνα...λάβῃ κτλ.] Whatever the form of the message, its general purpose was one and the same—that the owner might receive (Mt. λαβεῖν) his due. Ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν, the 'fruits' being the source from which (WM., p. 463) the landlord obtained his rent. He claimed merely the portion which by agreement belonged to him (τοὺς καρποὺς αὐτοῦ, Mt.); under the terms of the lease (v. 2, note) another portion would go to the cultivators (2 Tim. ii. 6). For the interpretation see v. 17 ἀπόδοτε...τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ τῷ θεῷ. In one sense God claims all, in another only a part; cf. Bengel: "pars fructuum colonis concessa."

3 τοῦ ἀμπελῶνος· ³καὶ λαβόντες αὐτὸν ἔδειραν καὶ
 4 ἀπέστειλαν κενόν. ⁴καὶ πάλιν ἀπέστειλεν πρὸς
 αὐτοὺς ἄλλον δούλον, κάκεινον ἐκεφαλίωσαν καὶ
 ¶ 5 ἠτίμασαν. ⁵καὶ ἄλλον ἀπέστειλεν κάκεινον ἀπέ-
 κτειναν, καὶ πολλοὺς ἄλλους, οὓς μὲν δέροντες οὓς

3 και λαβ.] οι δε λαβ. ACNΧ(Γ)ΠΣΦ min¹ | κενον] + προς αυτω D a b ff 4 om
 παλω X the | om κεφαλιωσαν...κακεινον (v. 5) syrr^{ant} | κεφαλιωσαν και NBLΨ | κε-
 φαλαιωσαν και ACDNΣΦ tell min^{omn} vid arm κεφαλαιωσαντες ι 28 91 118 299 604 2^o
 deoollanetunt k (?) κεφαλισαν pr λιθοβολησαντες ACNΧΠΙΣΦ 604 min¹ syrr^{peabh} hal
 go aeth | ητιμασαν (vel ητιμησαν) NB(D)LΨ 33 latt aegg | απεστειλαν ητιμωμενον (vel
 ητιμασμενον) ACNΧΓΠΣΦ min¹ syrr^{peabh} hal arm go aeth 5 και ι^o] + παλω
 ANΧΓΠΣΦ min¹ f q vg syrr^{peabh} hal arm go | om ους μεν...αποκτ. k r^{vid} | ους μεν...ουι
 δε NBLA ι 33 2^o a¹nonn] ους μεν...αλλουι δε D ους μεν...τουι δε Φ τουι μεν...τουι δε
 ACNΧΓΠΣ min¹

3. καὶ...ἔδειραν καὶ ἀπέστειλαν κενόν] Δέρειν in the LXX. has its original meaning "to flay," but in the N.T. it is used only in the sense of "beating severely" or "scourging" (cf. xiii. 9, Lc. xii. 47 f., xxii. 63, Jo. xviii. 23, Acts v. 40, xvi. 37, xxii. 29), which it bears frequently in the comic poets (cf. Ar. *Vesp.* 485 ἡ δέδοκται μοι δέρεσθαι καὶ δέρειν δι' ἡμέρας, *Ran.* 619 μαστιγῶν, δέρων, στρεβλῶν). The first slave is let go after his beating, but without that which he had come for, 'empty-handed'; for this use of κενός cf. Job xxii. 9, Lc. i. 53. The repetition of λαβεῖν, ἀποστεῖλαι is remarkable; the servant, instead of taking anything, is taken; sent to receive, he is sent back empty. It is difficult to decide whether the play on these words is intentional, or due to the simplicity of the style of the common tradition; in favour of the second explanation it may be noted that this feature is most noticeable in Mc.

4. κάκεινον ἐκεφαλίωσαν] Ἐκεφαλίωσαν is ἀπ. λεγ. in Greek literature (cf. Lob. *Phryg.*, p. 95), but formed quite regularly from κεφάλιον, a diminutive which occurs in late writers; according to the analogy of γναθύν, 'to hit on the cheek,' κεφαλίου would be 'to wound on the

head.' This sense is supported by the Vg. in *capite vulnervaverunt*; cf. Syrr. ^{peabh}, ^{hal} *lapidaverunt et contuderunt*, Me. *vulnervaverunt*. It agrees in a general way with Mt.'s *λιθοβόλησαν*, and Lc.'s *τραυματίσαντες*, to which Mc.'s *ἐκεφ.* seems to correspond, and with the requirements of the context in Mc. The first servant was beaten, the third killed; the second, though not killed, fared worse than the first, for he was knocked about the head. Ἐκεφαλίωσαν would seem to mean that he was summarily dispatched, and it is difficult to believe with Field (*Notes*, p. 35) that Mc. adopted it in the sense of *ἐκεφάλωσαν*, "a vox nihili." Baljon employs the extreme remedy of conjectural emendation, admitting into his text *ἐκολάφισαν* (cf. xiv. 65). This gives an excellent sense, but until it finds some documentary support it is safer to adhere to the reading of NBLΨ and interpret with Euth.: *ἀντὶ τοῦ 'τὴν κεφαλὴν συνέτριψαν.'* Καὶ ἠτίμασαν: in this and other ways they heaped contumely upon him; for this use of *ἐτιμάζειν* cf. 2 Regn. x. 5, Acts v. 40, 41.

5. κάκεινον ἀπέκτειναν κτλ.] From insult the γεωργοὶ proceeded on the next occasion to murder; and so

δὲ ἀποκτενύντες. ἔτι ἓνα εἶχεν, υἱὸν ἀγαπητόν· ὃ ἀπέστειλεν αὐτὸν ἔσχατον πρὸς αὐτοὺς λέγων ὅτι Ἐντραπήσονται τὸν υἱὸν μου. ἑκεῖνοι δὲ οἱ γεωργοὶ 7 πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς εἶπαν ὅτι Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ κληρονόμος·

5 ἀποκτενύντες (N^o)B(L) 150^{ov} (min^{pm}) ἀποκτενύντες N^oACDE(FGHKN)UV(X)
Γ(Π)Σ(Φ)Ψ 604 ἀποκτενύντες Δ ἀποκτενύντες min^{vix} 6 ἐτι...εσχάτον novissi-
παισι πισίσι βίβιαι k | ἐτι| ἐτι οὐν AC DN X Γ Π Σ Φ min^q vg sy^hal ὑστερον δε ἐτι 13 28
69 124 346 604 80^{ov} (2^{so}) | υἱον εχων NX Γ Π Σ Φ min^q | αγαπητον]+(vel pr) αυτου
AN X Γ Π Σ Φ (1 13 28 69 124 299) al^q sy^hal go | αυτον] pr και AC NX * Γ Π Σ Φ Ψ min^q
sy^hal go κακεινων D | εσχάτον προς αυτους KBC LA 13 69 al^{om} προς αυτ. εσχ.
AN X Γ Π Σ Φ al^q om εσχάτον 1071 sy^hal om προς αυτους D 1071 a ff k q | οτι| om
LN Δ Σ 33 al^{om} o k ὡς min^{pm} a b sy^hal^{pm} pesh arm 7 εκεινοι δε οι γ. | οι δε γ.
D a b ff k vg arm the aeth+ ιδοντες (vel θεωσαντες) αυτον (+ερχομενων) NZ (13 28
69 124 604 1071 al^{om} sy^hal (mg) arm) | ο κληρ. pr ο υιος αυτου (Δ) sy^hal

matters went on for a long time, each servant who was sent suffering death or maltreatment at their hands. Καὶ πολλοὺς ἄλλους, sc. ἐκάκωσαν, or the like; cf. WM., p. 728 f. Οὐς μὲν... οὐς δέ: cf. iv. 4, and see WM., p. 130, Blass, *Gr.* p. 145 f. Δέροντες: see v. 3 note. Ἀποκτενύντες is a very rare form but "probably right" here (WH., *Notes*, p. 169). For O. T. parallels see 1 Kings xviii. 13, xxii. 27, 2 Chron. xxiv. 20 ff., xxxvi. 15 f., Neh. ix. 26 (τοὺς προφῆτας σου ἀπέκτειναν), Jer. xlv. (xxxvii.) 15 (ἐπάταξαν αὐτόν); and cf. Lc. vi. 23, xiii. 34, Acts vii. 52, 1 Thess. ii. 15, Heb. xi. 36 ff., Apoc. xvi. 6, xviii. 20 ff.

6. ἔτι ἓνα εἶχεν κτλ.] One remained whom the owner could send, and he was not a slave, but his own son. Υἱὸν ἀγαπητόν: Lc. τὸν υἱ. τὸν ἀγαπ., Mt. υἱὸν αὐτοῦ. On ἀγαπητός see i. 11, note, ix. 7; here it seems to be undoubtedly an adjective qualifying υἱός, and not an appellation. The one and only Son (*διάκ. Tim. et Ag.*, τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ τὸν μονογενῆ) is contrasted sharply with the many servants (πολλοὺς...ἓνα...ἀγαπητόν), cf. Heb. i. 1, 2, iii. 5, 6. He had been reserved to the end (ἔσχατον, cf. ἐπ' ἐσχάτου Heb. i. 2). The mission of the Son

marked, from the N. T. standpoint, the fullness of time (Gal. iv. 4), synchronising with the completion of the ages (Heb. ix. 26).

λέγων ὅτι Ἐντραπήσονται κτλ.] Lc. qualifies ἐντρ. by prefixing ἴσως. But to the owner any other result was inconceivable, and the parable sets forth the improbability, from the human point of view, of such an issue as the Incarnation actually had; cf. Thpht.: ἐντρ., τὸ εἰκὸς λέγων, Bengel: "exprimitur quid facere debuerint." Ἐντρέπεσθαι τινα, *reuereri aliquem*, is a late construction; classical writers use the gen. of the person who is regarded with awe (Blass, *Gr.* p. 89). For other exx. of the acc. cf. Sap. ii. 10, Lc. xviii. 2, Heb. xii. 9.

7. ἐκεῖνοι δὲ οἱ γεωργοὶ κτλ.] Ἐκεῖνοι (which is wanting in Mt., Lc.) points back to the picture already drawn of the men: "those husbandmen, being such as we know they were." Πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς εἶπαν, Mt. εἶπον ἐν ἑαυτοῖς, Lc. διελογίζοντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους: with Mc.'s πρὸς ἐ. cf. xi. 31. Lc. has clearly given the general sense: when the heir was seen making his way to the vineyard at vintage time, a hurried consultation was held, and the resolution taken to destroy him.

οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ κληρονόμος] So Mt.,

δεῦτε ἀποκτείνωμεν αὐτόν, καὶ ἡμῶν ἔσται ἡ κλη-
 8 ρονομία. ⁸ καὶ λαβόντες ἀπέκτειναν αὐτόν, καὶ
 9 ἐξέβαλον αὐτὸν ἔξω τοῦ ἀμπελώνος. ⁹ τί ποιήσει
 ὁ κύριος τοῦ ἀμπελώνος; ἐλεύσεται καὶ ἀπολέσει

8 ἐξεβαλον (-λαν B) αὐτον] om αὐτον LXA al min⁸ b k vg arm 9 τι...ἀπε-
 λωνος] tunc dominus indignatus veniet k | τι]+ου NACDNXΓΑΠΣΦΨ min⁹ v¹⁴
 a b c f i g vg syrr¹peab hol arm

Mc., Lc. There is perhaps a reference to Gen. xv. 3, 4; the earlier messengers were but δούλοι and had no personal interest in the estate: the υἱὸς ἀγαπητός is sole heir. Cf. Heb. i. 2 υἱὸν ὃν ἔθηκεν κληρονόμον πάντων, where see Westcott's note. Elsewhere in the N. T. the word is used only in reference to the adopted sons of the Divine family; cf. Jas. ii. 5, Rom. iv. 13, viii. 17, Gal. iii. 29, iv. 1, 7, Tit. iii. 7, Heb. vi. 17, xi. 17; cf. the use of κληρονομεῖν *surra*, x. 17, and of κληρονομία in Gal. iii. 18, Eph. i. 14 &c. To the only Son belongs, however, an unique heirship based on His unique sonship: He is ὁ κληρονόμος by virtue of the Eternal Generation. Δεῦτε ἀποκτείνωμεν αὐτόν, Gen. xxxvii. 20, LXX., the words of Joseph's brethren at Dothan. The Beloved Son was the Joseph of His own generation (cf. Gen. xxxvii. 3, 4).

καὶ ἡμῶν ἔσται ἡ κληρονομία] The inheritance to which the parable refers is the vineyard, i.e. Israel (Ps. xxvii. (xxviii.) 9, xxxii. (xxxiii.) 12, &c.). If even the heathen were to be the inheritance of the Son (Ps. ii. 8), much more was Israel. He had claimed it for Himself (cf. Jo. i. 11), and even the partial response He received had awakened the jealousy of its rulers, and led to His death, which was due to a desperate effort on their part to recover their failing power over the people.

8. ἀπέκτειναν αὐτόν] The Jewish rulers were in fact His murderers, though they were compelled to leave the execution in the hands of Gentiles

(Acts ii. 23, 36, iii. 15, 1 Thess. ii. 15). 'Ἀπέκτειναν' contemplates the Passion as already accomplished history; it was so in the purpose of the Sanhedrin and in the mind of Christ.

καὶ ἐξέβαλον αὐτὸν ἔξω τ. ἀμπ.] In Mt. and Lc. the casting out precedes the death (Mt. λαβόντες αὐτὸν ἐξέβαλον... καὶ ἀπέκτειναν, Lc. ἐκβάλοντες... ἀπέκτειναν): in Mc. it seems to follow; but such details can scarcely be pressed. According to the imagery of the parable, casting forth from the vineyard is excommunication, formal or practical. In Jerusalem a follower of Jesus had been excommunicated some months before this (Jo. ix. 22, 34), and even if the Jerusalem synagogues had not dared to extend the sentence to the Master, He was treated as excommunicate when He was condemned as a blasphemer, and handed over for punishment to the civil power. Origen: ὅσον ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς ἀλλότριον αὐτὸν εἶναι ἔκριναν καὶ τοῦ ἀμπελώνος καὶ τῶν γεωργῶν, ἡνίκα κατεψηφίζοντο αὐτοῦ τὴν πρὸς θάνατον ψήφον. His crucifixion outside the gate of the Holy city (Jo. xix. 17) symbolised this virtual expulsion from the community of Israel; cf. Heb. xiii. 12, 13.

9. τί ποιήσει ὁ κύριος τοῦ ἀμπελώνος;] What is the next step which the owner (for κύριος = ὁ ὄν, cf. Lc. xix. 33) will take? He has no messenger remaining; his only son is dead: his servants are dead or their efforts have failed. Will he abandon his just claims and submit besides to outrage of the grossest kind? The

τοὺς γεωργοὺς, καὶ δώσει τὸν ἀμπελῶνα ἄλλοις.
 10 οὐδὲ τὴν γραφὴν ταύτην ἀνέγνωτε λίθον ὃν ἀπε- 10
 δοκίμασαν οἱ οἰκοδομοῦντες, οὗτος ἐγενήθη εἰς κεφαλὴν

9 τοὺς γεωργοὺς] + τοὺτους (vel κεκρυμμένους) C²(GNΣ) (1) 33 al^{hona} (συγγινώσκουσιν ἑαυτοὺς)
 10 ἐγνώτε ὅσα

answer is clear: he will come in person to chastise and eject the men who have done this. In Mt. this answer is put into the mouth of the audience, whether the Sanhedrists or the people; in Lc. the Lord answers His own question, and voices among the audience exclaim *Μὴ γένοιτο*, betraying their consciousness of the meaning of the parable; Mc. leaves the answer unassigned, but seems to treat it as part of the Lord's own teaching. The divergence is interesting. In Mc. we probably have the nucleus from which the two later accounts have grown; certainly it is difficult to suppose that Mt. xxi. 41 can have been uttered by the audience (*Euth.*: ἀκούτες προφητεύουσι καὶ αὐτοὶ τὸ μέλλον), though the words of Christ may well have awakened a response in their consciences and thus have become in a sense their own.

ἐλεύσεται καὶ ἀπολέσει κτλ.] Sc. ὁ κύριος τοῦ ἀμπελῶνος. The owner's coming will bring destruction upon the murderers, and the vineyard will be let (δώσει = ἐκδώσεται, Mt.) to other occupiers such as may be ready to pay him their yearly dues (Mt. only, οἵτινες ἀποδώσουσιν αὐτῷ τοὺς καρποὺς ἐν τοῖς καιροῖς αὐτῶν). The parable at this point becomes a scarcely veiled prophecy of the Divine visitation of wrath which befell Jerusalem, the call of the Gentiles, and the fruitfulness and permanence of the Catholic Church. Origen, followed by most of the ancient interpreters, explains ἄλλοις as referring to the Apostles (cf. 1 Cor. iii. 6 ff.); but a wider reference seems preferable—the 'other husbandmen' are the rulers

and guides of the Church throughout her generations. For *ἔρχεσθαι* in reference to Divine visitations cf. Pa. xcv. (xcvi.) 13, Amos v. 17, Enoch i. 9 (Jude 14); for another view of the substitution of the Gentile for the Jew, see Mt. viii. 11 f., xxi. 19, and esp. Rom. xi. 17 ff., where addressing Gentiles St Paul points out that their tenure of the privilege which the older Israel had for the time forfeited is conditional upon a continued response to the Divine call (vs. 21, 23); cf. Jerome in Mt.: "locata est autem nobis vinea, et locata ea conditione ut reddamus Domino fructum temporibus suis."

10. οὐδὲ τὴν γραφὴν ταύτην κτλ.] R. V. "Have ye not read even this scripture?" For οὐδέ 'not even' in a question cf. Lc. vi. 3, xxiii. 40. Mt. has here οὐδέποτε ἀνέγνωτε ἐν ταῖς γραφαῖς; Lc., who takes the question as an answer to a *μή γένοιτο* from the crowd, τί οὖν ἐστὶν τὸ γεγραμμένον τοῦτο; Γραφή is a portion of Scripture, as in xv. 28, Jo. vii. 38, 42, xix. 37 (ἐτέρα γραφή), 2 Tim. iii. 16 (πᾶσα γραφή), and almost always when the sing. is used; see Lightfoot on Gal. iii. 22. The passage was one in common use—hence οὐδέ: could it be that these students and teachers of the Scriptures were not acquainted even with the commonplaces of Holy Writ? (cf. v. 24).

λίθον ὃν ἀπεδοκίμασαν κτλ.] Ps. cxvii. (cxviii.) 22, 23, an exact quotation from the LXX., which gives here a word for word rendering of the M. T. The quotation was perhaps suggested by the Hosanna verses (xi. 9, cf. 18, note) which it almost immediately precedes. In the Psalmist's view the

11 γωνίας· ¹¹παρὰ Κυρίου ἐγένετο αὕτη, καὶ ἔστιν
12 θαυμαστὴ ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν; ¹²καὶ ἐζήτουν αὐτὸν

11 om παρα Κυριου εγεν. αυτη D

stone is Israel, and the builders are the world-powers engaged in raising the fabric of history—whether Assyria and Babylonia, or, if the Psalm be Maccabaean, Syria represented by Epiphanes (see Cheyne, *Origin of the Psalter*, p. 16 f.). Israel had been cast aside (cf. Jer. xxviii. (li.) 26) by men in high places, but had recovered its place among the nations—had again become the κεφαλὴ γωνίας (קִּבְלֹת עֲנִי), the bond of unity in the fabric, by reason of its unique office of witnessing to the One Living God. In our Lord's use of the words the conditions are changed; He, as the true representative of Israel's witness to God, is the Stone which is designed to be 'head of the corner'; the builders who cast the Elect Stone aside are the present leaders of Israel (Jerome: "quos supra vinitores appellarat, nunc aedificatores"). This application of the words deeply impressed the Apostles, who reproduce it more than once after the Pentecost (Acts iv. 11, 1 Pet. ii. 4, 7) and connect with it the prophecy of Isa. xxviii. 16 (Rom. ix. 32, Eph. ii. 20, 1 Pet. ii. 6); Christ receives the title of λίθος ἀκρογωνιαίος, *lapis angularis*, the bond of unity in the new Israel (Eph. Lc.). The metaphor was perhaps unduly pressed by the Greek and Latin expositors (cf. T. K. Abbott, *Ephesians*, p. 70), e.g. by Euth., who writes: καθάπερ γὰρ ἐκεῖνος [ὁ λίθος] ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ συνδεῖ τοίχους δύο, τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον καὶ ὁ χριστὸς ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ συνδεσμεῖ τοὺς δύο λαούς, τὸν τε ἐξ ἐθνῶν καὶ τὸν ἐξ Ἰουδαίων. But the 'Corner Stone' clearly emphasises the cohesion of believers in the Body of Christ, as the 'Foundation Stone' (1 Cor. iii. 11) implies their dependence on His work and strength.

Jerome points out that, while the builders of Israel rejected both these purposes of the Lord's coming, the wise master-builder of the Gentile Church ("iuxta Paulum architectum") overlooked neither. The old hymn of the Sarum Dedication office boldly fuses both together: "angulare fundamentum lapis Christus missus est, qui compagē parietum in utroque nectitur, | quem Syon sancta suscepit, in quo credens permanet."

11. παρὰ Κυρίου ἐγένετο αὕτη κτλ. A continuation of the words of Ps. cxviii., omitted by Lc. Αὕτη (הֵנִי), 'this thing,' a Hebraism (WM., pp. 39, 298, Blass, *Gr.*, p. 82), which is due to the text of the LXX. and not to the Synoptists themselves: for other exx. in the LXX. see Driver on 1 Sam. iv. 7. Attempts to explain αὕτη as referring to κεφαλὴν or to γωνίας (קִּבְלֹת = הֵנִי) are not only unnecessary, but yield an inferior sense; see Field, *Notes*, p. 15. It is the elevation of the rejected stone into its predestined place at the head of the corner in which the Psalmist sees the hand of God (παρὰ Κυρίου, WM., p. 457), and which is a standing miracle in the eyes of the true Israel (θαυμαστὴ ἐν ὀφθ. ἡμῶν, WM., p. 482). The application of this to the Resurrection and Ascension is easy and attractive; cf. Victor: οὐτὶ δὴ μετὰ θάνατον ζῶν φαίνεται Χριστός, βασιλεὺς ὡν οὐρανόων τε καὶ ἐπιγείων.

Mc. omits a striking saying which follows in Lc. (πᾶς ὁ πεισὼν ἐπ' ἐκείνους τὸν λίθον κτλ.) and, after a slightly different form, in most texts of Mt.

12. ἐζήτουν αὐτὸν κρατῆσαι κτλ.] Sc. οἱ γραμματεῖς καὶ οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς, as Lc. reminds us. Κρατῆσαι, the inf. as object, see Burton § 387. For the second time (cf. xi. 18) the arrest

κρατῆσαι, καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν τὸν ὄχλον, ἔγνωσαν γὰρ ὅτι πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὴν παραβολὴν εἶπεν. καὶ ἀφέντες αὐτὸν ἀπῆλθαν.

¹³ Καὶ ἀποστέλλουσιν πρὸς αὐτόν τινες τῶν ¹³ Φαρισαίων καὶ τῶν Ἡρῳδιανῶν, ἵνα αὐτὸν ἀγρεύ-
σωσιν λόγῳ. ¹⁴ καὶ ἐλθόντες λέγουσιν αὐτῷ Διδά- ¹⁴

¹³ τῆς παραβολῆς] + ταυτην 1071 al^{1000a} min^{1000a} b k vg syriac^{1000a} arm ¹³ om
προς αυτον D ac i k q | των Φαρισαίων] των γραμματεων syriac^{1000a} pr ek 69 346 g^{1000a} syriac^{1000a}
arm | αγρευσωσιν] παγιδενωσιν D 2¹⁰⁰⁰ 604 ¹⁴ και 1¹⁰ α δε ANXΓΠΣΦ al min^{1000a}
syriac^{1000a} b^{1000a} arm go | ελθοντες λεγ. αυτω] επηρωτων αυτον α Φαρισαιοι D (σff k) ελθ.
ηρξαστο ερωταν αυτον εν δολω λεγοντες G 1 13 28 69 (604) al^{1000a} (syriac^{1000a}) (arm)

would have been effected in the Precinct by the στρατηγὸς τοῦ ἱεροῦ (cf. Acts iv. 1), if the people had not still been with Jesus. On ἐφοβήθησαν τὸν ὄχλον see xi. 32, note; on καὶ in this sentence cf. WM., p. 545. Mt. adds that the crowd regarded Jesus as they had regarded His forerunner (xi. 32), in the light of a prophet. Mc. and Lc. explain the cause of the growing hostility of the Sanhedrists; they knew that the Parable of the Husbandmen was spoken in reference to them (πρὸς αὐτούς: cf. Lc. xii. 41, Heb. i. 7, 8, xi. 18). For the moment they had no alternative but to accept defeat and return to their council-chamber to mature their plots (ἀφέντες αὐτὸν ἀπῆλθαν, Mc. only). Meanwhile the Lord continued to teach in parables (Mt. xxii. 1—14), addressing Himself to His disciples and the crowd.

13—17. THE PHARISEES' QUESTION (Mt. xxii. 15—22, Lc. xx. 20—26).

13. ἀποστέλλουσιν πρὸς αὐτόν κτλ.] The discomfiture which the Sanhedrin had suffered when acting in concert broke them up again into parties, each of which took action for itself. The Pharisees were the first to move (Mt. τότε πορευθέντες οἱ φ. συμβούλιον λαβόν), and they decided to send certain of their disciples (Mt. τοὺς μαθητὰς αὐτῶν, Mc. τινὰς τῶν φ.) who knew how to combine the vigilance of practised dissemblers with the ap-

parent innocence of young enquirers (Lc. ἐγκαθέτους ὑποκρινομένους ἑαυτοὺς δικαίους εἶναι). Their business was to entrap the Master into some remark by which He would be fatally compromised. Ἀγρεύειν (Mc.), παγιδεύειν (Mt.), are both ἀπ. λεγόμενα in the N.T., but both are used by the LXX. and in a metaphorical sense (ἀγρ., Prov. v. 22, vi. 25 f., Job x. 16; παγ., 1 Regn. xxviii. 9, Eccl. ix. 12); in ἀγρεύειν λόγῳ, the dat. is instrumental or modal; speech—a question on their side, an answer on His—was to be the means employed in the capture of their prey. Cf. Lc. xi. 54, where θηρεύειν is similarly used; in the present context Lc. prefers the simpler phrase ἐπιλαβέσθαι λόγου.

In this attempt the Pharisees associated with their own disciples "certain... of the Herodians" (Mc. only). The Greek and Latin expositors generally understand by Ἡρῳδιανοί here soldiers from Herod's army, referring to Lc. xxiii. 11: but both the form of the adj. (cf. Blass on Acts xi. 26, and Gr. p. 63) and the circumstances of its occurrence decide for the meaning 'Herod's partisans'—scarcely, as some authorities mentioned by Victor and Pa.-Tertull. adv. omn. haer. 1, persons who regarded Herod as the Messiah; see iii. 6, note. These men were doubtless the Galilean Herodians who had already

σκαλε, οἶδαμεν ὅτι ἀληθὴς εἶ καὶ οὐ μέλει σοι περὶ οὐδενός· οὐ γὰρ βλέπεις εἰς πρόσωπον ἀνθρώπων, ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἀληθείας τὴν ὁδὸν τοῦ θεοῦ διδάσκεις. ἔξεστιν δοῦναι κῆνσον Καίσαρι ἢ οὐ; δῶμεν ἢ μὴ

14. ἐξεστιν] pr εἶπε (vel εἶπον) οὐν ἡμιν (+εἰ [vel τι] σοι δοκεῖ) (C²D)MNΣ(Φ) 1071 al^{pass} (a b ff i q) syrt^{pass}corr arm | κῆνσον] επικεφαλαιον (D) 124 επικεφαλαιον δ. κῆρσον 1071 2^o k (capitularium) arm^{cod} (cf. syrt^{dia} pass) | η ου δωμεν η μη δωμεν] η ου D a b c f f i l η ου δωμεν 225 vg syrt^{dia} arm^{cod} go dabitur aut non k

proved themselves useful to the Pharisees, and might on the present occasion render service again.

14. διδάσκαλε, οἶδαμεν κτλ.] The preamble is skillfully arranged with the view of disarming suspicion, and at the same time preventing escape. So independent and fearless a teacher of truth could not from fear of consequences either refuse an answer to honest and perplexed enquirers, or conceal His real opinion. For οἶδαμεν ὅτι κτλ. cf. Jo. iii. 2. 'Αληθής, true, the opposite of ψευδής (1 Jo. ii. 8), as ἀληθινός of ψευδώνυμος (cf. Trench, *syn.* § viii.); the use of the word by the Pharisees is an unconscious witness to the impression which Christ's life and teaching had left even upon enemies. 'Αληθής occurs here only in the Synoptists, but both adj. and noun are common in Jo.: truth is one of the notes of the Lord's Divine Mission as it is presented by St John (e.g. i. 17, iii. 32, v. 31 ff., vii. 18, viii. 13 ff., xiv. 6). Οὐ μέλει σοι περὶ οὐδενός. There is veiled irony in the words. He had shewn little consideration for men of learning and hierarchical rank; doubtless He would be equally indifferent to the views of the Procurator and the Emperor himself; when the truth was concerned, His independence would assert itself with fearless impartiality. For οὐ μέλει σοι cf. iv. 38, Lc. x. 40, Jo. x. 13, 1 Pet. v. 7.

οὐ γὰρ βλέπεις κτλ.] Lc. οὐ λαμβάνεις πρόσωπον. Cf. θαυμάζειν πρόσωπα (Jude 16), προσωπολημπτεῖν (Jas.

ii. 9) and the nouns προσωπολημπτης (Acts x. 34), προσωπολημπία (Jas. ii. 1, Rom. ii. 11, Eph. vi. 9, Col. iii. 25); the compounds are unknown to the LXX, which employs λ. πρόσωπον (Lev. xix. 15), θ. πρόσωπον (Job xiii. 10), ἐπιγνώμαι (ὑποστέλλεσθαι, αἰρετίζειν, αἰδεῖσθαι, ὁρᾶν εἰς) πρόσωπον, according to the sense of the Heb. verb. Βλέπειν (ὁρᾶν) εἰς πρ. (D'ῶθ ἴδῃ) clearly is to pay regard to the outward appearance or the personal character or position; for the more difficult λαμβάνειν πρ. (προσωπολημπτεῖν), which answers to D'ῶθ ἴδῃ, see Lightfoot on Gal. ii. 6, and Mayor on James i. c.

ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἀληθείας κτλ.] Teaching as well as life was characterised by truth. 'Ἐπ' ἀληθείας (cf. Job ix. 2, Isa. xxxvii. 18, Dan. ii. 8 (LXX and Th.), Lc. iv. 25, xxii. 59, Acts x. 34), "according to truth" (Blass, *Gr.* p. 133) —rather "with truth" (WM., p. 528). Τὴν ὁδὸν τοῦ θεοῦ, not as in i. 3 'the way along which He comes,' but 'the way which He appoints for men,' cf. Acts xviii. 25 f., also ἡ ὁδὸς τῆς ἀληθείας (2 Pet. ii. 2), or ἡ ὁδός simply, as a term for the Christian faith and its followers (Acts ix. 2, xix. 9, 23, xxiv. 14, 22). This use of ὁδός is a Hebraism (cf. B D B. a.v. ἡγῆ), of which there are frequent instances in the LXX, e.g. in Gen. vi. 12, Ps. i. 1, 6, Jer. xxi. 8; comp. the opening of the *Didache* (ὁδοὶ δύο εἰσὶ, μία τῆς ζωῆς καὶ μία τοῦ θανάτου: Dr C. Taylor, *Teaching*, p. 7 ff.), and the Lord's words in Mt. vii. 13, 14.

ἔξεστιν δοῦναι κῆνσον κτλ.] They

δῶμεν; ¹⁵ ὁ δὲ εἰδὼς αὐτῶν τὴν ὑπόκρισιν εἶπεν ¹⁵ αὐτοῖς Τί με πειράζετε; φέρετέ μοι δηνάριον ἵνα

¹⁵ εἰδὼς N^a ABCLN^x ΓΑΗΣΦΨ min^a a k vg syrrⁱⁿ peah hol arm aegg] ἰδὼν N^a (D) 13
28 69 346 2^{pe} b offiq go | πειράζετε] + υποκριται FGNZ 1 13 28 33 69 2^{pe} al^{pe} q
syrr^{hol} corr arm | δηνάριον] + ὡδε N^a 1 b

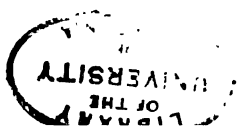
can no longer refrain from putting the question with which they had been charged. Mt. begins εἰπὼν οὖν ἡμῖν τί σοι δοκεῖ; but the abrupt ἔξεστιν (Mc., Lc.) is perhaps more in keeping with the impatience of these young intriguers. "Ἐξεστιν," 'does the Torah permit it?' cf. ii. 24, 26, vi. 18, x. 2. Κῆρσον, Mt., Mc.; Lc. φόρον: the Latin word is transliterated also in Aramaic (ܟܕܨܦ, Dalman, *Gr.* p. 147). The *census* is the poll tax (ἐπικεφάλαιον in cod. D, Syrr.^{sin.}, ^{peah}. ܠܥܥܐ ܠܥܥܐ, ܠܥܥܐ) or *tributum capitis*, as distinguished from the *tributum agri*, and from the customs on articles of commerce (τέλη, cf. Mt. xvii. 25). The Judean poll tax went into the Emperor's *fiscus*, not into the *aerarium*, so that it was actually paid to "Caesar." The payment was objectionable both as a sign of subjection to a foreign power (Mt. Lc.), and because of the Emperor's effigy stamped on the *denarius* in which the money was paid (Madden, *Jewish Coinage*, p. 247). The copper coins struck by the Procurators were free from the *effigies*, usually bearing some device to which no objection could be taken, cornucopiae, or leaves of the olive, vine, or palm (Schürer i. ii., p. 77, Madden, p. 135); but the silver *denarius*, which was not a local coin, bore the head of the Emperor, and its compulsory use could not but increase the scruples of patriotic Jews. For Καῖσαρ see Jo. xix. 12, 15, Acts xvii. 7, xxv. 8 ff., Phil. iv. 22. A summary of Jewish opinion on the duty of Israel towards its foreign rulers is given by Weber, *Jüd. Theologia*, p. 78. "Ὁ οὐ... ἡ μὴ, cf. WM., p. 595.

δῶμεν ἢ μὴ δῶμεν;] Deliberative

subj., as in iv. 30, vi. 24, 37. They require a direct answer, 'yes' or 'no,' as if the question called for no more. A negative answer was of course desired; they hoped to hear him say Οὐκ ἔξεστιν. Such a reply, in the present temper of the crowd, might have placed Him at once at the head of a popular rebellion (Acts v. 37); at the least it would have involved Him in a charge of treason (Lc. xxiii. 2). And, as they justly said, no fear of consequences would have withheld Him from making it, if it had been true.

¹⁵ εἰδὼς αὐτῶν τὴν ὑπόκρισιν κτλ.] Mt. γνοὺς τὴν πομπήν αὐτῶν, Lc. κατανοήσας αὐτῶν τὴν πανουργίαν. The variations of both verb and noun are instructive. Malice (πομπή) lay at the root of their conduct, unscrupulous cunning (πανουργία) supplied them with the means of seeking their end, whilst they sought to screen themselves under the pretence (ὑπόκρισις) of a desire for guidance and an admiration of fearless truthfulness. The Lord detected their true character intuitively (εἰδὼς), He knew it by experience (γνοὺς), and He perceived it by tokens which did not escape His observation (κατανοήσας). Thus each Evangelist contributes to the completeness of the picture. Ὑπόκρισις occurs here only in Mc.; for ὑποκριτής see vii. 6, note; other instances of the Lord's power of detecting hypocrisy may be found in ii. 8, iii. 1 ff., vii. 11 ff., x. 2 ff.

τί με πειράζετε;] For this use of πειράζειν see i. 13, viii. 11 (note), x. 2. Τί remonstrates, cf. ii. 7, v. 35, 39, viii. 12, 17, x. 18, xi. 3, xiii. 6. What was their object in provoking Him to



16 ἴδω. ¹⁶οἱ δὲ ἤνεγκαν. καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς Τίνος ἡ εἰκὼν αὐτῆ καὶ ἡ ἐπιγραφή; οἱ δὲ εἶπαν αὐτῷ Καίσαρος.
17 ¹⁷ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν Τὰ Καίσαρος ἀπόδοτε Καίσαρι

16 om α δε (2^o) AD a bi q vg [εἶπαν (εἶπα NXII al)] λεγουσιν A b di q vg
17 ο δε I.] και αποκρθεις (vel αποκρ. δε) ο I. A(D)NXIIIEΦ min^{pl} (latt^(vi pl vs) syrr^{sin hoi}
arm go | εἶπεν] + αυτοις KACLNXΓΔΠΨ al min^{ama vid} (om BD) | Καίσαρος] pr του D |
αποδοτε] + αυ M 13 69 604 2^{pe} al^{non} latt^(vi pl vs) syrr^{hpl} | Καίσαρι] pr τω D 1071 2^{pe}

deliver judgment upon a hotly contested point? The question lays bare their veiled malignity. Mt. adds ὑποκριταί, which is implied in Mc's ὑποκρισιν.

φέρει μοι δηνάριον ἵνα ἴδω] A *denarius* (כֶּסֶף cf. Dalman, *Gr.* p. 149) was not likely to be ready at hand, since only Jewish coins were current in the Temple; they must fetch one for Him to see (ἵνα ἴδω); Bengel's suggestion, "Salvator tum primum videtur tetigisse et spectasse denarium," is improbable; the Lord wishes to see the *denarius* that He may use it to demonstrate His teaching. It is easy to realise the pause which followed, the fresh interest excited by the production of the coin (οἱ δὲ ἤνεγκαν), and the breathless silence while all waited for the momentous reply. Mt. and Lc. have missed this characteristic feature in the story, substituting ἐπιδεῖξαι (Lc. δείξαι). For δηνάριον Mt. has τὸ νόμισμα (2 Esdr. viii. 36, 1 Macc. xv. 6) τοῦ κήνσου, the coin in which the tribute was paid (see note on v. 14).

16. τίνος ἡ εἰκὼν αὐτῆ καὶ ἡ ἐπιγραφή;] Vg. *cuius est imago haec et inscriptio* (*scriptio, superscriptio*)? See the engraving of a *denarius* of Tiberius in Madden, p. 247, or in Hastings, *D. B.* iii. pp. 424—5; the ἐπιγραφή is TI • CAESAR • DIVI • AVG • F • AVG •, and on the reverse, PONTIF • MAXIM •. In the Epp. εἰκὼν passes into a theological term, the meaning of which is exhaustively investigated by Lightfoot on Col. i. 15.

οἱ δὲ εἶπαν κτλ.] There was no

escape from this answer, even if they suspected the purpose it would serve. They could not in this case plead οὐκ οἶδαμεν (xi. 33), for both head and legend proclaimed the fact.

17. τὰ Καίσαρος ἀπόδοτε κτλ.] "O plenam miraculi responsionem et perfectam dicti caelestis absolutionem" (Hilary). Ἀπόδοτε τὸ ἔχον τὴν εἰκόνα τῷ εἰκονιζομένῳ... οὐδὲν ἐμποδίζει ὑμῖν πρὸς θεοσίβειαν τὸ τελεῖν τῷ Καίσαρι (Thpht.). The thought seems to be: 'The coin is Caesar's; let him have his own. The fact that it circulates in Judaea shows that in the ordering of God's providence Judaea is now under Roman rule; recognise facts, so long as they exist, as interpreting to you the Divine Will, and submit.' Cf. Rom. xiii. 7, 1 Pet. ii. 13 f., and see the note on *The Church and the Civil Power* in SH., *Romans*, p. 369. Contrast with the Lord's answer the teaching of another northern leader, Judas the Gaulanite, Jos. ant. xviii. 1. 1 τὴν ἀποτίμησιν οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ ἄντικρυς δουλείαν ἐπιφέρειν (cf. Origen in Mt. t. xvii. 25). Granted that payment was a badge of slavery, there are circumstances, Christ teaches, under which slavery must be borne. Ἀποδοῦναι, which is substituted in the answer for δοῦναι in the question, implies that the tribute is a debt: cf. Rom. i. c., and see Mt. v. 26, xvii. 28 ff.

καὶ τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ τῷ θεῷ] The question rested on an implied incompatibility of the payment of tribute with the requirements of the Law of God; the Lord replies that there is no such incompatibility: οὐ καλύπτεται τις ἀπο-

καὶ τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ τῷ θεῷ. καὶ ἐξεθαύμαζον ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

¹⁸ Καὶ ἔρχονται Καδδουκαῖοι πρὸς αὐτόν, οἵτινες 18

17 ἐξεθαύμαζον MBΨ] εθαυμαζον D^a (εθαυματο D^a) LΔ 1071 2^o εθαυμασαν ACNXTΠΣΦ min^a | επ αυτω] επ αυτων D(K) 28 8^o

διδούς Καίσαρι τὰ Καίσαρος ἀποδιδόναι τῷ θεῷ τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ (Origen). Debts to man and debts to God are both to be discharged, and the two spheres of duty are at once distinct and reconcilable; cf. Dalman, *Words*, i. p. 113. Τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ in the narrower and immediate sense of the words may mean, as Jerome says, "decimas, primitias, et oblationes ac victimas"; in its wider application the term includes the best that man has to offer, his own nature, which bears the image of God (Lc. xv. 8—10): "quemadmodum Caesar a nobis exigit impressionem imaginis sui, sic et Deus ut...Deo reddatur anima" (Bede); "*Deo propria...corpus, animam, voluntatem*" (Hilary).

καὶ ἐξεθαύμαζον ἐπ' αὐτῷ] 'They stood amazed (R. V. "wondered greatly") at Him.' Ἐκθαυμάζειν is ἀπ. λεγ. in the N. T., but occurs in Sir. xxvii. 23, xliii. 18, 4 Macc. xvii. 17; compare Mc.'s use of ἐκθαμβεῖσθαι, ἐκπερισσῶς, ἔκφοβος. The enquirers preserved a discreet silence (Lc. ἐσίγησαν), and presently took their leave (Mt. ἀφέντες αὐτὸν ἀπῆλθον), "infidelitatem cum miraculo pariter reportantes" (Jerome). They wondered perhaps not so much at the profound truth of the words, which they could scarcely have realised, as at the absence in them of anything on which they could lay hold (Victor, θαυμάσαντες τὸ ἀληπτον τοῦ λόγου).

18—27. THE QUESTION OF THE SADDUCEES (Mt. xxii. 23—33; Lc. xx. 27—38).

18. καὶ ἔρχονται Σαδδουκαῖοι] I.e. τινὲς τῶν Σαδδουκαίων (Lc.). This party has not been mentioned by Mc. or Lc. hitherto (see however Mc. viii. 11,

note). It was nearly identified with the priestly aristocracy (Acts v. 17 ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς καὶ πάντες οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ, ἡ οὐσα αἵρεσις τῶν Σαδδουκαίων), and its headquarters were at Jerusalem, whilst the Pharisaic scribes were to be found in Galilee as well as in Judaea (Lc. v. 17); moreover, its adherents were relatively few (Jos. ant. xviii. 1. 4), and were not, like the Pharisees, in possession of the popular esteem (ib. xiii. 10. 6). The present opportunity of approaching Jesus upon the question which divided them from the Pharisees was probably the first which had offered itself; the discomfiture of the disciples of the Pharisees left the field free for their rivals.

οἵτινες λέγουσιν ἀνάστασιν μὴ εἶναι] Cf. Acts xxiii. 8 Σαδδουκαῖοι...λέγουσιν μὴ εἶναι ἀνάστασιν μήτε ἄγγελον μήτε πνεῦμα. Jos. ant. xviii. 1. 4 Σαδδουκαῖοις δὲ τὰς ψυχὰς ὁ λόγος συναφανίζει τοῖς σώμασι. For further information as to the party and their tenets see Schürer, II. ii. p. 29 ff., Taylor, *Sayings*, Exc. iii., and cf. Jos. B. J. ii. 8. 14 ψυχῆς τε τὴν διαμονὴν καὶ τὰς καθ' ἑαυτοῦ τιμωρίας καὶ τιμὰς ἀναμνησκόμενοι. For οἵτινες λ. cf. iv. 20, ix. 1, xv. 7, and see WM., p. 209, note, and Bp. Lightfoot on Gal. iv. 24, v. 19; the relative clause applies to the Sadducees in general, not only to the particular members of the party to whom reference has been made. Ἀνάστασις as a theological term appears first in 2 Macc. (vii. 14, xii. 43), Ps. lxxv. (lxx.) tit. In the N.T., besides the present context and its synoptic parallels, it occurs Lc. ^{στ.} 2 act. 11, Jo. ^{στ.} 4, apoc. 2, Paul⁸, Heb.³, 1 Pet.², usually with a qualifying gen. (δικαίων, νεκρῶν, ζωῆς, κρίσεως, Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ)

λέγουσιν ἀνάστασιν μὴ εἶναι, καὶ ἐπηρώτων αὐτοὺς
 19 λέγοντες 19 Διδάσκαλε, Μωσὴς ἔγραψεν ἡμῖν ὅτι
 11 ἔάν τις ἀδελφὸς ἁποθάνῃ καὶ καταλίπῃ γυναῖκα
 καὶ μὴ ἀφῇ τέκνον, ἵνα λάβῃ ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ τὴν

18 ἀνάστασιν μὴ εἶναι] ἀναστασις οὐκ ἔστιν 1 13 28 69 124 346 | ἐπηρώτων
 ΑΝΧΙΠΣΦ min^m 19 Μωσῆς ACEFGHLUVXIG min^m | οὐκ ὅτι D 69 108
 1071 | καταλίπη BGKLUVΔΠΣΦΨ min^m] καταλειπή (vel -πει) Δ(Ε)F(H)MSXΓ
 min^{pm} καταλειπή (vel -πει) K (433 e) eχθ D 28 (604) a b c f i k q syrr^{am} τεκνω
 K^a-BLΔΨ 1 118 241 299 a e f i k arm me] τεκνα K^a-ACDΧΓΠΣΦ min^m bi q vg
 syrr^{am} the go aeth | τῇ γυναίκα] + αὐτου ADΧΓΠΣ min^m a b c f i q vg syrr^{am}
 arm

or clause (ἡ ἐκ νεκρῶν, but once only (Lc. ii. 34) in a non-technical sense. Μὴ εἶναι; this negation of the resurrection was matter of opinion, not of fact (οὐκ εἶναι); cf. WM., p. 604.

καὶ ἐπηρώτων αὐτὸν] The question was perhaps partly tentative; they were curious to know the exact position which this teacher, who was known to be adverse to the Pharisees, would take with regard to the main point at issue between the Pharisees and themselves. But their purpose was hostile; the extreme case they offer for His opinion is clearly intended as a *reductio ad absurdum* of any view but their own.

19. διδάσκαλε] On their lips the title is purely formal; there is here no pretence of a desire to learn such as may have dictated its use by the disciples of the Pharisees (v. 14). The actual question (ἐπηρώτων) does not come before v. 23; but all that precedes is preamble to what they intended to ask.

Μωσὴς ἔγραψεν ἡμῖν κτλ.] In Deut. xxv. 5 ff. The exact words are not cited by the Synoptists, nor do they agree in the form adopted; Lc. on the whole follows Mc., but Mt. changes the awkward ἔάν τις ἀδελφὸς into ἔάν τις, and for λάβῃ uses the technical ἐπιγαμβρεύσει (LXX.¹⁰, Aq. in Deut. l.c.; ἄπ. λεγ. in N.T.). Josephus (ant. iv. 8. 23) states the law of levirate marriage thus: τὴν ἀτεκνον

τὰνδρὸς αὐτῇ τετελευτηκότος ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἐκείνου γαμεῖται καὶ τὸν παῖδα τὸν γενομένον τῇ τοῦ τεθνεῶτος καλέσας ὀνόματι τρεφόμενός τοῦ κληρῶν διάδοχος. On the institution as it existed in Israel see Driver, *Deuteronomy*, p. 280 ff., and for an early instance of its use, cf. Gen. xxxviii. 8 (a chapter assigned to J, Driver, *Intr.*, p. 15). For the attribution of Deut. to Moses see x. 3 f. "Οτι...ἵνα: a confusion of two constructions, ὅτι Ἐάν...ἀποθάνῃ...λημψεται and ἵνα ἔάν ἀποθάνῃ...λάβῃ, which Lc. avoids by omitting ὅτι. Ἐγραψεν...ἵνα, i.e. γραφῇ ἐνετελεσται...ἵνα, cf. xiii. 34.

ἔάν τις ἀδελφὸς ἀποθάνῃ] The Deuteronomic law is limited to a special case: ἔάν κατοικῶσιν ἀδελφεὶ ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό. "When the members of the family were separated, the law did not apply. It was a collateral object of the institution to prevent a family inheritance from being broken up" (Driver).

καὶ μὴ ἀφῇ τέκνον] Heb. וְלֹא יִהְיֶה בֶן. The Sadducees interpret בֶן in the widest sense (cf. LXX. σπέρμα δὲ μὴ ἦ αὐτῷ), but the purpose of the law seems to shew that its operation is to be limited to cases where no male issue was left. Comp. Wünsche on Mt. xxii. 24. Καταλείπειν and ἀφίημι are employed indifferently in this passage in reference to the issue of the marriage (19 ἀφῇ τέκνον, 20 ἀφῆκεν σπέρμα, 21 καταλιπὼν σπ., 22 ἀφῆκεν

γυναῖκα καὶ ἐξαναστήσῃ σπέρμα τῷ ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ.

²⁰ ἔπτα ἀδελφοὶ ἦσαν καὶ ὁ πρῶτος ἔλαβεν γυναῖκα, ²⁰
καὶ ἀποθνήσκων οὐκ ἀφήκεν σπέρμα· ²¹ καὶ ὁ δεύτερος ²¹
ἔλαβεν αὐτήν, καὶ ἀπέθανεν μὴ καταλιπὼν σπέρμα,
καὶ ὁ τρίτος· ὡσαύτως ²² καὶ οἱ ἑπτὰ οὐκ ἀφήκαν ²²
σπέρμα· ἔσχατον πάντων καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἀπέθανεν.
²³ ἐν τῇ ἀναστάσει τίνος αὐτῶν ἔσται γυνή; οἱ γὰρ ²³

19 ἐξαναστήσει ACHΓ min^{naaa} 20 ἑπτα ἀδελφοὶ ἦσαν] ἦσαν οὖν παρ' ἡμῶν
επτα αδ. D abiq (604) (1071) επτα οὖν αδ. ἦσαν C²MΣ min^{naaa} o vg arm aeth |
ἀποθνήσκων οὐκ ἀφ. σπέρμα] ἀπέθανεν καὶ οὐκ ἀφ. σπ. D 1 28 604 2^{pe} al^{pass} fi i
syrr^{ain} peah hal (lat) arm priusquam generaret filium decessit et non remisit semen k
mortuus est non relicto semine b q vg καὶ ἀπέθανε καὶ ἀποθνήσκων οὐκ ἀφ. σπ. 1071
21 ἔλαβεν αὐτήν] + ad suscitandum semen fratris sui o + resuscitare semen fratri suo
k | μὴ καταλιπὼν σπέρμα NBCLΔ 33] καὶ οὐδε αὐτὸς ἀφήκεν σπέρμα Δ(D)(X)ΓΔΠΣΦ
min^{ai} latt^(v) p^{ai} ve syrr^{peah} hal arm go | καὶ ὁ τρίτος ὡσαύτως om D fi i καὶ ὁ τρ. ἔλαβεν
αὐτὴν ὡσαύτως 1 604 (cf. 2^{pe}) arm 22 καὶ ἔλαβεν αὐτὴν (vel ὡσαύτως καὶ) οἱ ἑπτα
καὶ οὐκ ἀφήκαν σπέρμα Δ(D)M^{naaa}ΧΓΠΣ min^{ai} (a) (i) (vg) syrr^{peah} (hal) (go) aeth | om
ἔσχατον πάντων D ck | ἔσχατον] ἔσχατη ΔΕFMSUVXIΓΦ min^{ai} vg go | ἀπέθανεν] +
ατεκνος o k (sine filiis) 23 ἐν τῇ ἀναστάσει NBC*EFHLSUVXΓΔΨ al^{ai} k q go]
ἐν τ. οὖν ἀναστ. AC²(DG)KMΠ(Σ) (1 28 604 1071 2^{pe}) syrr^{ain} peah hal (oort) arm aeth
+ (post ἀναστάσει) όταν ἀναστῶσιν ΔΧΓΠΣΦ (13 69 346) al^{ai} a fi i q vg syrr^{ain} hal arm
go (aeth) (om NBCDLΔΨ) | αὐτῶν] τῶν επτα 1 91 209 299 om Δ ck | γυνή] pr η AD*
13 | αὐτῶν επτα] πάντες γὰρ 1 91 299

σπ.), but καταλ. only is used of the wife (19 καταλίπη γυναῖκα); see however Mt. xxii. 25 ἀφήκεν τὴν γ. αὐτοῦ τῷ ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ. On καταλείψει (N) see Deissmann, *Bibl. Studies*, p. 190.

ἐξαναστήσῃ σπέρμα] So Lc.; Mt. ἀναστήσει σπ. A reminiscence of Gen. xxxviii. 8 ἀνάστησον σπέρμα τῷ ἀδελφῷ σου. Ἐξανιστάμαι σπέρμα occurs in Gen. iv. 25, 34, and the compound verb is common in the LXX; in the N.T. it occurs again in Acts xv. 5 (cf. ἐξανάστασις, Phil. iii. 11).

20—22. ἑπτὰ ἀδελφοὶ ἦσαν κτλ.] Mt. writes as if they professed that the case had actually occurred: ἦσαν διὰ παρ' ἡμῶν ἰ. αδ. The position of ἑπτὰ draws attention to the number. Victor is probably right: ἔπλασαν... ἑπτὰ... ὥστε ἐκ περιουσίας κομφοῦσθαι τὴν ἀνάστασιν. Ἀποθνήσκων, at his death; for the connexion of this pres.

part. with ἀφήκεν see Burton, § 122: in the next verse ἀποθνήσκων... ἀφήκεν becomes without change of sense ἀπέθανεν... καταλιπὼν (Burton § 138). Ὠσαύτως καί—so the words are best arranged (cf. D, καὶ ὡσαύτως ἔλαβεν αὐτήν οἱ ζ' καὶ οὐκ ἀφήκεν σπέρμα). For ὡς. καὶ see xiv. 31, 1 Cor. xi. 25, 1 Tim. v. 25. Οἱ ἑπτὰ: the ἑπτὰ ἀδελφοὶ mentioned above (v. 20). Ἐσχατον is used adverbially as in Num. xxxi. 2, Deut. xxxi. 27, 29 (7ΠN), and with πάντων in 1 Cor. xv. 8; Mt., Lc. substitute the more usual ὕστερον. The wife survived all the seven. She too (καὶ) was now dead (ἀπέθανεν); so that the interest of the case had passed over to the future life, if such there were.

23. ἐν τῇ ἀναστάσει κτλ.] The drift of their story at length appears; it is supposed to present a difficulty

24 ἐπτα ἔσχον αὐτὴν γυναῖκα. ²⁴ ἔφη αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς
 Οὐ διὰ τοῦτο πλανᾶσθε, μὴ εἰδότες τὰς γραφὰς μηδὲ
 25 τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ θεοῦ; ²⁵ ὅταν γὰρ ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀνα-

24 εφη αυτοις ο I. KBOΛΔ 33 συγ²⁴ me] και αποκριθεις (vel αποκριθεις δε) ο I. ειπεν αυτοις Δ(Δ)ΧΓΠΣΦ min²⁴ b (o ff) q vg syr²⁴ hel arm go aesth | om ou Δ ac ik (syr²⁴) the | μη ειδότες] μη γνωσκότες D Or | του θεου] + αιδατε D

to believers in the Resurrection. Τῇ ἀναστάσει: 'that resurrection for which, on the shewing of the Pharisees, we are to look'; for the art. cf. Lc. xiv. 14, Jo. xi. 24, Acts xvii. 18, 1 Cor. xv. 40. Mt. and Lc. insert οὖν: in Mc. the moral of the story is produced with characteristic bluntness (cf. v. 14 ἔξεστιν δοῦναι) without conjunction or preface as in Mt. xxii. 17. Crude as the question may seem, it must have offered serious difficulties to the Pharisees, who held materialistic views as to the future state: cf. Enoch x. 17 ἔσονται ζῶντες ἕως γενήσωσιν χιλιάδας, and *Sohar* cited by Schöttgen on Mt. xxii. 28, "mulier illa quae duobus nupsit in hoc mundo, priori restituitur." For ἔχειν τινὰ γυναῖκα cf. Mt. iii. 9, Acts xiii. 5, Phil. iii. 17. On 'Western' readings in this verse see WH., *Notes*, p. 26.

24. οὐ διὰ τοῦτο πλανᾶσθε κτλ.] 'Is not this the reason why ye go wrong, that ye know not &c.?' The difficulty which seemed to these men insuperable was due to an error on their own part, and the error was the result of ignorance. For οὐ πλανᾶσθε; (cf. 1 Cor. xv. 33) Mt. has the direct πλανᾶσθε, but the question is characteristic of our Lord's manner; cf. οὐδὲ (οὐκ)...ἀνέγνωτε (vv. 10, 26). On διὰ τοῦτο...μὴ εἰδ. see WM., p. 201; μὴ follows δ. r., because the ignorance is viewed relatively to the error and not simply as matter of fact (οὐκ εἰδ., cf. 1 Regn. ii. 12, Prov. vii. 23). The ignorance was twofold: (1) ignorance of Scripture, (2) ignorance of God (cf. 1 Cor. xv. 34 ἀγνοσίαν θεοῦ τινὲς ἔχουσιν); both inexcusable in members of the priesthood, as most of

these men probably were (see v. 18). The Lord deals with the second of these causes of error first, since it is fundamental. For μὴ...μηδὲ cf. vi. 11, xiii. 15 (WM., p. 612 f.), and for αἱ γραφαί, 'the contents of the canon,' see xiv. 49, Lc. xxiv. 27, 32, 44 f.

25. ὅταν γὰρ ἐκ νεκρῶν κτλ.] Mt. ἐν γὰρ τῇ ἀναστάσει. Lc. recasts the sentence: οἱ δὲ καταξιώθεντες τοῦ αἰῶνος ἐκείνου τυχεῖν καὶ τῆς ἀναστάσεως τῆς ἐκ νεκρῶν. The Sadducees (and the Pharisees also, so far as they connected marriage and the propagation of the race with the future life) shewed themselves incapable of conceiving a power which could produce an order entirely different from any within their experience. They assumed either that God could not raise the dead, or that He could raise them only to a life which would be a counterpart of the present, or even more replete with material pleasures. Thpht.: ὑμεῖς γὰρ δοκεῖτε ὅτι πάλιν τοιαύτη κατάστασις σωματικωτέρα μὴ λει εἶναι οὐκ ἔστι δέ...ἀλλὰ θειοτέρα...καὶ ἀγγελική. Compare St Paul's answer to the question πῶς ἐγείρονται οἱ νεκροί, πῶς δὲ σώματι ἔρχονται; (1 Cor. xv. 35 ff.). Νεκροί is anarthrous in the phrase ἐκ νεκρῶν, with the single exception of Eph. v. 14; on the other hand we find ἀπὸ τῶν v., Mt. xiv. 2, xxvii. 64, xxviii. 7 (ἀπὸ v., Lc. xvi. 30, but in another connexion); μετὰ τῶν v., Lc. xxiv. 5; περὶ τῶν v. ἡν/τα, v. 26; ὑπὲρ τῶν v., 1 Cor. xv. 29. Ὅταν...ἀναστῶσιν, 'when they shall have risen,' i.e. in the life which will follow the resurrection. Γαμίζεσθαι, γαμίσκεισθαι (Lc. has both forms, cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 52), of the woman,

στῶσιν, οὔτε γαμοῦσιν οὔτε γαμίζονται, ἀλλ' εἰσὶν
ὡς ἄγγελοι [οἱ] ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς. ²⁶ περὶ δὲ τῶν νεκρῶν, 26
ὅτι ἐγείρονται, οὐκ ἀνέγνωτε ἐν τῇ βίβλῳ Μωυσέως

25 οὔτε...οὔτε] ου...ουδε D | γαμίζονται MBOGLUAΨ. 1 124 209 al¹⁰⁰⁰] γαμο-
κονται EKMSVXΓHΞΦ Oτ εκγαμσκονται AFH min¹⁰⁰⁰ εκγαμίζονται min¹⁰⁰⁰ γαμο-
ζουσιν D 2⁸⁰ | αγγελοι] pr α B Oτ+θεου 33 61 69 2⁸⁰ 1071 al¹⁰⁰⁰ vg^{ad} aeth | α εν τ.
οὐρ. ABEGHSVXΓΦΨ min¹⁰⁰⁰ om α MCDFKLMUAIΠΣ min¹⁰⁰⁰ 26 των νεκρων]
pr της αναστασεως 13 33 69 124 346 aipa | θυβλω D | Μωσως ACEFGHLSUVXΓΦΨ
min¹⁰⁰⁰

'to be given in marriage'; both are words of the later Gk.; for γαμίζεν cf. 1 Cor. vii. 38 (WSchm., p. 126). Γαμίζεν is used here, in its proper sense, of the man; see note on x. 11 f., and cf. Mt. xxiv. 38, Lc. xvii. 27.

ἀλλ' εἰσὶν ὡς ἄγγελοι [οἱ] ἐν τοῖς οὐ.] Similarly Mt.; Lc., who paraphrases throughout: οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀποθάνειν ἔτι δύνασται, ἰσάγγελοι γὰρ εἰσιν, καὶ υἱοὶ εἰσιν θεοῦ (cf. Gen. vi. 2, Heb. and LXX. cod. B) τῆς ἀναστάσεως υἱοὶ ὄντες. See Dalman, *Words*, i. p. 161. Their equality with angels consists in their deliverance from mortality and its consequences: cf. Phil. *de sacris*. Ab. et Cain 2, 'Ἀβραὰμ ἐκλιπὼν τὰ θνητὰ προστίθεται τῷ θεοῦ λαφ̄ καρποῦμενος ἀφθαρσίαν, ἰσος ἀγγέλοις γεγονώς. Comp. Enoch xv. 4 ff. for the Jewish view of the freedom of Angels from the conditions which render marriage necessary for mankind. The reference to angels meets in passing another Sadducean tenet; the Lord was with the Pharisees in their maintenance of the doctrine of Angels and spirits, as well as in their belief in a future resurrection (cf. Acts xxiii. 6 ff.). On Christ's doctrine of the future life as disclosed in this passage see Latham, *Services of Angels*, pp. 40 ff., 50 ff. Even if we omit οἱ (vv. 11), ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς is to be connected with ἄγγελοι (cf. xiii. 32), not with εἰσιν.

26. περὶ δὲ τῶν νεκρῶν κτλ.] 'It is, then, possible for human life to exist under new conditions which

will remove the supposed difficulty. Now as to the general question. God can create new conditions under which a risen life may be possible. But is there reason for supposing that He will do so? The law itself, rightly understood, implies that He will.' For *περὶ, quod attinet ad*, at the head of a sentence, introducing the subject which is to be stated or discussed, see WM., p. 467. 'Ἐγείρονται, "they rise," the 'gnomic present'; see Burton § 12, and cf. 1 Cor. xv. 16 εἰ γὰρ νεκροὶ οὐκ ἐγείρονται (see ib. 13 εἰ δὲ ἀνάστασις νεκρῶν οὐκ ἔστιν). The appeal is now to the γραφαί—οὐκ ἀνέγνωτε; For the formula see ii. 25, Mt. xii. 5, xix. 4, xxi. 16, 42, Lc. vi. 3.

ἐν τῇ βίβλῳ Μωυσέως κτλ.] The Torah is elsewhere in the N.T. called νόμος Μωυσέως (Lc. xxiv. 44, Jo. i. 45, Acts xviii. 23) or simply Μωυσῆς (Lc. xvi. 29); but βίβλος or βιβλίον M. is frequent in the LXX. (2 Chron. xxiv. 12, 1 Esdr. v. 48, vii. 6, 9, Tob. vi. 13, vii. 12 (N)); for a similar use of βίβλος in the N.T. see Lc. iii. 4 ἐν βίβλῳ λόγων Ἡσαίου, Acts vii. 42 ἐν β. τῶν προφητῶν. The Lord refers, as the Sadducees referred, to the Pentateuch, the authority of which could not be disputed by any Jewish party; on the attitude of the sect towards the later books see Dr Taylor's remarks, *Sayings*, p. 128 f. and cf. Ryle, *Canon*, p. 175. In adopting the ordinary title of the Pentateuch the Lord does not of

ἐπὶ τοῦ βάρου πῶς εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὁ θεὸς λέγων Ἐγὼ
ὁ θεὸς Ἀβραάμ καὶ θεὸς Ἰσαὰκ καὶ θεὸς Ἰακώβ;
27 οὐκ ἔστιν θεὸς νεκρῶν ἀλλὰ ζώντων· πολὺ πλανᾷσθε.

26 του βατου NABCLXII^h min^{pl}] της β. DMΣΨ min^{nona} Or | πως NBCLUΔ⁺ min^{nona} ως ADXII^h min^{pl} Or | [εγω] + εμι MUA min^{nona} latt syr^h arm aegg 50 aeth Or¹ | θεος 3^o, 4^o BD Or^h pr o NACLXII^h min^{nona} Or¹ 27 θεος pr o NACEFGHM^h SUVT^h min^{pl} Or¹ + θεος 13 33 69 108 124 346 736 al^{nona} (om BDKLM^h X^{al} ΔII al^{nona}) | ζώντων pr θεος EGHM^h SVI^h min^{nona} q syr^h aeth | πολυ πλανασθε pr υμεις ου ADXII^h min^{nona} latt^{pl} syr^h (arm) the aeth υμεις δε G 1 229 299 604 2^o syr^h (arm)

course dogmatically teach the Mosaic authorship of the Law or of any part of it in its existing form; see note on i. 44. Ἐπὶ τοῦ βάρου, "on the bousche" (Wycliffe), "in the busche" (Tindale); rather "in the place concerning the bush" (R.V.), or "at 'the Bush,'" i.e. in the section of the Law which relates to the burning bush (Exod. iii. 1 ff., where an open *parashah* still begins); a similar indication of a "pre-Talmudic system of sections" (Ryle, p. 236) occurs in Rom. xi. 2 ἐν Ἠλείφ, where see SH. Bárōs is masc. in the LXX. (Exod. iii. 2 ff., Deut. xxxiii. 16), but fem. in Lc. xx. 37, Acts vii. 35 (cf. Moeris: ὁ β. ἀττικῶς· ἡ β. ἀλληλικῶς). The word belongs to the numerous class of Homeric nouns which reappear in Aristophanes and the comedians (Kennedy, *Sources*, p. 77 f.).

πῶς εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὁ θεός] For this use of πῶς cf. v. 16, Acts ix. 27, xi. 13, xx. 18. Cf. Mt., τὸ ῥηθὲν ὑμῖν ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ: Lc., less exactly, Μωυσῆς ἐμήνυσεν, attributing the Divine words to the supposed author of the book. The words were addressed to Moses (αὐτῷ Mc.), but the revelation they contained was for the latest generation of Israel (ὑμῖν Mt.).

ἐγὼ ὁ θεὸς Ἀ. καὶ θεὸς Ἰσ. καὶ θεὸς Ἰακ.] Exod. iii. 6, LXX., ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ θεὸς τοῦ πατρός σου, θεὸς Ἀ. κτλ. The article is not repeated, for the Person is One; the repetition of θεός on the other hand emphasises the distinct relation in which God stands

to each individual saint. In quoting this passage the Lord argues thus: 'In this place God reveals Himself as standing in a real relation to men who were long dead. But the living God cannot be in relation with any who have ceased to exist; therefore the patriarchs were still living in His sight at the time of the Exodus; dead to the visible world, they were alive unto God.' Origen: ἀποκρίνεται λέγειν ὅτι ὁ θεὸς ὁ εἰπὼν Ὁ εἶν, τοῦτο μοί ἐστιν ὄνομα, τῶν οὐδαμῶς ὄντων θεός ἐστιν... [ῥῶσιν ἀρα ἀλσθαπόμενοι τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τῆς χάριτος αὐτοῦ ὁ Ἀβραάμ καὶ ὁ Ἰσαὰκ καὶ ὁ Ἰακώβ. This argument establishes the immortality of the soul, but not, at first sight or directly, the resurrection of the body. But the resurrection of the body follows, when it is understood that the body is a true part of human nature; comp. Westcott, *Gospel of the Resurrection*, pp. 140 ff., 155 ff. God would not leave men with whom He maintained relations in an imperfect condition; the living soul must in due time recover its partner; the death of the body could only be a suspension of vital activities which in some other form would be resumed. For partial parallels in Rabbinical writings see J. Lightfoot on Mt. xxii. 32.

27. οὐκ ἔστιν θεός κτλ.] 'He is not a God of dead men, but of living.' Lc. adds πάντες γὰρ αὐτῷ ζῶσιν. Death is a change of relation to the world and to men; it does not change our

28 § Καὶ προσελθὼν εἰς τῶν γραμματέων ἀκούσας 28 § ^{sy^h}
αὐτῶν συζητούντων, εἰδὼς ὅτι καλῶς ἀπεκρίθη αὐ-
τοῖς, ἐπηρώτησεν αὐτόν Ποία ἐστὶν ἐντολὴ πρώτη

28 τῶν γραμματέων] γραμματεὺς F min^{psuc} | ἀκούσας] ἀκουῶν 1 28 299 ἀκουστων
2^{ps} | om αὐτ. συζ. εἰδὼς k (sy^h) | εἰδὼς N^cAXΓΔΨ min^{pl} aegg | ἰδὼν N^cCDLΞΦ 1 13
28 69 604 1071 al^{nonn} a b c ff i q vg sy^h ^{psch hcl} arm | ποία] pr διδασκαλε D b c ff k |
πρώτη τῶν ἐντολῶν M^c min^{ma}

relation to God. There are two striking parallels in 4 Maccabees, vii. 19 οἱ πιστεύοντες ὅτι θεῶς οὐκ ἀποθήσκουσιν ὥσπερ γὰρ οἱ πατριάρχαι ἡμῶν Ἀβραάμ, Ἰσαάκ, Ἰακώβ, ἀλλὰ ζῶσιν τῷ θεῷ: xvi. 25 ἰδόντες ὅτι διὰ τὸν θεὸν ἀποθανόντες ζῶσιν τῷ θεῷ, ὥσπερ Ἀβραάμ καὶ Ἰσαάκ καὶ Ἰακώβ καὶ πάντες οἱ πατριάρχαι. Lightfoot on Mt. quotes Rabbinical sayings to the same purpose. With the anarthrous νεκρῶν, ζώντων cf. 1 Pet. iv. 3 κρῖναι ζῶντας καὶ νεκρούς.

πολὺ πλανᾶσθε] Mc. only. Not only were they in error, but their error was a great and far-reaching one. The priestly aristocrats submitted to the reproof in silence (Mt. ἐφίμωσεν τοὺς Σαδδουκαίους); the enthusiasm of the people rose yet higher (Mt. ἐξεπλήσσοντο). Yet it was not a logical victory which the Lord desired, but the recovery of the erring (Mt. xviii. 12 f.). Πλανῆν, πλανᾶσθαι, are used in a moral sense by the LXX. from Deut. iv. 19 onwards, esp. in the sapiential books and the Prophets, and by the N.T. writers exclusively.

28—34. THE SCRIBE'S QUESTION (Mt. xxii. 34—40).

28. προσελθὼν εἰς τῶν γραμματέων] Acc. to Mt. (xxii. 34) the discomfiture of the Sadducees led to a fresh gathering of their rivals, and the question was proposed by the scribe with a distinctly hostile purpose (ἐπηρώτησεν εἰς...πειράζων: cf. Jerome on Mt.: "non quasi discipulus sed quasi tentator accedit"). In Lc., on the other hand, some of the Scribes openly approve of the Lord's answer to the Sadducees (xx. 39), and Mc.

clearly regards the scribe who questioned the Lord as free from malicious intent (v. 34). The Greek commentators endeavour to reconcile the two traditions: cf. Victor: ἡρώτησε μὲν γὰρ πειράζων παρὰ τὴν ἀρχήν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ἀποκρίσεως ὠφελῆθεις ἐπηνέβη. But the attempt cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Doubtless the repulse of the Sadducees was received by the Pharisees with very mixed feelings; the majority, in whom hatred of Jesus was stronger than zeal for a dogma, were irritated by His fresh victory; a few, among whom was this scribe, were constrained to admire, even if they were willing to criticise, the Rabbi who, though not Himself a Pharisee, surpassed the Pharisees as a champion of the truth. Εἰς τῶν γρ., Mt. εἰς ἐξ αὐτῶν (sc. τῶν Φαρισαίων) νομικός (see note on ii. 6); for another instance of a solitary scribe approaching our Lord without hostile intentions see Mt. viii. 19, and cf. Jo. iii. 1 f. The Pharisees as a body were not present during the interview with the Sadducees; this man had heard the discussion (ἀκ. αὐτ. συζητούντων, Wycliffe, "sekyng togidere"), and recognised (εἰδὼς) the excellence of the Lord's answer (καλῶς ἀπεκρίθη). When they were gone he stepped forward (προσελθὼν), and put another question. Ἀκούσας αὐτῶν κτλ. supplies the motive of προσελθὼν, and through εἰδὼς of ἐπηρώτησεν also (cf. Meyer). For the construction ἀκούσας αὐτῶν συζ. cf. Acts x. 46, xi. 7 and WM., p. 434.

ποία ἐστὶν ἐντολὴ πρώτη πάντων;]

29 πάντων; 29 ἀπεκρίθη ὁ Ἰησοῦς ὅτι Πρώτη ἐστὶν Ἄκουε, Ἰσραήλ, Κύριος ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν Κύριος εἰς
 1 C 30 ἐστίν¹. 30 καὶ ἀγαπήσεις Κύριον τὸν θεόν σου ἐξ
 ὅλης [τῆς] καρδίας σου καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς ψυχῆς σου καὶ
 ἐξ ὅλης τῆς διανοίας σου καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς ἰσχύος σου.

28 om παντων D 604 2^{pe} a b e f f i k syr^{an} arm 29 απεκριθη ο Ι.] ο δε Ι. απεκριθη αυτω ACXΓΠΣΦ min^{pl} vg syr^{hel} go ο δε Ι. ειπεν αυτω ι 28 69 199 346 2^{pe} (a) k syr^{ph} arm αποκριθεις δε ο Ι. ειπεν αυτω D (604) b f f i q (syr^{an} the aeth) | om οτι D ι 28 91 209 199 2^{pe} a b e f f i q syr^{an} 2^{pe} arm | om οτι πρωτη εστιν 229 k | πρωτη εστιν NBLA me] παντων πρωτη D(X) 91 (209) (299) 2^{pe} a b i syr^{an} arm πρωτων παντων 28 (604) πρωτη παντων εντολη ACKM²UIΠΣΦ 33 al^{ma} ma syr^{hel} go πρωτη παντων (vel πασων) των εντολων EFGHS(V)Γ min^{pl} syr^{ph} | ημων] υμων 2^{pe} al^{oma} i σου ψ min^{ma} o me aeth | κυριος 2^o om F min^{ma} a b k syr^{an} θεος vg Cyp^{ph} 30 om της ι^o. 2^o, 3^o B (om της ι^o etiam D²XΨ) | om και εξ ολης τ. ψυχης σου KΠ² min^{ma} k | om και εξ ολης της διανοιας σου DH min^{ma} c f f k syr^{hel} Cyp^{ph} | σου ult]+αυτη πρωτη (+ παντων) εντολη AD(KU)XΓ(Π)Z(Φ) min^{oma} vid lat^{ma} a syr^{an} 2^{pe} hel arm go

Mt. ποία ἐντ. μεγάλη ἐν τῷ νόμῳ; The Vg. (*interrogavit eum quod esset primum omnium mandatum*) and the R.V. "what commandment is the first of all?" overlook the distinction between *poios* and *ris* which, though faint, still exists in the N.T. (see note on xi. 28). The Lord is not asked to select one commandment out of the Ten, but to specify a class of commandments, or a particular commandment as representative of a class, to which the priority belongs; cf. Rom. iii. 27 διὰ ποίου νόμου; τῶν ἔργων; οὐχί, ἀλλὰ διὰ νόμου πίστεως. Πρώτη πάντων, not πασῶν: as Alford points out, *πρῶτος πάντων* is treated as a single word—"first-of-all"; cf. WM., p. 222, Blass (*Gr.* p. 108), who explains the construction by "a stereotyped use of the neuter πάντων to intensify the superlative." The construction is perhaps without an exact parallel in class, or contemporary Gk.; see Field, *Notes*, p. 36, who disputes Fritzsche's reference to Ar. *Av.* 471, and seeks an example in Chrysostom.

29. πρώτη ἐστίν Ἄκουε κτλ.] The Lord replies in the words of Deut. vi. 4 ff., part of the first clause of the Shema, which was recited daily by

every Jew and written on the miniature roll which the scribe carried in his phylactery (Schürer, II. ii. pp. 84, 113). The words had thus already been singled out by tradition as of primary importance; the Shema was regarded as including the Decalogue (Taylor, *Sayings*, pp. 52, 132); and the passage from Deut. vi. stood in the forefront of this fundamental confession of faith and duty, as if claiming by its very position the title of ἐντολὴ πρώτη πάντων: cf. Wünsche, *neue Beiträge*, p. 399. On the various renderings proposed for יהוה יהוה יהוה יהוה see Driver, *Deuteronomy* p. 89, who decides in favour of "J. our God is one J."

30. ἐξ ὅλης [τῆς] καρδίας κτλ.] The present B text of the LXX. gives ἐξ ὅλης τῆς διανοίας σου κ. ἐ. ἃ τῆς ψυχῆς σου κ. ἐ. ὅ. τῆς δυνάμεός σου, but *διανοίας* is a correction by the second hand, probably for *καρδίας*, which is the reading of codd. A and F. *Καρδία* and *διάνοια* are often interchanged in the LXX. and its mss. (cf. Hatch, *Essays*, p. 104), and almost the same may be said of *δύναμις* and *ἰσχύς*. The three Heb. words דָּלָה, עָזָה, יָכֹחַ together

31 δευτέρα αὕτη Ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς 31
σεαυτόν. μείζων τούτων ἄλλη ἐντολὴ οὐκ ἔστιν.

31 δευτερα] pr και A(D)XII al^a o (k) q syrr go arm aeth pr η ΔΨ | αυτη] ομοια
αυτη ΑΧΓΠΣΦ syrr^{ab} pesh arm om. ταυτη D 69 | σεαυτον] εαυτον ΗΧΠ*Σ min^m mu |
μείζων...εστιν] hoc est magnum mandatum a

represent the sum of the powers which belong to the composite life of man; the first two are frequently combined, especially in Deut., where the writer desires to enforce "the devotion of the whole being to God," the 'heart' being in the psychology of the ancient Hebrews the organ of intellect, and the 'soul' of the desires and affections" (Driver, *Deuteronomy*, pp. 73, 91); the third word (used in this sense only here and in 2 Kings xxiii. 25) adds the thought of the forces which reside in these parts of human nature, and in the body through which they act. See the scholastic treatment of this subject by Thomas Aq., p. 2, q. 27, art. 5; q. 44, art. 4 f.

Mt. follows the Heb. in substituting ἐν (7) for ἐξ, *ter*; on the other hand he agrees with Mc. in giving the doublet καρδίας, διανοίας, and altogether omits the important clause תְּהִיָּה לְךָ לֵב. Lc. (in another context, x. 27) combines Mt.'s presentation of the passage with Mc.'s (ἐξ ὅλης καρδίας σου καὶ ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ ψυχῇ σου, καὶ ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ ἰσχύϊ σου, καὶ ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ διανοίᾳ σου). Regarded from one point of view, love dwells in the heart; from another, it proceeds from it, overflowing into the life of men.

On καρδία see ii. 6, note, iii. 5, vi. 52, vii. 19, 21; διάνοια, so far as it is distinguishable from καρδία (cf. Lc. i. 51 διανοία καρδίας), is "the process of rational thought" (Westcott on 1 Jo. v. 20), or the faculty of thought itself, the mind (cf. Plat. *legg.* 916 Δ ἡ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα ἢ κατὰ τὴν διάνοιαν, and see Cremer s.v.); see 1 Pet. i. 13, 2 Pet. iii. 1.

Ἀγαπήσεις, *diligēs*, prescribes the higher love which is due to God, and

under God to man regarded as His creature (v. 31); cf. Trench, *syn.* xii. It is ἀγάπη, not φιλία, which is the sum of human duty. Neither the LXX. nor the N.T. uses φιλεῖν of the love due to God, in respect of His essential Being; yet cf. Prov. viii. 17, 1 Cor. xvi. 22.

31. δευτέρα αὕτη κτλ.] Mt. adds ὁμοία. In the question no reference has been made to a second commandment, but the Lord adds it in order to complete the summary of human duty; cf. Victor: *περὶ μιᾶς ἐρωτηθεὶς οὐκ ἀπεσιώπησε τὴν ἀχέριστον αὐτῆς*. The citation is from Lev. xix. 18 LXX., *verbatim*; the passage is quoted again in Jas. ii. 8 (where see Mayor's note), Rom. xiii. 9, Gal. v. 14. As Bp Lightfoot points out (Gal. Lc.), "in the original text the word 'neighbour' is apparently restricted to the Jewish people," for τοῖς υἱοῖς τοῦ λαοῦ σου occurs in the first member of the parallelism; that Jesus used it in the widest sense is clear from Lc. x. 29 ff. So understood the saying was a recapitulation of the second part of the Decalogue: see Rom. Lc. τὸ γὰρ Οὐ μοιχεύσεις κτλ. (cf. note on Mc. vii. 21) καὶ εἴ τις ἐτέρα ἐντολή, ἐν τῇ λόγῳ τοῦτῃ ἀνακεφαλαιοῦται: Gal. Lc. ὁ γὰρ πᾶς νόμος ἐν ἐνὶ λόγῳ πεπληρωται. On the promise given to it by Jewish teachers see Wünsche on Mt. xxii. 39. Acc. to Mt. the Lord added: ἐν ταύταις ταῖς δυσιν ἐντολαῖς ὅλος (on ὅλος see Hort, *Jud. Chr.*, p. 21) ὁ νόμος κρέμαται καὶ οἱ προφῆται. They were the first two commandments because they revealed the ultimate principles of morality which it was the business of the Law as a whole to enforce, and on which the ripest teaching of the

32 ³²[καὶ] εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὁ γραμματεὺς Καλῶς, διδάσκαλε,
 § 7 ἐπ' ἀληθείας ³εἶπας ὅτι εἰς ἐστίν, καὶ οὐκ ἐστὶν ἄλλος
 33 πλὴν αὐτοῦ. ³³καὶ τὸ ἀγαπᾶν αὐτὸν ἐξ ὅλης [τῆς]
 καρδίας καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς συνέσεως καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς
 ἰσχύος, καὶ τὸ ἀγαπᾶν τὸν πλησίον ὡς ἑαυτὸν
 περισσότερόν ἐστιν πάντων τῶν ὀλοκαυτωμάτων καὶ

32 καὶ εἶπεν] om και B syrr^{min} pesh aegg | ειπες N^o DEFHLVXΔII² | εις εστιν] + (o)
 θεος (D) EF(G) H min^{ma} ma a b c f f i q vg^{ad} syrr^{min} hol (corr) arm aegg | om ἄλλος D a
 33 om και το αγαπαν...εαυτον k | της καρδιας] om της BUXΨ min^{ma} + σου KL
 min^{ma} me | συνεσεως] δυναμεις D 2^{pe} a b i q ισχυος 1 33 118 209 299 arm me + και
 εξ ολης της ψυχης ADXΓΠΣΦ⁷ min^{pl} b c f f i q vg syrr^(min) pesh hol the go aesth | και ε
 ολης της ισχυος] om D 33 b Hil εξ ολης τ. συνεσεως 1 118 209 299 arm me | εαυτω
 BXA^o ΠΣΦΨ⁷ min^{pl} a b c f f q vg σεαυτον KADLSΓA² min^{ma} i k | περισσότερον
 KBLΔ 33] περισσοτερα Ψ om ABDXΓΠΨ min^{pl} πλειον ADXΓΠΣΦ⁷ min^{ma} om
 om παρων arm

Prophets depended. As to the relative importance of the commandments the Lord is content to say that these fundamental laws of human life are second to none—*μείζων τούτων ἄλλη ἐντολὴ οὐκ ἔστιν*.

32. [καὶ] εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὁ γραμ. κτλ.] This verse and the next two are peculiar to Mc. Καλῶς, 'well said,' cf. Jo. iv. 17, xiii. 13, and see note on vii. 6; for ἐπ' ἀληθείας cf. xii. 14. 'Ἐπ' ἀλ. confirms καλῶς; the saying was truly a fine one; Wycliffe, "in truthe thou hast wel seide," R. V. "of a truth ...thou hast well said." Tindale, followed by Cranmer and A. V., connects ἐπ' ἀλ. with εἶπας ("well, master, thou hast said the truthe"), but with less probability. Ὅτι introduces the rehearsal of what the Lord had said, "that" (R. V.), not "for" (A. V.); ὅτι εἰς ἐστίν, "that He is one"; the Scribe refrains from unnecessarily repeating the Sacred Name. Οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλος πλὴν αὐτοῦ: an O. T. phrase, cf. Exod. viii. 10 (6), Deut. iv. 35, Isa. xlv. 21.

33. καὶ τὸ ἀγαπᾶν...καὶ τὸ ἀγαπᾶν] On ἀγαπᾶν see v. 30, note. The repetition is due to a desire to keep the two commandments sepa-

rate. The scribe substitutes *σύνεσις* for *διάνοια* and omits *ψυχή*. For *σύνεσις* see Bp Lightfoot's note on Col. i. 9, and the note on Mc. vii. 18 *supra*; according to Aristotle it represents the critical side of the intellect (*Eth. Nic.* vi. 7 ἡ δὲ σ. κριτική) which had special interest for men of this class. From the scribe's ready answer Bede gathers "inter scribas et Phariseos quaestionem esse veritatam quod esset mandatum primum...quibusdam videlicet hostias et sacrificia laudantibus, aliis vero maiore auctoritate fidem et dilectionis opera praeferentibus." It is to the credit of this scribe that he held the latter view. *Περὶ σσότερόν ἐστιν κτλ.*: the words are based apparently on 1 Regn. iv. 22. *Θυσίαι* (𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓) are sacrifices in general, *ὀλοκαυτώματα* (𐤓𐤒𐤕𐤓), eucharistic offerings, "nobilissima species sacrificiorum" (Bengel): a more complete classification of the various kinds of sacrifice is cited in Heb. x. 5, from Ps. xxxix. (xl.) 7 (see Westcott, *Hebrews*, p. 309). *Περὶ σσότερον*, 'far more,' cf. vii. 36, xii. 40. For Rabbinical parallels to the Scribe's saying see Wünsche *ad l.*

θυσιῶν. 34 καὶ ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἰδὼν αὐτὸν ὅτι νουνεχῶς 34 ἀπεκρίθη εἶπεν αὐτῷ Οὐ μακρὰν εἰ ἀπὸ τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ θεοῦ. καὶ οὐδεὶς οὐκέτι ἐτόλμα αὐτὸν ἐπερωτῆσαι.

358 Καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἔλεγεν διδάσκων ἐν 35 § T^e

33 θυσιῶν] pr των KLMA 13 28 33 69 2^o al^{ma}vid 34 ἰδὼν] εἰδως H^oΨ
min^{pm} | om αυτων 1^o NDLa al^{nona} syth atm | om ει K^oc^b L | ουκετι] ουκ 61
1071 0^{ac}

34. ἰδὼν αὐτὸν ὅτι κτλ.] Αὐτὸν forestalls the subject of the dependent clause; cf. WM., p. 781. What the Lord observed in reference to this man was the intelligence displayed by his answer. It was shewn not only in accepting the Lord's judgement as to the two primary commandments, but in detecting and admitting the principle on which the judgement rested, viz. the superiority of moral over ritual obligations. *Νουνεχῶς*, ἀπ. λεγ. in Biblical Gk., occurs in Aristotle and later writers, esp. Polybius, as equivalent to *νουνεχόντως* (Lob. *Phryg.* p. 599).

οὐ μακρὰν εἰ ἀπὸ κτλ.] For the phrase οὐ μακρὰν εἶναι (ἀπέχειν, ὑπάρχειν) cf. Lc. vii. 6, Jo. xxi. 8, Acts xvii. 27. Under the old theocracy οἱ μακρὰν are either exiled Jews (Isa. lvii. 19), or the Gentiles (Eph. ii. 13); distance from the new Kingdom is measured neither by miles, nor by ceremonial standards, but by spiritual conditions. The man was to some extent intellectually qualified for admission to the Kingdom; certainly he had grasped one of its fundamental principles. It would be interesting to work out a comparison between this scribe and the ἄρχων of x. 17 ff. In both cases something was wanting to convert admiration into discipleship. If wealth was the bar in the one case, pride of intellect may have been fatal in the other. The mental acumen which detects and approves spiritual truth may, in the tragedy of human life, keep its possessor from entering the Kingdom of God. Bengel: "si

non procul es, intra; alias praestiterit procul fuisse."

καὶ οὐδεὶς οὐκέτι ἐτόλμα κτλ.] After this the policy of questioning Jesus was abandoned; no one was bold enough (ἐτόλμα, cf. Jo. xxi. 12, Jude 9) to renew the attempt, and the Lord continued His teaching for the short remainder of His ministry in the Temple without interruption. Mt. places these words after the Lord's question about David's Son, and adds οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο ἀποκριθῆναι αὐτῷ λόγον. He had answered all their questions; a single instance was enough to shew that they could not answer His.

35—37^a. THE LORD'S QUESTION (Mt. xxii. 41—45, Lc. xx. 41—44).

35. καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Ἰ. ἔλεγεν] On the use of ἀποκρίνεσθαι where no question precedes see ix. 5, 6, note. The question which was now asked was in fact a final answer to all opponents. It was asked, according to Mt., in the presence of the Pharisees and was in fact addressed to them (συνηγγμένων δὲ τῶν Φ. ἐπηρώτησεν αὐτούς); the Lord demands of them τί ὑμῖν δοκεῖ περὶ τοῦ χριστοῦ; and they answer "He is David's Son." Mc.'s account of the circumstances is different; the question is asked in the course of the Lord's public teaching, which is resumed after He has silenced all His adversaries (ἔλεγεν διδάσκων ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ); and it is addressed, not to the Scribes but to the people, who are invited to consider one of the dicta of the Scribes (πῶς λέγουσιν οἱ γρ. κτλ.). Lc.'s εἶπεν δὲ πρὸς αὐτούς is perhaps ambiguous, but in the ques-

τῷ ἱερῷ Πῶς λέγουσιν οἱ γραμματεῖς ὅτι ὁ χριστὸς
 36 υἱὸς Δαυεὶδ ἐστίν; ³⁶αὐτὸς Δαυεὶδ εἶπεν ἐν τῷ
 πνεύματι τῷ ἁγίῳ Εἶπεν Κύριος τῷ κυρίῳ μου Κάθου
 ἐκ δεξιῶν μου, ἕως ἂν θῶ τοὺς ἐχθρούς σου ὑποκάτω

36 avtos]+γὰρ ΑΧΓΠΣΦΨ min^h b i q vg syrr^{tr} hoi go aeth και αυτος Δ ed ff syr^{ac}
 arm the και ουτος D | τῷ πνευματι τῷ ἁγίῳ KBDL(T⁴)UΔΨ 33 2⁸⁰ al^{100m} πνευματι
 ἁγίῳ ΑΧΓΠΣΦΨ min^h | εἶπεν 2^o | λεγει ADEGHKM*SVΠΦ min^{ms} k q go | κυριος] πρ ο
 KALTΨΧΓΔΠΤ min^{100m} (om BD 6^{av}) | καθου B | υποκατω BDT⁴Ψ 28 aeg
 υποποδιον KALXΓΔΠΣΦΨ min^{100m} latt syrr^{tr} hoi go aeth

tion he follows the same tradition as Mc. Πῶς λέγουσιν; 'how do they make good their statement in view of the fact about to be mentioned?' Cf. 1 Cor. xv. 12, 15.

ὁ χριστὸς υἱὸς Δαυεὶδ ἐστίν] Cf. Jo. vii. 42 οὐχ ἡ γραφή εἶπεν ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ σπέρματος Δαυεὶδ... ἔρχεται ὁ χριστός; The inference was drawn from such passages as Ps. lxxxix. 3 ff., Is. xi. 1, Jer. xxiii. 5 (cf. Edersheim, *Life*, ii. pp. 724, 731). That the populace recognised it as a truth was made evident by their cries of ὡσαννὰ τῷ υἱῷ Δαυεὶδ, but their convictions were shared by the Scribes and indeed derived from them. Jesus does not on the one hand dispute the inference, or, on the other, press the identification; He contents Himself with pointing out a difficulty, in the solution of which lay the key to the whole problem of His person and mission. On ὁ χριστός see viii. 29, and for υἱὸς Δ., cf. x. 47, note.

36. αὐτὸς Δαυεὶδ εἶπεν κτλ.] The difficulty is stated. It has to do with the interpretation of a Psalm which by common confession was Messianic (Edersheim, ii. p. 720 f.). Ps. cx. is assigned to David in the title (M.T., LXX.), and the attribution was probably undisputed in the first century, and assumed by our Lord and His Apostles (Acts ii. 34) on the authority of the recognised guardians of the canon. It is possible, however, that He mentions David simply as being the reputed author of the Psalter (cf. Lc.,

Δ. ἐν βίβλῃ ψαλμῶν: Heb. iv. 7 ἐν Δαυεὶδ λέγων, where see Westcott's note). It cannot fairly be claimed that our Lord is committed by His hypothetical use of a current tradition to the Davidic authorship of the Psalter or of the particular Psalm: see Sanday, *Inspiration*, pp. 414, 420; Gore, *Incarnation*, p. 196 f.; Kirkpatrick, *Psalms*, pp. 662 f. His whole argument rests on the hypothesis that the prevalent view was correct. Ἐν τῷ πνεύματι τῷ ἁγίῳ, Mt. ἐν πνεύματι: cf. Acts ii. 30 προφήτης ὑπάρχων, Acts iv. 25 (KABE, see WH., *Notes*, p. 92, Blass *ad l.*). On ἐν πνεύματι see i. 23, note, and on τὸ πν. τὸ ἅγιον, i. 10, note; the Psalm was θεόπνευστος (2 Tim. iii. 16), the writer was ὑπὸ πνεύματος ἁγίου φερόμενος (2 Pet. i. 21). The phrase is not otiose; it gives authority to the words on which the question turns. Ps. cx. opens with a specific claim to inspiration in a high degree (DQ¹ הִנֵּה).

εἶπεν Κύριος τῷ κυρίῳ μου κτλ.] The words are cited from Ps. cix. (cx.) 1, LXX., with two verbal changes, Κύριος (הָיָה) for ὁ κύριος—a reading which serves to differentiate the word from τῷ κυρίῳ (הַיְיָ)—and ὑποκάτω for ὑποπόδιον. Lc. restores ὑποπόδιον, and the same reading appears in Acts ii. 35, Heb. i. 13. That Mt. supports Mc.'s ὑποκάτω against both LXX. and Heb. points to the probability that the quotation came into the Synoptic tradition from a collection of testi-

τῶν ποδῶν σου. ³⁷ αὐτὸς ὁ Δαυεὶδ λέγει αὐτὸν κύριον, ³⁷ ἦ καὶ πόθεν αὐτοῦ ἐστὶν υἱός;

Καὶ ὁ πολὺς ὄχλος ἤκουεν αὐτοῦ ἡδέως. ³⁸ καὶ ³⁸ τῷ

37 αὐτος Δ.] pr ei Σ i ff sy^{ant} arm + ουν AXITIZΦ⁷ min² b vg sy^{ant} h² arm
aeth om αὐτος Σ b c sy^{ant} | Δαυεὶδ] + εν πνευματι Ψ | λεγει] καλει M² U Φ Ψ 33 2^{pe} 48^v
c sy^{ant} | ποθεν] πως K^{*} M² Σ Ψ I 13 28 33 69 107 I 2^{pe} al² h² b the aeth | ο πολυς]
om o KD 604 2^{pe} | ηκουεν MT min² h² vg^{ant} h²

monia: see note on i. 2. On the form *κάθου* = *κάθησο* see WM., p. 98: it is used freely in the LXX. and in Jas. ii. 3, and occurs in the Gk. of the New Comedy (Kennedy, *Sources*, p. 162). For *ἐκ δεξιῶν* cf. x. 37, note. Ὑποκάτω τῶν ποδῶν σου looks back to the scene in Josh. x. 24: as cited by our Lord the words suggest (1) the ignominious defeat of His enemies which had just been witnessed; (2) the final collapse of all opposition to His work (1 Cor. xv. 24 ff.). No other O.T. context is so frequently cited or alluded to by Apostolic and sub-apostolic writers. In the N.T. besides this context and its parallels see the direct quotations in Acts ii. 34, Heb. i. 13, v. 6, vii. 17, 21, and the references in Mc. xiv. 62 and parallels, 'xvi. 19,' Acts vii. 56, Rom. viii. 34, 1 Cor. xv. 24 ff., Eph. i. 20, Col. iii. 1, Heb. i. 3, viii. 1, x. 12 f., 1 Pet. iii. 22, Apoc. iii. 21. Of early patristic writings cf. esp. Barn. 12. 10 αὐτὸς προφητεῖαι Δαυεὶδ... Εἶπεν Κύριος κτλ. Ἰδε πῶς Δαυεὶδ λέγει αὐτὸν κύριον καὶ υἱὸν οὐ λέγει; Clem. R. 1 Cor. 36; Justin, *ap.* i. 45, *dial.* 76, 83. On the question what our Lord, if he quoted the words in Hebrew or Aramaic, would have substituted for the Tetragrammaton, see Dalman, *Worte*, i., p. 149 f.

37. αὐτὸς Δαυεὶδ λέγει κτλ.] See note on v. 36. Κύριον is here = ἡγεμὶς, sovereign lord; cf. Symm., τῷ δεσπότῃ μου. The title does not involve Divine sovereignty, yet it was a natural inference that a descendant who was David's lord was also David's God: cf. *Did.* 10 εἰσὶνὰ τῷ θεῷ Δαυὶδ, and

Dr C. Taylor's remarks (*Teaching*, p. 160). The Lord, however, is content to point out the superficial difficulty: καὶ πόθεν (Mt. κ. πῶς) αὐτοῦ ἐστὶν υἱός; whence (= how, cf. Dem. *de cor.* (242) οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτα... πόθεν;) can the Davidic sonship be maintained in the face of this inspired assertion of a lordship to which David himself submits? For λέγειν = καλεῖν cf. x. 18, Acts x. 28.

Justin (*dial.* 32, 56, 83) says that the Jews of his day sought to escape from the Christian use of Psalm cx. by applying it to Hezekiah. For the predominant Jewish interpretation of the Psalm, see Perowne, ii. p. 256 ff.; and for recent opinion on its date and purpose comp. Cheyne, *Origin of the Psalter*, p. 20 ff.

37^b—40. DENUNCIATION OF THE SCRIBES (Mt. xxiii. i ff., Lc. xx. 45—47).

37. καὶ ὁ πολὺς ὄχλος κτλ.] Ὁ π. ὄχλος, the great mass of the people, as distinguished from a relatively small minority led by the priestly and professional classes (Mt. οἱ ὄχλοι, Lc. πᾶς ὁ λαός); cf. Jo. xii. 9, 12 ὁ ὄχλος πολὺς, where however ὄχλος πολὺς is treated as a single word (cf. Westcott *ad l.*). For examples of this use of ὁ πολὺς ὄχλ. see Field, *Notes*, p. 37, who cites Plutarch, Pausanias, Dio Chrysa., Lucian, and Diod. Sic. At the end of the "day of questions" the Lord's popularity with the non-professional majority of His audience was unabated. Two successive days of teaching had exhausted neither His resources nor their delight. The discomfiture of the Scribes added flavour to the teaching; Euth.: ὡς ἡδέως διαλεγόμενον καὶ

† 80 ἐν τῇ διδασκῇ αὐτοῦ ἔλεγεν Βλέπετε ἀπὸ[†] τῶν γραμματέων τῶν θελόντων ἐν στολαῖς περιπατεῖν καὶ
39 ἀσπασμοὺς ἐν ταῖς ἀγοραῖς ³⁹ καὶ πρωτοκαθεδρίας ἐν

38 καὶ ἐν τῇ διδασκῇ αὐτοῦ ἔλεγεν N(Δ)BL(ΧΓ)Δ(Π)Ψ 33 (al^{ms}) o k (l q vg) aeggs^{ms} [syri^{ms} hoi go aeth] ο δε διδασκων (+αμα) ελ. αυτος (D) 2^{ms} (a) b d i (ar^{ms}) | τω θελοντων] και των τελωνων D | στολαις] στοαις syri^{ms} hoi | ασπασμοις] pr [ηγουιστων Ψ pr φιλουτων ιι 238 346 736 al^{ms} o syri^{ms} hoi | αγοραις] + ποιασθαι D^f 2^{ms}

εὐχερῶς αὐτοὺς ἀνατρέποντος. For ἡ δέωσις ἦκουεν compare vi. 20—a suggestive parallel.

38. ἐν τῇ διδασκῇ αὐτοῦ ἔλεγεν] The Lord's teaching proceeded without further interruption; the few sentences which follow are specimens of its character and manner. Mt. and Lc. help us to realise the scene; the Twelve form, as in Galilee, an inner circle round the Lord, and to them His teaching is primarily addressed, though it is not without interest or profit for the wider audience by which they are surrounded (Mt. ἐλάλησεν τοῖς ὄχλοις κ. τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ, Lc. ἀκούοντος δὲ παντὸς τοῦ λαοῦ εἶπεν τοῖς μαθ. αὐτοῦ). Mt. has preserved a far larger part of this teaching than Mc., who gives only a fragment; the two traditions are moreover independent; Mc. and Lc. have only three clauses in common with Mt. (καὶ ἀσπασμοὺς... δείκνους, cf. Mt. xxiii. 6, 7).

βλέπετε ἀπὸ τ. γραμματέων] For the construction cf. viii. 15. In Mt. the discourse opens with a recognition of the official character of the Scribes, and of the duty of the people towards them as authorised teachers. It is their conduct only which is denounced (Mt. xxiii. 2, 3). Τῶν θελόντων... περιπατεῖν καὶ ἀσπασμοὺς is an instance (WM., p. 722) of the *oratio variata*, due to the use in the same sentence of the two constructions, θέλω with inf. and θέλω τι. Lc. avoids it by changing the verb (θελόντων περιπατεῖν... φιλοῦντων δσπ.). For θέλειν τι see Mt. ix. 13 (Hos. vi. 6).

Στολή, *stola*, is 'equipment,' 'apparel' and hence esp. 'long, flowing raiment,' a *vestis talaris*. The word is much used in the LXX, chiefly as the equivalent of חֲבִירִי or חֲבִירִי, for priestly or royal robes (e.g. Exod. xxxi. 10 τὰς στολὰς τὰς λειτουργικάς, Esth. viii. 15 τὴν βασιλικὴν στολήν, 1 Macc. vi. 15 ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ τὸ διάδημα καὶ τὴν στολήν), and in the N. T. for dress worn on festive or solemn occasions (e.g. Lc. xv. 22, Apoc. vii. 9). On the singular change of meaning which has led to the use of the word to describe a mere ἐπιτραχήλιον see DCA. ii. 1935. Syr.^{ms} and two mss. of Syr.^h presuppose στοαῖς, which was also the reading before Syr.^{ms} in Lc. xx. 46. The variant is tempting at first sight, but besides its lack of extant Greek support, it fails to yield a quite satisfactory sense. The colonnades of the Precinct were not the resort of a privileged class of teachers only; Christ Himself and the Apostles used them freely (Jo. x. 23, Acts iii. 11, v. 12). Mt. adds other tokens of the love of display: πλατύνουσι γὰρ τὰ φυλακτήρια... μεγαλύνουσι τὰ κράσπεδα. Not the use of dignified costume is condemned by Christ, but the use of it for the sake of ostentation (θελόντων... περιπατεῖν); see note on v. 39.

καὶ ἀσπασμοὺς ἐν ταῖς ἀγοραῖς] Sc. θελόντων (cf. previous note). For instances of such salutations cf. ix. 15, xv. 18. Mt. adds exegetically καλεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων 'ῥαββί: other titles which the Scribes affected were Ἀββὰ (Mt. πατέρα μὴ καλεῖσθαι,

ταῖς συναγωγαῖς καὶ πρωτοκλισίας ἐν τοῖς δείπνοις·

40 οἱ κατέσθοντες τὰς οἰκίας τῶν χηρῶν καὶ προφάσει 40

39 πρωτοκλησίας AFHKLUXI min¹⁸⁸⁸ 40 οἱ κατεσθοντες B (-θιοντες KALΨ
rell)] αἱ κατεσθιονουσιν D 1 91 299 | χηρῶν]+καὶ ὀρφανῶν D 13 28 69 124 346 2⁸⁰
a b e f i q syr^h | om καὶ D latt²⁸⁰ syr^g pesh arm

and *Moreh* (ἰδ. μηδὲ κληθῆτε καθη-
γηται); cf. J. Lightfoot on Mt. ad l.,
Schürer, II. i. p. 316 f., Wünsche, p. 400,
and on the other hand Dalman, *Worte*,
I. p. 279. The Lord did not refuse
such titles, which were pre-eminently
due to Him (Jo. xiii. 13), but He did
not demand or desire them (Jo. v. 41).
Ἀγοραὶ in Jewish towns have been
mentioned in vi. 56, vii. 4; cf. Mt. xi.
16, xx. 3.

39. καὶ πρωτοκαθεδρίας...κ. πρωτο-
κλισίας] Sc. θαλάσων. The Scribes
not only received but claimed the
place of honour at all gatherings,
social as well as religious. The πρω-
τοκαθεδρία seems to be the bench in
the synagogues in front of the ark
and facing the congregation, which
was reserved for officials and persons
of distinction (Edersheim, *Life*, I. p.
436); the πρωτοκλισία is the place of
the triclinium; cf. Lc. xiv. 8, and
Jos. ant. xv. 2. 4 παρὰ τὰς ἐστίδουσιν
προκατακλίνων. Acc. to the Talmud
the chief guest lay in the middle, if
there were three on a couch; if there
were two, he lay on the right side of
the couch (Edersheim, II. p. 207).
Both πρωτοκαθεδρία and πρωτοκλισία
appear to be ἄν. λεγόμενα: Fritzsche
prints τὰ πρωτοκλίσια in 2 Macc. iv.
21, but though the passage is obscure,
πρωτοκλήσια is probably right in that
context. The Vg. here resorts to a
paraphrase; in *primis cathedris se-
dere...et primos discubitus*: similarly
all the English versions.

ἐν τοῖς δείπνοις] Guests were enter-
tained either at breakfast (Mt. xxii. 4,
Lc. xi. 38, xiv. 12) or at supper, but
chiefly at the evening meal (vi. 21, Lc.
xiv. 16, Jo. xii. 2, &c.).

40. οἱ κατέσθοντες κτλ.] For

κατέσθ. cf. iv. 4, and for the form
in -θειν, I. 6 (note). Like birds or
locusts settling on the ripe crops, these
men who claimed the reverence of
Israel devoured the property of their
brethren, even of those most deserving
of consideration. *Oikia* is apparently
used here like *oikos*, in the sense of
τὰ ὑπάρχοντα: cf. Gen. xiv. 18, Heb.
(BDB., p. 110) and LXX., and see
the example cited by Wetstein from
Aelian, *V.H.* iv. 2, *οἰκίαν αὐξήσαι καὶ
πλοῦτον*: the phrase *ἐσθίειν* or *κατεσθ.*
οἶκον is frequent in the Odyssey, and
the Latin poets have the corresponding
comedere (*devorare*) *patrimonium*,
bona, &c. As the women who were
attracted by our Lord's teaching
ministered to Him of their substance
(xiv. 3, Lc. viii. 2, 3), so doubtless the
Pharisaic Rabbis had their female
followers, whose generosity they
grossly abused. Widows were spe-
cially the object of their attack;
Thpht.: ὑπεισέρχοντο γὰρ εἰς τὰς
ἀπροστατεῖτους γυναῖκας ὡς δῆθεν προ-
στάται αὐτῶν ἐσόμενοι: for instances see
Schöttgen on Mt. xxiii. 14, who shews
that such a course was familiarly
known as כבדת פרושין, *plaga Pha-
risaeorum*. The practice was ex-
pressly forbidden in the Law; Exod.
xxii. 22 (21) *πᾶσαν χήραν καὶ ὀρφανὸν
οὐ κακώσετε*. Οἱ κατέσθοντες is an
asyndeton due to the note-like form
in which Mc. presents the fragments
of the longer discourses which he has
preserved (cf. e.g. vi. 7 ff. notes).
Lc., who gives the paragraph other-
wise word for word, sets the con-
struction right (οἱ κατεσθίουσιν...καὶ
προσεύχονται); cf. cod. D here.

καὶ προφάσει μακρὰ προσ.] Vg. *sub
obtentu prolixae orationis*; Wycliffe,
“undir colour of long preier,” and

φυλάκιον. καὶ πολλοὶ πλούσιοι ἔβαλλον πολλά.
 42 καὶ ἐλθοῦσα μία χήρα πτωχὴ ἔβαλεν λεπτὰ δύο, 42

42 χήρα] pr γυνή K | om πτωχὴ D 2^o a b c f i k q arm | ἐβαλλον K 13 69 124 al^{pass}

nature which is unique in its own way. 'Ο ὄχλος is as usual 'the masses,' and χαλκόν may therefore retain its proper meaning; though χαλκός like *aes* is used for money of all kinds (cf. vi. 8), yet the mention of the rich men's larger gifts, which immediately follows, points here to copper coins such as the *as* (ἀσάριον, Mt. x. 29), and the *quadrans* (κοδράντης, Mt. v. 26): see note on v. 42. The movement of the tenses in this context is interesting: βάλλει...ἔβαλλον...ἔβαλεν (vv. 42, 43) ...ἔβαλον, ἔβαλεν (v. 44). See Burton, §§ 14, 21, 56.

καὶ πολλοὶ πλούσιοι κτλ.] From time to time, as He watched, rich men (and not a few of them) cast in large sums; the Passover was at hand and wealthy worshippers were numerous and liberal. Lc. speaks only of the rich and the widow; Mc. distinguishes three classes.

The wealth of the temple-treasury in the time of Pompey is illustrated by Josephus (*ant.* xiv. 4. 4; 7. 1).

42. καὶ ἐλθοῦσα μία χήρα πτωχὴ] Lc. εἶδεν δὲ τινα χήραν πενιχράν. With Mc.'s μία cf. σικὴν μίαν, Mt. xxi. 19. The widow stands out on the canvas, solitary and alone, in strong contrast to the πολλοὶ πλούσιοι, and is detected by the Lord's eye in the midst of the surrounding ὄχλος. It may have been the intention of the two Synoptists to compare her simple piety with the folly of the rich widows who wasted their substance on the Scribes (Victor), or she may once have been one of the latter class, and reduced to destitution by Pharisaic rapacity; at least it is worthy of notice that Mt., who does not mention this feature in the character of the Scribes, omits also the incident of the mites, whilst Mc. and Lc. have both, and in the

same order of juxtaposition. The widow was πτωχὴ (Mc.), πενιχρά (Lc.); the latter word is a poetical form of πένης, which occasionally takes its place in late prose, e.g. Exod. xxii. 25 (ὡψ), Prov. xxviii. 15, xxix. 7 (ὡψ). Hatch (*Essays*, p. 73 ff.) argues that πτωχός and πένης, which are contrasted in class. Gk. (e.g. Ar. *Plut.* 552 πτωχοῦ μὲν γὰρ βίος...ἔην ἐστὶν μηδὲν ἔχοντα· τοῦ δὲ πένητος ἔην φειδόμενον), are used in Biblical Gk. for "one and the same class...the peasantry or *fellahin*." But in the N.T. at least the πτωχός is distinctly the indigent and destitute man, the pauper rather than the peasant (x. 21, xiv. 5, 7, Lc. xvi. 20), and the extreme opposite of the πλούσιος (2 Cor. vi. 10, Jas. ii. 2 ff., Apoc. xiii. 16; cf. Trench, *syn.* xxxvi., T. K. Abbott, *Essays*, p. 78). That such was the condition of this widow is clear from the sequel.

ἔβαλεν λεπτὰ δύο κτλ.] Vg. *misit duo minuta quod est quadrans* (Wycliffe, "tweye minutis"; Tindale, "two mytes"). The λεπτόν (cf. Xen. *Ogyrop.* i. 4. 11 τὸ λεπτότατον τοῦ χαλκοῦ νομίσματος) was half a *quadrans* (i.e. the eighth part of an *as* or the $\frac{1}{16}$ th part of a *denarius*), as Mc. explains for the benefit of his Roman readers. It was a Greek coin, the seventh of a χαλκοῦς (Suidas), and no smaller copper coin was in circulation; cf. Lc. xii. 59 τὸ ἑσχατὸν λεπτόν, where D and the O.L. versions substitute the more familiar *quadrans*. Mc.'s ὁ ἐστὶν κοδράντης is an explanation for Western readers; κοδράντης occurs also in Mt. v. 26, but Mt. was "familiar as a tax-gatherer with the Roman system of accounting by the lowest denomination in the Roman scale" (A. R. S. Kennedy, in Hastings, *D.B.* iii. p. 428).

43 ὃ ἐστὶν κοδράντης. ⁴³ καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος τοὺς
μαθητὰς αὐτοῦ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι
ἡ χήρα αὕτη ἡ πτωχὴ πλεῖον πάντων ἔβαλεν τῶν
44 βαλλόντων εἰς τὸ γαζοφυλάκιον· ⁴⁴ πάντες γὰρ ἐκ
τοῦ περισσεύοντος αὐτοῖς ἔβαλον, αὕτη δὲ ἐκ τῆς
ὑστερήσεως αὐτῆς πάντα ὅσα εἶχεν ἔβαλεν, ὅλον τὸν
βίον αὐτῆς.[†]

† sy^{rich}

43 ἐβαλεν N^aABDLA 33 al^{nona} Or⁴ | βεβληκεν EFGHKM^{mc}SUVXIIΠΦ min^{sa} |
γαζοφυλάκιον (-καιον EFGMVΨ) | + τα ὅρα δο4 44 περισσεύοντος αὐτοῖς] περισσεύ-
ματος αὐτῶν U(Γ)Δ min^{mc} | om ὅλον...αὐτῆς sy^{rich}

On the *quadrans* see Madden, *Jewish Coinage*, p. 244 f.; Hastings, *l.c.*; and *Exp. T.* x. pp. 185, 232, 286, 336. The point of the present story lies in the circumstance that the widow's last *quadrans* was in two coins, and that she parted with both. A Rabbinic rule seems to have prohibited the offering of a single *λεπτόν*: "ne ponat homo perutam (Πῦργος, the Jewish equivalent) in cistam eleemosynes" (Wetstein). On ὃ ἐστὶν see Blass, *Gr.* p. 77.

43. καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος κτλ.] The Twelve, who were perhaps conversing at a little distance, are beckoned to come near (cf. iii. 13, note); here was a lesson which they had overlooked and which He would teach them. How difficult a lesson it was for them to learn, and how important to their life, appears from the use of the solemn formula ἀμὴν (Lc. ἀληθῶς) λέγω ὑμῖν, on which see iii. 28, note. The lesson is taught, as usual, by an example—in the concrete, not in the abstract. Ἡ χήρα αὕτη ἡ πτωχὴ: the position of the adj. calls attention to her condition (WM., p. 168); pauper as she was, she had given more than the rich, more than all. Lc. here exchanges *πενιχρά* for *πτωχή*: see note on v. 42. Euth. εἰ καὶ πτωχὴ τοῖς χρήμασιν ἦν, ἀλλὰ πλουσία τῇ γνώμῃ καθίσταται (cf. Jas. ii. 5).

44. πάντες γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ περισσεύοντος κτλ.] Justification of the paradox πλεῖον πάντων ἔβαλεν. Τὸ περισσεύον, the active equivalent of τὸ περισσεύμα (comp. Mt. xiv. 20 with Mc. viii. 8)—'that which aboundeth,' abundance, rather than 'that which is left over.' Superfluity is balanced by ὑστέρησις (Aq. in Job xxx. 3, Phil. iv. 11), used here instead of the commoner word ὑστέρημα, which is the opposite of περισσεύμα (2 Cor. viii. 14). The rich cast in (on the aor. see Blass, *Gr.* p. 193) πολλά, the widow πάντα. Relatively to their respective means the gift of the latter was incomparably the greatest. The principle is stated by St Paul, 2 Cor. viii. 12: εἰ γὰρ ἡ προθυμία πρόκειται, καθ' ὃ ἔαν ἔχῃ εὐπρόσδεκτος, οὐ καθ' ὃ οὐκ ἔχει. Cf. Arist. *eth. Nic.* iv. 2 κατὰ τὴν οὐσίαν ἡ ἐλευθεριότης λέγεται· οὐ γὰρ ἐν τῷ πληθεῖ τῶν δεδομένων τὸ ἐλευθέριον, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ τοῦ δίδοντος ἔξει· αὕτη δὲ κατὰ τὴν οὐσίαν δίδωσιν· οὐδὲν δὲ καλύει ἐλευθεριώτερον εἶναι τῶν τὰ ἐλάττω δίδοντα, ἔαν ἀπὸ ἐλαττόνων διδῶν. See other exx. in Wetstein of the recognition of this principle by Greek and Roman pagan writers. Ὅλον τὸν βίον αὐτῆς, all that she had to live upon until more should be earned. For βίος, *victus*, see Lc. xv. 12, 30, 1 Jo. iii. 17. The Lord not only noticed the widow's action, which needed nothing more than close observation,

¹ Καὶ ἐκπορευομένου αὐτοῦ ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ λέγει ἡ XIII. αὐτῷ εἰς τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ Διδάσκαλε, ἴδε ποταποὶ λίθοι καὶ ποταπαὶ οἰκοδομαί. ² καὶ ὁ Ἰησοῦς 2 εἶπεν αὐτῷ Βλέπεις ταύτας τὰς μεγάλας οἰκοδομάς;

XIII. 1 εκπορευομενων αυτων Ψ | εκ] απο Ψ | των μαθητων] pr εκ ADFXΔ 1 13 28 604 al^{nona} latt | om διδασκαλε Ψ | ποταποι, -παι D* | οικοδομαι] + του ιερου D b e f f k l q 2 ο Ιησους] pr αποκριθεις Δ(D)(EFGH)K(MSUUVXΓ)(ΔΠ)Z(Φ) 1071 al¹ latt arm aeth | αυτω] αυτοις D min^{nona} a b e f f i k q om 1 118 | βλέπεις] βλέπετε DM¹⁰⁰ min¹⁰⁰ a b e f f i k q pr ου 2^o b e f f i k* βλέπε συγ¹⁰⁰ vid | ταυτας τας μεγ. οικοδ.] has omnes magnas aedificationes vg (cf. fig) ista magna et aedificia vestra e omnia illa magna k has omnes aedificationes arm hanc aedificationem συγ¹⁰⁰

but knew the precise circumstances under which she gave the two λαπτά.

XIII. 1—2. DESTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE FORETOLD (Mt. xxiv. 1—2, Lc. xxi. 5—6).

1. ἐκπορευομένου αὐτοῦ ἐκ τ. ἱεροῦ] As He left the Precinct. Mt. somewhat otherwise, ἐξελθὼν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐπορεύετο, i.e. He had left, and was on His way (to Bethany). According to Mt. His last remark before leaving had been Ἀφίεται ὑμῖν ὁ οἶκος ὑμῶν. The disciples inwardly deprecated such a sentence upon so majestic a pile; they began talking (Lc. τινῶν λεγόντων) of its magnificence, and one of them, the spokesman of the rest (Mt. οἱ μαθηταί, Mc. εἰς τῶν μαθητῶν), bade Him turn and look at the glory of the buildings (Mt. προσῆλθον ἐπιδείξαι, Mc. ἴδε); "ut flecterent eum ad misericordiam loci illius, ne faceret quod facere fuerat comminatus" (Origen). The conjecture may be hazarded that the speaker was Peter, as on some other notable occasions (viii. 29, 32, x. 28, xi. 21, xiii. 3, xiv. 29). But his name is not mentioned, since in this instance nothing turned upon his personality.

ἴδε ποταποὶ λίθοι κτλ.] On ἴδε as distinguished from ἰδοὺ see ii. 24, iii. 34, notes. Ποταπός is late Gk. for ποταπός (Lob. *Phrygn.*, p. 56, Rutherford,

N. Phrygn., p. 128 f.): the word does not occur in the LXX, but it is found in this form in Mt.¹, Mc.¹, Lc.², Jo.¹⁰⁰, 1, 2 Pet.¹, in a sense approaching to ποῖος (Vg. *qualis*), but with a distinct note of surprise which is wanting in the latter word. As to the stones of Herod's temple see Joa. *ant.* xv. 11. 3 (φικοδομήθη ὁ ναὸς ἐκ λίθων μὲν λευκῶν τε καὶ καρτερῶν, τὸ μέγεθος ἐκάστων περὶ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι πηχῶν ἐπὶ μῆκος, ὁκτὼ δὲ ὕψος, εὖρος δὲ περὶ δώδεκα), and for the buildings, *B. J.* v. 5. 1 ff., Ederasheim, *Temple*, p. 20 ff. Οἰκοδομαί (Mt., Mc.) is perhaps preferred to οἰκοδομή, as representing the mass of separate edifices—enclosures, colonnades, halls, sanctuaries,—by which the platform of the ἱερόν was occupied. The word οἰκοδομή is post-classical (Lob. *Phrygn.*, p. 481 f.), answering sometimes to οἰκοδόμησις (e.g. Rom. xiv. 19, and so generally in St Paul's metaphorical use of the term), sometimes to οἰκοδόμημα (2 Cor. v. 1, Eph. ii. 21, where see Abbott's note). Lc. refers also to the costly offerings which the buildings contained (ἀναθήμασιν κεκόσμηται).

2. βλέπεις ταύτας τὰς μ. οικοδ.] 'Art thou looking at these great edifices?' i.e. do they fill and satisfy the eye, shutting out other objects of vision? Cf. Lc. ταῦτα ἀ θεωρεῖτε. Mt. misses the point by a change of phrase (οὐ βλέπετε...); The disciples are

οὐ μὴ ἀφεθῇ ὧδε λίθος ἐπὶ λίθον ὃς οὐ μὴ καταλυθῇ.

§ n 3 ³⁸ Καὶ καθημένον αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸ ὄρος τῶν ἐλαιῶν κατέναντι τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐπηρώτα αὐτὸν κατ' ἰδίαν Πέτρος

2 ου μη] pr αμψ λεγω υμιν οτι D(G)Σ (1) (13) 28 (69) 604 (2^{re}) al^{ms} a b (c) effi klq arm | ωδε] om AEFHKM*SVXΓΠ min¹ fi vg in templo ek Cyrp | επι λιθ ADEFHKSVΣΦ min¹ | ου μη καταλυθη (ου καταλυθησεται N^oL min¹) + και δια τριων ημερων αλλος αναστησεται ανευ χειρων D lat¹ Cyrp 3 eis επι Σ | επηρωτα NBLΨ 13 28 33 69 al^{ms} syr^h [mel] επηρωτων ADXΓΔΠΣΦ min¹ latt syr^{ac} [mel] [act] arm the aeth | ο Πέτρος ND 2^{re} (al^{ms})

warned that the pride which as Jews they naturally felt in this grand spectacle was doomed to complete humiliation.

οὐ μὴ ἀφεθῇ κτλ.] Mt. introduces this saying with the solemn ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, but Mc.'s repeated οὐ μὴ (Burton, § 487) is scarcely less emphatic. For the fulfilment see Jos. B. J. vii. 1. 1 κελύει Καίσαρ ἥδη τὴν πόλιν ἅπασαν καὶ τὸν νεὼν κατασκάπτειν. It is the more remarkable because Titus made every effort to check the conflagration (Jos. B. J. vi. 4. 6 ff.); it was only when this was found to be impossible that he permitted the work of destruction to be completed (ib. 5. 2). Thpht. mentions that some in his day asserted that the old walls had not been completely demolished (καὶ μὴν φασί τινες ὡς πολλὰ λείψανα τῆς Ἱερουσαλὴμ τῆς παλαιᾶς πόλεως), and the great bevelled stones still to be seen *in situ* at the S.E. corner of the Haram wall, and near Robinson's Arch, attest the fact; for particulars reference may be made to Hastings, *D. B.* ii. p. 397. But while a part of the substructions remains, the buildings on the platform of the ἱερόν, to which the Lord referred, are wholly gone; not a stone there is left in its place. Ἐπὶ λίθον: so also Mt., Lc. The idea of motion which the acc. suggests (WM., p. 507 f.) is faintly present in οὐ μὴ ἀφεθῇ. See on the other hand Blass, *Gr.* p. 132. Ὁς οὐ μὴ καταλυθῇ, Mt.

ὃς οὐ καταλυθήσεται. The story subsequently circulated by the ἀρχιερεῖς (xiv. 58, xv. 29, Acts vi. 14), that Jesus had undertaken Himself to destroy the Temple, may have arisen partly from the saying of Jo. ii. 19, but perhaps also from a misconception of the present saying, which may have been reported to them by Judas. On the remarkable addition in D and the O.L. authorities, see WH., *Notes*, p. 26; it is apparently suggested by xiv. 58 (cf. Jo. ii. 19).

3—13. THE QUESTION OF THE FOUR, AND THE FIRST PART OF THE PROPHETIC ANSWER (Mt. xxiv. 3—14, Lc. xxi. 8—19).

3. καὶ καθημένον αὐτοῦ κτλ.] The very posture in which the Lord delivered His great prophecy was remembered and found a place in the earliest tradition (Mt., Mc.). He had crossed the Kedron, ascended the steep road over the Mt of Olives which led to Bethany, and was already resting and seated, when He was approached, not now by a solitary disciple (n. 1), but by four—the first two pairs among the Twelve, as Mc. alone appears to know (Mt. οἱ μαθηταί)—the other eight, who had possibly deputed the Four to act for them, remaining at a distance (κατ' ἰδίαν). On the order of the Four see iii. 17, note, and cf. ix. 2; as on other occasions Peter is foremost—probably the spokesman (ἐπηρώτα αὐτὸν... Πέτρος). Καθημένον reminds us of the

καὶ Ἰάκωβος καὶ Ἰωάννης καὶ Ἀνδρέας¹ 4 Εἰπὸν ἡμῖν 4 4
 πότε ταῦτα ἔσται, καὶ τί τὸ σημεῖον ὅταν μέλλῃ
 ταῦτα συντελεῖσθαι πάντα. 5 ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς ἤρξατο 5

3 Ἰωαν. καὶ Ιακ. U 28 69 124 346 435 4 εἶπε ΑΧΓΑΠΣΦ min¹ | om πάντα
 Δ 13 2^{mo} al¹ 2^{mo} k 5 ο δε Ι.] + αποκριθεις Δ(DG)ΧΓΑΠΣΦ (13 28 69 124 604 2^{mo}
 al¹ 2^{mo} latt arm) | ἤρξατο λεγειν] ειπεν D 2^{mo} al¹ 2^{mo} a k n syr¹ arm

Sermon on the Mount (Mt. v. 1); both the opening Instruction and the concluding Prophecy were delivered *ex cathedra*; a hill-side in each case supplied the Teacher's chair. The first discourse had set forth the principles of the new Kingdom; the last deals with its ultimate issues. Only Mc. adds that the prophecy was delivered in full view of the Precinct (κατέναντι τοῦ ἱεροῦ, cf. xii. 41). On καθ. eis see WM., p. 516).

4. εἰπὸν ἡμῖν κτλ.] The question is twofold, (a) as to the time when (πότε) the Temple is to perish, (b) as to the signal (τὸ σημεῖον) for its approach. Mt. expands ὅταν μέλλῃ ταῦτα συντ. πάντα (δ. μ. τ. γίνεσθαι, Lc.) into τῆς σῆς παρουσίας καὶ συντελείας τοῦ αἰῶνος, a phrase of much interest, since it reveals the principle on which the Apostolic Church after the fall of Jerusalem interpreted the following prophecy. Later opinion was much divided, cf. Victor: οἱ μὲν γὰρ περὶ τῆς συντελείας τοῦ αἰῶνος εἰρήσθαι ταῦτα ὑπολαμβάνουσιν, οἱ δὲ περὶ τῆς ἐρμῶσεως τῆς Ἱερουσαλὴμ· καὶ τῆς μὲν προτέρας δόξης Ἀπολινάριος καὶ Θεόδωρος ὁ Μοψουεστίας, τῆς δὲ δευτέρας Βίτιος καὶ ὁ ἐν ἁγίοις Ἰωάννης ὁ τῆς Βασιλίδος ἐπίσκοπος. The term συντέλεια (cf. Dalman, *Words*, i. p. 126 f.) is apparently suggested by συντελεῖσθαι (Mc.), but both συντέλεια and παρουσία are words peculiar to Mt. among the Synoptists (παρ., Mt. xxiv. 3, 27, 37, 39; συντ., Mt. xiii. 39, 40, 49, xxiv. 3, xxviii. 20). Συντέλεια and συντελεῖν, -λεῖσθαι, used in classical Greek chiefly in reference to contributions to the public service (so

even in the late Fayūm papyrus, Grenfell-Hunt-Hogarth, p. 120), and in later Greek also of finishing off a piece of work, are of frequent occurrence in all parts of the LXX., where they generally answer to πλῶ and its derivatives; for συντελεῖν, συντελεῖσθαι in the N.T. cf. Lc. iv. 2, 13, Jo. ii. 3, Acts xxi. 27. Τὸ σημεῖον is common to the three accounts; a single sign seems to have been expected, probably one of portentous character.

5. ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς ἤρξατο λέγειν] The great Prophecy begins (Bengel: "ἤρξατο: antea non erat multum locutus his de rebus"). The Lord deals first with the second part of the question (τί τὸ σημεῖον). But the answer (ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν, Mt.) is not such as they expect; no one sign is mentioned, and the tone of the prediction is wholly practical.

Many recent critics hold that portions of the discourse which follows (vv. 7—8, 14—20, 24—27, possibly also 30—31) belong to a Jewish-Christian apocalypse whose *disiecta membra* were incorporated by the Synoptists or their source. This opinion is based on the belief that the excision of the verses in question restores unity to the context and removes ideas alien from the teaching of Christ. But in the entire absence of documentary evidence it scarcely calls for serious consideration here. The arguments urged in support of it may be seen in Charles, *Eschatology*, p. 325 ff.; Moffatt, *Historical N. T.*, p. 637 ff.; Schmiedel, art. *Gospels* in *Encycl. Bibl.* ii. (col. 1857).

λέγειν αὐτοῖς Βλέπετε μὴ τις ὑμᾶς πλανήσῃ.
 6 ὅ πολλοὶ ἐλεύσονται ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματί μου λέγοντες ὅτι
 7 Ἐγὼ εἰμι, καὶ πολλοὺς πλανήσουσιν. ὅταν δὲ
 ἀκούσητε πολέμους καὶ ἀκοὰς πολέμων, μὴ θροεῖσθε·

5 μη τις] μηδεις Σ | πλανησει DHTΨ al^{omn} 6 πολλοι]+γαρ ADXΓΔΠΖΦ
 min^{omn} via latt syrr arm aegg | επι τω ονοματι μου]+pseudoprophetas (sic) k | om om
 D 33 604 al^{omn} boff k q | ειμι]+o χς 13 28 69 124 346 604 1071 al^{omn} bol arm aeth
 7 ακουητε B | μη] pr orate k^a ab(via) 604 8^{vo} | μη θροεισθε D min^{omn}
 nolite turbati a n nolite timere vel ne timuistis bedffgiklgw

βλέπετε μὴ τις ὑμᾶς πλανήσῃ] Mt., Mc.; βλ. μὴ πλανηθῆτε, Lc. Cf. βλέπειν ἀπό, viii. 15, xii. 38; βλ. μὴ occurs again in 1 Cor. viii. 9, Gal. v. 15, Col. ii. 8, Heb. iii. 12 (with fut.), xii. 25. For πλανᾶν, πλανᾶσθαι, in reference to religious error, see xii. 24, 27, Jo. vii. 12, 47, 1 Jo. ii. 26, 2 Tim. iii. 13, Apoc. ii. 20, xii. 9; cf. the use of πλάνη, Eph. iv. 14, 2 Thess. ii. 11, 1 Jo. iv. 6, and of πλῶος in 2 Jo. 7. This warning against impostors is not inconsistent with the promise of the Spirit of truth (Jo. xvi. 13), for the Divine Spirit is not irresistible, and the spirit of error (1 Jo. iv. 6) may be the stronger in individual cases.

6. πολλοὶ ἐλεύσονται κτλ.] See v. 21 ff., notes. One such impostor is described in Acts viii. 9 Σίμων...λέγων εἶναι τινα ταύτην μέγαν, ᾧ προσείχον πάντες ἀπὸ μικροῦ ἕως μεγάλου λέγοντες Οὗτός ἐστιν ἡ δύναμις τοῦ θεοῦ ἡ καλουμένη μεγάλη. Josephus speaks of another, ἀντί. xx. 5. 1: γόης τις ἀνὴρ Θεωδᾶς ὄνομα πείθει τὸν πλείστον ὄχλον...προφήτης γὰρ ἔλεγεν εἶναι. Cf. B. J. ii. 13. 4 πλάνοι γὰρ ἄνθρωποι καὶ ἀπατεῶνες προσχήματι θειασμοῦ νεωτερισμοὺς καὶ μεταβολὰς πραγματευόμενοι δαμονῶν τὸ πλῆθος ἐπειθον καὶ προήγον εἰς τὴν ἱερμίαν ὡς ἐκεῖ τοῦ θεοῦ δείξοντος αὐτοῖς σημεῖα ἐλευθερίας. Such impostors came ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι [τοῦ χριστοῦ], holding out a false Messianic hope, claiming powers which belonged to the true Christ, even if they did not assume the title.

The vague boast ἐγὼ εἰμι (Soph. ii. 15) becomes in Mt. ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ χριστός, but of an actual usurpation of the name we hear nothing before Barcochba. For the phrase ἐπὶ τῷ ὀν. μου see ix. 39 note; for ἐγὼ εἰμι in a Messianic sense, comp. note on vi. 50.

7. ὅταν δὲ ἀκούσητε κτλ.] A second warning. The Apostles are not to permit the political troubles which would surely precede the end to distract them from their proper work. Πολέμους καὶ ἀκοὰς πολέμων, wars in actual progress, or commonly expected and on all men's tongues; unless ἀκοὰς πολέμων is simply a doublet, added to explain the difficult ἀκούειν πολέμων. For ἀκοή see i. 28 note; and for the pl. in this sense cf. Dan. xi. 44 Th. ἀκοαί...ταράξουσιν αὐτόν: ἀκούειν ἀκοήν or ἀκοὰς is a LXX. phrase, occurring e.g. 1 Regn. ii. 24. Lc., who omits κ. ἀκοὰς πολ., adds καὶ ἀκαταστασίας, interpreting the words in the light of events. The reference is primarily, no doubt, to the disturbed state of Palestine during the interval between the Ascension and the fall of the City; we may think e.g. of the expedition of Cuspius Fadus against Theudas and of Felix against the Egyptian Jew; the riots at Jerusalem under Agrippa II.; the early movements of the last struggle which began in A.D. 66. To the early Jewish Church, which is immediately in view, the suspense which these and other outbreaks occasioned must have been unsettling and disquieting. St Paul

δεῖ γενέσθαι, ἀλλ' οὐπω τὸ τέλος. ⁸ἐγεγερθήσεται ⁸ γὰρ ἔθνος ἐπ' ἔθνος καὶ βασιλεία ἐπὶ βασιλείαν,

7 δεῖ N^oB⁹ aegg] + γὰρ N^oADLXΓΔΠΣΦ min^{om} lat^t syrr
ἀναστήσεται 604

8 ἐγεγερθήσεται]

uses the same word in deprecating the restlessness which was occasioned in a Gentile Church by the expectation of a speedy παρουσία (2 Thess. ii. 2 *eis* τὸ μὴ ταχέως σαλευθῆναι ὑμᾶς ...μηδὲ θροεῖσθαι), and the warning is doubtless necessary at all seasons of feverish unrest. *Θροεῖν*, in class. Gk. 'to raise an outcry,' is used in Biblical Gk. in the pass. only, of the alarm occasioned by a sudden cry, or of mental uneasiness in general; cf. Cant. v. 4 ἡ κοιλία μου ἐθροίσθη ἐπ' αὐτόν, 2 Thess. ii. 2 *eis* τὸ μὴ ταχέως... θροεῖσθαι...ὡς ὅτι ἐνίστηκεν ἡ ἡμέρα τοῦ κυρίου: and see Kennedy, *Sources*, p. 126. *Θορυβεῖσθε* is substituted here by the 'Western' text, and Lc. has *πτοηθῆτε*.

δεῖ γενέσθαι, ἀλλ' οὐπω τὸ τέλος] Mt. δεῖ γὰρ γενέσθαι ἀλλ' οὐπω ἔστιν τὸ τ., Lc. δεῖ γὰρ ταῦτα γ. πρῶτον ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐνθίως τὸ τ. The epigrammatic brevity of Mc. (Tisch. on v. 6, "abiectionis coniunctionibus scribere adamat") is specially striking in this context; cf. v. 6 πολλοὶ θλεύσονται (Mt., Lc. π. γὰρ ἐλ.); v. 8 ἔσονται σεισμοί...ἔσ. λιμοί· ἀρχὴ κτλ. (Mt. καὶ ἔσ. λ. κ. σ., πάντα δὲ ταῦτα ἀρχή, Lc. σεισμοὶ τε...καὶ...λιμοὶ ἔσονται). For δεῖ, 'such is the Divine purpose,' cf. viii. 31, ix. 11, xiii. 10, xiv. 31; the phrase δεῖ γενέσθαι is from the O. T. (Dan. ii. 28). Τὸ τέλος looks back to *συντελεῖσθαι*, and may therefore be presumed to refer primarily to Jerusalem. But a more distant end may also be in view; cf. 1 Cor. xv. 24 ἐν τῇ παρουσίᾳ αὐτοῦ· εἴτα τὸ τέλος, 1 Pet. iv. 7 πάντων δὲ τὸ τέλος ἤγγικεν.

8. ἐγεγερθήσεται γὰρ ἔθνος κτλ.] Nations will rush into warfare from causes partly racial, partly political.

Cf. Isa. xix. 2 ἐπεγεγερθήσονται Αἰγύπτιοι ἐπ' Αἰγυπτίους... πόλις ἐπὶ πόλιν καὶ νομὸς ἐπὶ νομόν: *surra*, iii. 14 ἐπὶ βασιλεία ἐφ' αὐτὴν μερισθῇ. Other disquieting events will mark the times—σεισμοί, λιμοί, and λοιμοί (Lc.), unless λοιμοί is a primitive error due to the confusion of λιμός and λοιμός in the source (cf. 3 Regn. viii. 37, Ezek. xxxvi. 29, vv. ll.); Field's remark (*Notes*, p. 37) that λιμοί and λοιμοί have been connected ever since Hesiod, *op.* 242, loses its force if we assume an Aramaic original. On the addition καὶ παραχαί see WH., *Notes*, p. 26. The commentators point out that such troubles were frequent during the period A.D. 30—70 (cf. e.g. Alford on Mt. xxiv. 7); the famine of A.D. 44 (45—46, Ramsay) is familiar to us from Acts xi. 28, and earthquakes are reported to have taken place κατὰ τόπους—in Crete and Asia Minor, and at Rome and in Italy: in Lc. κατὰ τόπους is connected with λοιμοί, but see above. Such disasters are frequently foretold by the O. T. prophets as marks of Divine visitation (e.g. Isa. viii. 21, xiii. 13, xiv. 30, xxiv. 18—20, Jer. xxiii. 19, Ezek. v. 12; cf. Apoc. vi. 8, xi. 13, xvi. 18, xviii. 8, Enoch i. 6, 4 Esdr. xvi. 36—40); they belong to the imagery of an apocalyptic passage, and while it is interesting to notice particular fulfillments in the Apostolic age, the wider reference is not to be left out of sight. Each age brings public troubles which excite disquietude, and may at times suggest the near approach of the end. Yet the end is not reached by such vicissitudes; they are but the beginning—the ἀρχή, and not the τέλος, as men may be led to suppose. "Talis et tanta creatura

ἔσονται σεισμοὶ κατὰ τόπους, ἔσονται λιμοί· ἀρχὴ
 1 b 9 ὧδίνων[†] ταῦτα. ⁹ βλέπετε δὲ ὑμεῖς ἑαυτοὺς· παρα-
 δώσουσιν ὑμᾶς εἰς συνέδρια καὶ εἰς συναγωγὰς δαρή-

8 εσονται 1^o] pr και ΑΧΓΑΠΣΦ min¹ (latt) syrr arm the aeth | εσονται 2^o B¹ 28 me] και D 2^o latt¹ 28 pr και ΑΧΓΑΠΣΦ min¹ q syrr² bel the aeth om ε.
 syr¹ arm | λιμοι] και παρακαι ΑΧΓΠΦ min¹ 28 q syrr the Or¹ + και λοιμοι και ταρ
 Σ arm | om αρχη ωδ. ταυτα φ ο | αρχαι ΑΕFGHMS¹ VΧΓΠΣΣ min¹ | ταυτα] + πωτε
 1071 (cf. 13 28 69 124 299 346 2^o agn) 9 om βλέπετε... εαυτους D 1 28 91 124
 604 2^o affin syr¹ arm | παραδωσουσιν υμας] π. γαρ υμ. ΝΑΧΓΑΠΣΦ min¹ q 15
 syrr² bel the και π. υμ. 1 28 124 299 syr¹ arm εετα υμ. αυτους παραδ. D 604 2^o
 a ff i k n | εις συναγωγας] εν ταις συναγωγαις (+ αυτων) min¹ (a ff k n q vg)

mundi...necesse est ante corruptionem
 ut langueat" (Origen).

ἀρχὴ ὧδίνων ταῦτα] 'Ὠδίν is used
 of the sharp pangs of childbirth (Ps.
 xlvii. (xlviii.) 7 ἐκεῖ ὧδίνες ὡς τικτούσης,
 1 Thess. v. 3 ὥσπερ ἡ ὧδιν τῇ ἐν γαστρὶ
 ἐχούσῃ), or of death (Ps. xvii. (xviii.)
 5, 6 ὧδίνες θανάτου, αἰδου, Acts ii. 24).
 Either may be thought of here: these
 things are the first death-throes of the
 old order, or the first birth-pangs of the
 new; but the hopefulness of Christian
 eschatology is in favour of the second
 thought being at least the more
 prominent; cf. Jo. xvi. 21, Rom. viii.
 22, and the doctrine of the παλι-
 γενεσία (Mt. xix. 28), and the ἀπο-
 κατάστασις πάντων (Acts iii. 21, 2 Pet.
 iii. 12 ff.). Moreover there may pos-
 sibly be a reference to the Rabbinic
 expectation of the מַשְׁכֵּן הַגָּדוֹל (J.
 Lightfoot *ad l.*; and see esp. Schürer,
 II. ii. p. 154 f., Weber, p. 350 f.), or
 rather perhaps to the O. T. language
 which suggested it.

9. βλέπετε δὲ ὑμεῖς ἑαυτοὺς] 'Look
 ye to yourselves,' think not only of
 what is coming on the nation and
 on the world (Bengel: "cetera nolite
 curare, tantum vos ipsos spectate").
 The late and rare βλέπειν ἑαυτὸν occurs
 again in 2 Jo. 8, where it is followed
 by ἵνα μή—here it is used absolutely,
 with the added force which brevity
 gives; Mt., who places the rest of
 this verse in the original charge to
 the Twelve (x. 17), paraphrases προσέ-

χετε δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων. Lc. adds
 that the troubles will overtake the
 Christian community first (πρὸ τούτων
 πάντων); cf. 1 Pet. iv. 17 ὁ καιρὸς τοῦ
 ἀρξασθαι τὸ κρίμα ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ
 θεοῦ.

παραδώσουσιν ὑμᾶς κτλ.] Their
 earliest sufferings would come from
 their own countrymen, and from the
 representatives of religion; 'men will
 hand you over to the Sanhedrin,
 and flog you in the synagogues.'
 Who the παραδοταί will be appears
 below v. 12. Συνέδρια...συναγωγάς:
 the former term includes both the
 Great Sanhedrin of Jerusalem (cf.
 Acts iv. 15, v. 21 ff., vi. 12 ff., xxii. 30,
 xxiii. 1 ff.), and the local courts of
 discipline described by Josephus (*ant.*
 iv. 8. 14), i.e. the elders of the syn-
 agogues assembled for the purpose of
 exercising disciplinary powers; see
 Hatch, *Organization*, p. 58. Lc.'s
 briefer παραδίδόντες εἰς τὰς συναγωγὰς
 is correct, for the local court was
 attached to the synagogue, and its
 sentences were carried out in it (Acts
 ix. 2); the Lord foresees that His
 Apostles and disciples will be taken
 from the courts into the synagogues
 and there openly scourged—εἰς συνα-
 γωγὰς δαρήσεσθε, a pregnant con-
 struction, cf. Mt. (x. 17) ἐν ταῖς συνα-
 γωγαῖς αὐτῶν μαστιγέουσιν ὑμᾶς. On
 δαρήσεσθε see xii. 3, 5 (to which
 passage the Lord possibly refers),
 and cf. Acts v. 40. St Paul, who

9 και επι βασ. σταθ. και δαρ. επι ηγ. ευ^{an} | δαρησεσθε | ρη και βο4 | ηγεμονας κ.
 βασιλεις 1ο71 | ηγεμωνων] + δε ΑΚΓΠΨ 736 α^{1nona} | σταθησεσθε | αχθησεσθε GU 1 13
 33 α^{1nona} the | σεκα B

καὶ ἐπὶ ἡγεμόνων καὶ βασιλέων σταθῆσεσθε] The secular power would follow the example set by the Synagogue. 'Ye shall be placed before high officials and kings.' In the N.T. the ἡγεμόν is especially the Procurator of Judaea (Mt. xxvii. 2 παρέδωκεν Πειλάτῃ τῷ ἡγεμόνι, Acts xxiii. 24 πρὸς Φήλικα τὸν ἡγεμόνα). But the word, as contrasted with βασιλεύς, may be used of any subordinate governors; cf. 1 Pet. ii. 14 εἶτε βασιλεῖς ὡς ὑπερέχοντι, εἶτε ἡγεμόσιν ὡς δι' αὐτοῦ πεμπομένοις, where the Emperor and the provincial representatives of Rome, whether proconsuls, praetors, legates, or procurators, are clearly intended; cf. Acts xvi. 20 ff., xviii. 12 ff. Ἐπὶ...βασιλέων σταθ. becomes in Mt. ἐπὶ...βασιλεῖς ἀχθήσεσθε, cf. Lc. ἀπαγομένους ἐπὶ βασιλεῖς, i.e. Mt. and Lc. represent the persecuted disciples as on their way to the court, whereas in Mc. they are already there, standing before the judge. For this use of ἵστασθαι comp. Mt. xxvii. 11, Acts xxiv. 20, xxv. 10. Ἐνεκεν ἐμοῦ, Lc. ἔνεκεν τοῦ ὀνόματός μου: cf. viii. 35, x. 29 ἔνεκεν ἐμοῦ καὶ [ἐνεκεν] τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, 1 Pet. iv. 16 ὡς Χριστιανός.

the Name of Christ would be in itself a proclamation of the Name to those who from their social position might otherwise have failed to hear it. Mt. adds *καὶ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν*: the Gospel would in this way make its way into Gentile society, cf. 2 Tim. iv. 16 f.

10. *καὶ εἰς πάντα τὰ ἔθνη κτλ.*] The Lord foresees the extension of the Gospel to the whole Gentile world by the direct preaching of the word; there was a Divine necessity (δεῖ, cf. v. 7) that this should take place before the end came (πρῶτον, *Μτ καὶ τότε ἔξει τὸ τέλος*). Cf. xi. 17, xvi. 15, *Μτ*. xxv. 32, xxviii. 19, *Λκ*. xxiv. 47. The work which began in Galilee with the personal Ministry of the Lord (i. 14 *ἦλθεν...κηρύσσων τὸ εὐαγγέλιον*, cf. Heb. ii. 3 *ἀρχὴν λαβοῦσα λαλεῖσθαι διὰ τοῦ κυρίου*) was to be carried forward by the Apostolic ministry to the ever-expanding confines of the habitable world (*Μτ*. *ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ οἰκουμένῃ*); and the execution of this purpose was perhaps the chief condition of the final issue being reached. The disclosure of this fact could not but be stimulating to the early preachers of the Gospel; they felt that it was in some sense within their power to hasten the end by extending the kingdom (2 Pet. iii. 12 *σπεύδοντας τὴν παρουσίαν*). Origen's remark here is interesting: "nondum est prædicatum evangelium regni in toto orbe; non enim fertur prædicatum esse evangelium apud omnes Aethiopes...sed nec apud Seras nec apud Orientem audierunt Christianitatis sermonem. quid autem dicamus de Britannis aut Germanis?...quorum plurimi nondum audierunt evangelii verbum, audituri sunt autem in ipse"

11 ἔθνη πρῶτον δεῖ κηρυχθῆναι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον. 12 καὶ ὅταν ἄγωσιν ὑμᾶς παραδιδόντες, μὴ προμεριμνᾶτε τί 33 λαλήσητε, ἀλλ' ὃ ἐὰν δοθῇ ὑμῖν[†] ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ᾠρᾷ, τοῦτο λαλεῖτε· οὐ γὰρ ἐστε ὑμεῖς οἱ λαλοῦντες

10 πρῶτον]+δε min^{pass} a d ff (k) arm the+γὰρ syz^{ala} | το εὐαγγέλιον]+εν πᾶσαν τοῖς ἐθνεσιν D ff 11 καὶ ὅταν] ὅταν δε ΑΧΓΑΠΣΦ min^{fl} ff q syrt arm | προμεριμνᾶτε] μεριμνᾶτε MT 33 al^{pass} προμεριμνησῆται 1071 προσμελεῖται Ψ | τί λαλήσητε (-στε U al^{pass})] πρ πῶς η 13 69 124 346 pr μὴδε προμελεῖται 604 (Or) pr μελεῖται (vel προμελ.) (28) 299 433 604 (2nd) arm (Or) + μὴδε μελεῖται ΑΧΓΑΠΦ min^{fl} syrt^{pass} hoi (om NBDLΨ 1 33 69 al^{pass} c ff i k q vg syz^{ala} aegg aeth)

saeculi consummatione." For another condition cf. 2 Thess. ii. 3 ἐὰν μὴ ἔλθῃ ἡ ἀποστασία πρῶτον.

11. καὶ ὅταν ἄγωσιν ὑμᾶς κτλ.] Verses 11—13 are placed by Mt. in the original charge to the Twelve (Mt. x. 19—22, cf. v. 9), but traces of them occur also in Mt. xxiv. (9, 13); Lc. also has reminiscences of this teaching in an earlier chapter (Lc. xii. 11 f.) as well as in the present context. Such counsels may well have been repeated.

The Lord returns to the personal trials awaiting the disciples. First of these was the fear with which inexperienced provincials would anticipate an appearance before a Roman judge, whether Proconsul or Imperator; on their way to the court (ὅταν ἄγωσιν), besides the bitter sense of being betrayed by friends and relations (παραδιδόντες, cf. v. 12), they would be distracted by anxiety as to their defence. The Lord provides against this: 'the Holy Spirit will be your παράκλητος, and speak by your mouths.' Μὴ προμεριμνᾶτε: 'be not anxious beforehand'; προμεριμνᾶν is ἀπ. λεγ. in the N. T. and perhaps in writers earlier than the close of the canon; Mt. has μεριμνᾶν, Lc. the classical προμελεῖν, 'to prepare a speech.' Τί λαλήσητε: Mt. πῶς ἢ τί λ.—neither the matter nor the words need be considered; for the construction cf. vi. 36, ix. 6 (WM., p. 373). 'Ο ἐὰν δοθῇ...λαλεῖτε, Burton

§ 303. The whole passage resembles the promise to Moses, Exod. iv. 11 ff. τίς ἰδοκεν στόμα ἀνθρώπου; συμβιβάζσω σε ὁ μέλλεις λαλήσαι κτλ.; in Lc. this allusion to Exod. is yet more apparent (ἐγὼ γὰρ δώσω ὑμῖν στόμα κτλ.). It must be borne in mind that both the command to speak ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοσχεδίου and the promise of Divine assistance in doing so are limited to an occasion when effective premeditation would be impossible.

οὐ γὰρ ἐστε ὑμ. οἱ λαλοῦντες κτλ.] Wycliffe: "for 3e ben not spekinge (or, the spekeris) but the Hooly Gost." The Holy Spirit would speak for them and by their lips. For τὸ πν. τὸ ἄγ. see iii. 29, note. Mt. has τὸ πν. τοῦ πατρὸς ὑμῶν, in Lc. (see last note) the Lord represents Himself as the source of the inspiration—a noteworthy variation, with which compare Jo. xiv. 26, xv. 26. The whole passage anticipates the promise of the "other Paraclete" (Jo. xiv. 16). Mt. completes the sentence ἀλλὰ τὸ πνεῦμα...τὸ λαλοῦν ἐν ὑμῖν: compare St Paul's doctrine of the Spirit's agency in prayer (Rom. viii. 15, 26, Gal. iv. 6). The present passage cannot properly be used to support a theory of verbal inspiration either in the speeches or the writings of the apostolic age; the Holy Spirit does not, like the evil spirits (cf. v. 6 ff.), so identify Himself with the inspired as to destroy or even to suspend their responsibility or individuality.

ἀλλὰ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον. ¹² καὶ παραδώσει ἀδελφὸς 12
ἀδελφὸν εἰς θάνατον καὶ πατὴρ τέκνον, καὶ ἐπανα-
στήσονται τέκνα ἐπὶ γονεῖς καὶ θανατώσουσιν αὐτούς.
¹³ καὶ ἔσεσθε μισούμενοι ὑπὸ πάντων διὰ τὸ ὄνομά 13
μου· ὁ δὲ ὑπομείνας εἰς τέλος, οὗτος σωθήσεται.

12 καὶ παραδ.] παραδ. δε ΑΧΓΑΠΣΦ min^{traces} ff 1 q vg syri^{traces} h^{traces} aeth Or παραδ.
γὰρ syri^{traces} | om καὶ πατὴρ τέκνον 1071 | ἐπαναστήσεται B

12. καὶ παραδώσει κτλ.] The note already struck in *ev.* 9, 11 is taken up again. The thought of treachery on the part of friends must have been uppermost in the Lord's mind; He was speaking in the presence of a traitor who had been a friend. What had befallen Himself must befall His followers. The sentence is moulded on Mic. vii. 6 υἱὸς ἀτιμάζει πατέρα, θυγατὴρ ἐπαναστήσεται ἐπὶ τὴν μητέρα αὐτῆς. *Eis θάνατον, θανατώσουσιν*—the penalty of confessing Christ would be more than stripes (*v.* 9); the Sanhedrins might be content with these, but the civil rulers would inflict death. Ἐπαναστήσονται, used properly of insurgents (e.g. Dan. xi. 2, 14), but in the LXX. of revolt against any constituted authority. θανατώσουσιν (so all the Synoptists here), 'shall be the cause of death' (Rheims, "shall worke their death"), rather than ἀποκτενοῦσιν, 'shall put them to death.' Lc. guards the sentence further by substituting ἐξ ὑμῶν for αὐτούς: not all would win the crown of martyrdom. One had been already marked out for it in the Lord's foreknowledge (*x.* 39, cf. Acts xii. 1); another was about to be forewarned of his end yet more distinctly (Jo. xxi. 18, cf. 2 Pet. i. 14).

13. καὶ ἔσεσθε μισούμενοι κτλ.] This clause is given in identical words by the three Synoptists; it must have early passed into a commonplace among Greek-speaking Christians. No fact in the early history of the Church is more certain or more sur-

prising than that which the Lord here foretells. It is explained by Tacitus as due to a suspicion of criminality (*ann.* xv. 44, "per flagitia invisos... Christianos"), but the mere name was enough to provoke it (Justin, *apol.* i. 4 ἐφ' ἡμῶν τὸ ὄνομα εἰς ἔλεγχον λαμβάνετε: Tert. *apol.* 2 "id solum expectatur quod odio publico necessarium est, confessio nominis"). It was in fact the name of Christ Himself (διὰ τὸ ὄνομά μου) which repelled the unbelieving majority (cf. Jo. iii. 20, vii. 7, xv. 23 ff.), and in this thought there was infinite comfort for the persecuted; cf. 1 Pet. iv. 14, Polyc. *Phil.* 8 ἐν πάσχωμεν διὰ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ, δοξάζωμεν αὐτόν, and Thpht. *ad l.* τὸ γὰρ ἔνεκεν αὐτοῦ μισεῖσθαι ἱκανόν ἐστίν πάσας ἐπικουφίσαι τὰς συμφοράς. On the causes of the unpopularity of the early Church see Ramsay, *Ch. in the Empire*, p. 346 ff., and cf. Origen in *Mt.*: "cum haec ergo contigerint mundo [the disorders foretold in *ev.* 7, 8] consequens est quasi derelinquentibus hominibus deorum culturam ut propter multitudinem Christianorum dicant fieri bella et fames et pestilentias." Ἐσεσθε μισούμενοι is not an exact equivalent of μισηθήσεσθε, but carries "the thought of continuance" (Burton § 71, cf. WM., p. 438).

ὁ δὲ ὑπομείνας εἰς τέλος κτλ.] So Mt. exactly, but in a somewhat different connexion; Lc. paraphrases ἐν τῇ ὑπομονῇ ὑμῶν κτήσεσθε τὰς ψυχὰς ὑμῶν—a valuable clue to the interpretation. *Eis τέλος* does not look back to τὸ

ἵστηκότα ὅπου οὐ δεῖ—ὁ ἀναγινώσκων νοεῖτω—τότε

14 ἵστηκος NBL] ἵστηκος DΨ 28 εστος AEEFG(KM)SUV(ΧΓ)ΔΠΞΦ 2^{na} min^{sa}
ἵστηκων I 13 28 69 91 299 346 | οπου] pr εν τοπω 1071 εν τοπω αγιω aeth^{vid} | νοεῖτω]
+ τε αναγινωσκει D a (n)

11. 7 καὶ δὴ ταῦτα ἡμῶν συνέβη παθεῖν
τῷ ἔθρει ὑπὸ Ἀντίχου τοῦ Ἐπιφα-
νοῦς...τὸν αὐτὸν δὲ τρόπον ὁ Δαυὶδλος
καὶ περὶ τῆς Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονίας ἀνέ-
γραψε καὶ ὅτι ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐρημωθῆσεται.

The patristic interpreters thought of Pilate's attempt to introduce the effigy of the emperor into the city (*B. J.* ii. 9. 2), or of similar insults offered to the Jewish faith by Hadrian (Jerome: "potest...accipi...aut de imagine Caesaris quam Pilatus posuit in templo aut de Hadriani equestri statua quae in ipso sancto sanctorum usque in praesentem diem stetit") or of acts committed at the time of the capture of the city (Victor: βδ. τινές φασι τοὺς στρατιώτας τοὺς εἰσελθόντας τῷ Ιερῷ, τινές δὲ τὸν ἀνδριάντα τοῦ τότε τὴν πόλιν δόντος), or of the Roman standards, which bore the figure of the eagle (Ephrem).

ἵστηκότα ὅπου οὐ δεῖ] *A constructio ad sensum* (WM., p. 176); the βδέλγμα is personified, or regarded as personal: 'when ye see...him standing where he ought not'; cf. 2 Thess. ii. 6 f. τὸ κατέχον...ὁ κατέχων. Mt. prefers ἵστος, and interprets ὅπου οὐ δεῖ as ἐν τόπῳ ἁγίῳ—a phrase which has confirmed the impression, based on 1 Macc. I c., that the sign must be sought within the sacred precinct. But his anarthrous τόπος ἁγιος is perhaps not equivalent to ὁ ἁ. τόπος (2 Macc. viii. 17, Acts vi. 13) or ὁ τόπος (Jo. xi. 48), ὁ τ. οὗτος (Acts xxi. 28). All Palestine, but especially Jerusalem (ἡ ἁγία γῆ, ἡ ἁγία πόλις, 2 Macc. i. 7, iii. 1) was to a Jew holy ground, where the Gentile had no right to be. On ὅπου οὐ δεῖ cf. Bengel: "sermo ad hominem; Judaei putabant non oportere, et non oportebat quatenus locus erat sanctus."

ὁ ἀναγινώσκων νοεῖτω] This parenthesis finds a place both in Mt. and Mc., and probably belonged to a common source. The words may be either those of the Lord directing attention to the passages in Daniel, or those of the writer of a document on which both Mc. and Mt. drew, directing attention to the Lord's words in this place. But the former supposition is almost excluded by the fact that in Mc.—the earlier narrative—no mention is made of Daniel or any prophetic writing. If ὁ ἀναγινώσκων is the reader (Apoc. i. 3) of the document on which Mc. here depends, we are carried back to days before the first investment of Jerusalem (A.D. 66) when the sign yet needed interpretation: "the time has not yet come...but it is near at hand" (Sanday, *Inspiration*, p. 292).

τότε οἱ ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ κτλ.] Not the Apostles themselves, but other Jewish Christians who remained in the country. Cf. Thpht.: καλῶς εἶπεν Οἱ ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ· οἱ γὰρ ἀπόστολοι οὐκ ἦσαν ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ, ἀλλὰ...πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου ἐδιώχθησαν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, μᾶλλον δὲ ἐξήλθον αὐτοί. So Mt., Mc., Lc.; Lc. adds a special warning to those who should be in Jerusalem itself or its neighbourhood (καὶ οἱ ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῆς κτλ.). Acc. to Eus. *H. E.* iii. 5. 3 the Christians of Jerusalem were warned before the war broke out by a prophetic revelation (κατὰ τινα χρησμόν τοῖς αὐτοῖσι δοκίμοις δι' ἀποκαλύψεως ἐκδοθέντα πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου) to leave the city and retire to Pella in Peraea; Epiphanius (*de pond. et mens.* 15) has nearly the same story, but attributes the revelation to an angel. Pella (Jos. *B. J.* iii. 3. 3, G. A. Smith, p. 593 ff., Merrill, *East of the Jordan*,

15 οἱ ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ φευγέτωσαν εἰς τὰ ὄρη. ¹⁵ ὁ ἐπὶ
 τοῦ δώματος μὴ καταβάτω μηδὲ εἰσελθάτω τι ἄραι
 16 ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας αὐτοῦ, ¹⁶ καὶ ὁ εἰς τὸν ἀγρὸν μὴ ἐπι-
 § 80 στρεψάτω εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω ἄραι ⁸⁰ τὸ ἱμάτιον αὐτοῦ.
 17 ¹⁷ οὐαὶ δὲ ταῖς ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσαις καὶ ταῖς θηλα-

14 eis] επι U 604 2^o al^{per}

15 ο επι BFH aegg] ο δε επι NAEGKLMSSUV
 ΓΑΠΣΦΨ min^{tan} syri^{hol} και ο επι D 604 2^o syri^{an} arm a ff k n q vg | καταβάτω]+ ει
 της οικιας ADXΓΑΠΣΦ min^{pl} a ff i n q vg syri^{an} hol arm aeth (om MBL c k aegg syri^{an})

16 ο εις τον αγρον]+ ων ΑΧΓΠΣΦ min^{pl} | εις τα οπισω] om εις τα ND min^{per}

17 om δε D | θηλαζομεναις D 28

p. 184 ff.) lay between Gerasa and Hippos on the edge of the table-land, scarcely among the mountains; but the way to it from Judaea led across both the Judaeans and the Moabite hills, so that *eis τὰ ὄρη* is a sufficient index of the direction which the flight was to take. Details as to the precise locality would be more appropriately given through one of the 'prophets' of the Church of Jerusalem (cf. Acts xi. 27 f., xxi. 10) when the time drew near.

15, 16. ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ δώματος κτλ.] When the signal is given, not a moment may be lost; the citizen who is resting or praying on his roof must not stop to collect his property, or the countryman who is at work to go after the clothing he has left in another part of the field. Men went up to the flat roofs of their houses to sleep (1 Sam. ix. 25), to worship (Jer. xix. 13, Zeph. i. 5, Acts x. 9), to watch (Isa. xxii. 1), to proclaim tidings good or bad (Isa. xv. 3, Mt. x. 27), to spend the Feast of Tabernacles (Neh. viii. 16), and doubtless for many other purposes; so usual a place of resort was the roof that the law required it to be fenced with a parapet (Deut. xxii. 8) as a protection against accidental falls. The roof was accessible from without (ii. 4, note, cf. Lc. v. 19) by a staircase, or ladder, so that the man on the roof might escape with-

out entering his house. Ὁ εἰς τὸν ἀγρὸν, he who is at work on the farm; *eis* calls attention to the movement which attends labour—the man has gone out to his plot of ground (for ἀγρός see v. 14, vi. 36, 56, xi. 8, xv. 21, Lc. xv. 15), and while there, is moving from place to place; for this use of *eis* cf. ii. 1 (v.l.), Acts viii. 40, Blass, *Gr.*, p. 122 f. Meanwhile his outer garment (τὸ ἱμάτιον) is left behind (*eis τὰ ὀπίσω*) at home, or at the entrance of the field; he is working *γυμνός* (Jo. xxi. 7) or *μονοχίτων*, and he must be content to make his escape as he is. *Eis τὰ ὀπίσω* is a frequent phrase in the LXX (usually = ὀπίσθεν); for the N. T. cf. Lc. ix. 62, Jo. vi. 66, xviii. 6, xx. 14. The passage as a whole recalls Lot's escape from Sodom (Gen. xix. 17 μὴ περιβλέψῃς εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω...εἰς τὸ ὄρος σφύζον). Lc. has these verses in another connexion, where the allusion to Sodom is clear (Lc. xvii. 28 ff.).

17. οὐαὶ δὲ ταῖς κτλ.] Alas for mothers with children at the breast, and those who are soon to become mothers, for whom a hasty flight is impossible, who cannot leave their burden. The horrors of the siege would convert the joy of maternity into a woe: cf. Lc. xxiii. 28 f. Οὐαὶ has the true ring of apocalyptic prophecy; both the O. T. prophets and the Apocalypse use it abundantly; Mc. has it only here and in xiv. 21,

ζούσαις ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις. ¹⁸ προσεύχεσθε δὲ ἵνα μὴ γένηται χειμῶνος· ¹⁹ ἔσονται γὰρ αἱ ἡμέραι ὅτι ἐκείναι θλίψις οἷα οὐ γέγονεν τοιαύτη ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κτίσεως ἣν ἔκτισεν ὁ θεὸς ἕως τοῦ νῦν, καὶ οὐ μὴ

18 om δε Ψ και προσ. D a in | γενηται N^{ca} B (D) (L) (13) (28) al^{ms} o (d) flvg arm] + η φυγη υμων N^{cb} A X Γ Δ Π Σ Φ Ψ min^{pl} k syrr^{peab} had aegg go aeth | χειμῶνος] + η σαββατου (-των, -τω, εν σαββατω) L min^{nonn} k (aut sabbato) + μηδε σαββατου Σ + μ. σαββατω 1071 + μ. εν σαββατω 736 19 εσονται γαρ αι ημ. εκειναι] εσται γαρ εν ταις ημεραις εκειναις Γ (a b d k n q) syrr^{peab} | θλιψις οια ου γεγονεν τοιαυτη] θλιψις οια ουκ εγεγοντο (vel ου γεγωνασι) τοιαυται D 299 (2^{pe}) (γ^{am}) latt arm θλιψις οια ου γεγοναν ουδεποτε τοιαυται Φ θλιψις οια ου γεγωνασι ποτε τ. 2^{pe} θλιψις οια ου γεγονε ποτε τοιαυτη 604 om τοιαυτη Ψ | om κτισεως 28 299 arm^{cod} | om ην εκτ. ο θεος D 27 2^{pe}. a c ff k n arm | ην N B C* L Ψ 28] ης A C* X Γ Δ Π Φ min^{fuon} om | om εως του νυν Σ | και ου μη] ουδε μη D ουδ ου μη FGZ 1 13 69 157 253 346 2^{pe}

but it is frequent in Mt., Lc. Θηλάζειν is used of the mother (Gen. xxi. 7, Exod. ii. 9, 1 Regn. i. 23, 2 Macc. vii. 27), as well as of the child (3 Regn. iii. 25, Ps. viii. 2, Joel ii. 16, Jer. li. xlv.) 7, Lc. xi. 27)—a fact which appears to have been overlooked by the 'Western' corrector who wrote θηλαζομένης for θηλαζούσαις (cf. vv. 11.). Ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχειν is a Herodotean phrase revived in late Greek; in the LXX it is the usual equivalent of בִּטְחָן.

18. προσεύχεσθε δὲ ἵνα μὴ γένηται] Mt. supplies ἡ φυγή from φευγέωσαν v. 16, but the reference may well be wider—'pray that this sign and all that must follow its appearance come not to pass during the winter, when the hardships of flight and privation will be greater.' For the gen. of time see WM., p. 258, and cf. νυκτός, 1 Thessa. v. 7. Mt. has the interesting addition μηδὲ σαββάτω 'nor yet (at whatever season) on a sabbath,' when many Jews, even Christian Jews (cf. Acts xxi. 20 f.), would be hindered by their scruples from escaping beyond the immediate vicinity of Jerusalem (Acts i. 12); in the Maccabean wars such scruples had borne deadly fruit (1 Macc. ii. 32 ff.), and their influence was now perhaps

stronger than ever through the teaching of the Scribes. Mc.'s omission of this point has been commonly explained by the fact that he wrote for Gentile readers, to whom the strength of Jewish feeling on the subject would be unintelligible. But it is quite possible that μηδὲ σαββάτω had no place in the common tradition, though it had clung to the memory or had been added by the zeal of the Palestinian Church. For προσεύχεσθαι ἵνα (ὅπως) cf. xiv. 35, 38; Phil. i. 9, Jas. v. 16; for other constructions see Lc. xxii. 40, Jas. v. 17.

19. ἔσονται γὰρ αἱ ἡμέραι κτλ.] 'Those days shall be straitness the like of which hath not come to pass' &c. Mt. softens the harshness of Mc.'s sentence, but at the same time lessens its force (ἔσται γὰρ τότε θλίψις μεγάλη οἷα οὐ γέγονεν). The Book of Daniel is again in view: cf. Dan. xii. 1 LXX. ἐκείνη ἡ ἡμέρα θλίψεως οἷα οὐκ ἐγενήθη ἀφ' οὗ ἐγενήθησαν ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης = Th. ἔσται καιρὸς θλίψεως, θλίψις οἷα οὐ γέγονεν ἀφ' ἧς γεγένηται ἔθνος κτλ. Θλίψις is here (see iv. 17, note, and cf. Lc.'s ἀνάγκη) used almost in its literal sense for the daily tightening of the meshes of the siege; cf. Deut. xxviii. 53 (which is also perhaps in the Lord's thoughts),

¶ 20. γένηται. ¹ 20 καὶ εἰ μὴ ἐκολόβωσεν Κύριος τὰς ἡμέρας.
οὐκ ἂν ἐσώθη πᾶσα σὰρξ· ἀλλὰ διὰ τοὺς ἐκλεκτοὺς

19 γεννηται D 2^o latt^{ex} 20 κυριος] ο θεος Ψ 13 28 69 299 1071 al^{num} arm
the [tas ημερας]+εκεινος EFGMAΨ 1 13 69 736 al^{num} 68* syri^{ac} pesh arm aegg aeth
+δια τους εκλεκτους αυτου D abfiq arm

ἐν τῇ στενοχωρίᾳ σου καὶ ἐν τῇ θλίψει σου ἢ θλίψει σε ὁ ἐχθρὸς σου, reproduced in Jer. xix. 9, where the LXX. has ἐν τῇ περιοχῇ καὶ πολιορκίᾳ ἢ πολιορκήσουσιν αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐχθροὶ αὐτῶν. Οἶα...τοιαύτη for τοιαύτη οἶα is perhaps unique; the passages quoted in Grimm-Thayer (1 Cor. xv. 48, 2 Cor. x. 11) are not exact parallels. Γέγονεν represents the fact as standing in its completeness on the page of history: 'no such event has ever occurred'; comp. Jos. B. J. *prooem.* 4 τὰ γούν πάντων ἀπ' αἰῶνος ἀνυχήματα πρὸς τὰ Ἰουδαίων ἡγησθαι δοκῶ κατὰ σύγκρισιν. 'Ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κτίσεως κτλ.: cf. x. 6, note; similar phrases occur in Exod. ix. 18, Deut. iv. 32; with ἦν ἔκτισεν ὁ θεός, cf. οὐς ἐξελέξατο (v. 20). "Εως τοῦ νῦν, cf. ἄχρι τοῦ νῦν, Rom. viii. 22, Phil. i. 5; ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν, Lc. xlii. 18, 69, Acts xviii. 6, 2 Cor. v. 16.

Lc. adds (xxi. 23^b, 24) some remarkable words, based partly on Zach. xii. 3, partly anticipating the Pauline view of the relation between the fall of Israel and the conversion of the Gentile world (Rom. xi. 25 ff.).

20. εἰ μὴ ἐκολόβωσεν Κύριος κτλ.] Mt. εἰ μὴ ἐκολοβώθησαν αἱ ἡμέραι ἐκεῖναι. Mc.'s form of the sentence has a note of greater originality—the use of the anarthrous Κύριος=ἦν, which is limited in the N.T. to O.T. quotations and phrases, and a few passages where a Hebrew or Aramaic original seems to be directly in view (e.g. Lc. i. 5—ii. 52, where it occurs eight times). Κολοβοῦν is properly to 'amputate' (cf. 2 Regn. iv. 12 κολοβοῦσιν τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῶν καὶ τοὺς πόδας αὐτῶν, and cf. the epithet κολοβοδάκτυλος applied to St Mark, p. xxvi f.); hence to 'curtail,' 'cut short,' Vg. (Mt., Mc.) *breviare*.

With the thought of a Divine curtailment of time comp. Barnabas 4. 3 εἰς τοῦτο γὰρ ὁ δεσπότης συντέτμηκεν τοὺς καιροὺς καὶ τὰς ἡμέρας, ἵνα ταχύς ὁ ἡγαπημένος αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν κληρονομίαν αὐτοῦ ἦξη: but the purpose in Barn. is different, and the reference is to Dan. ix. 24 συνετέμνησας, and not to the Gospels. On the construction εἰ μὴ ἐκολόβωσεν...οὐκ ἂν ἐσώθη see WM., p. 382.

οὐκ ἂν ἐσώθη πᾶσα σὰρξ] מְאִדָּהּ כָּל בָּשָׂר (Delitzsch). Two Heb. idioms are combined here—the use of כָּל בָּשָׂר for 'all men' (Gen. vi. 12), and the use of לֹא...כֹּל for 'none' (Gen. ix. 11); cf. Blass, *Gr.* pp. 162, 178. WM., p. 214 f. For the construction see WM., p. 382. Not a soul could have escaped from Jerusalem, had not the hand of God brought the siege to a speedy end. It lasted five months, from the Passover (Jos. B. J. v. 3. 1) to September (ib. vi. 8. 4), when Titus entered the city; but the investment was not complete before May. Notwithstanding the horrors of the time the survivors were incredibly numerous, 97,000 acc. to Josephus (B. J. vi. 9. 3). For the causes which "combined to shorten the siege" see Alford on Mt. xxiv. 22.

διὰ τοὺς ἐκλεκτοὺς κτλ.] In the O.T. the ἐκλεκτοὶ (עֲמָלֵקִים) are the covenant people (Pa. civ. (cv.) 6, Isa. xliii. 20), but more especially Israel idealised and responding to God's choice (Isa. xlii. 1, lxx. 9 ff.). In Enoch the term is used for the righteous in Israel (En. i. 1 εὐλόγησεν ἐκλεκτοὺς δικαίους) for whom the Messianic Kingdom is reserved. The Gospels retain this general sense, transferring

οὓς ἐξελέξατο ἐκολόβωσεν τὰς ἡμέρας. ²¹ καὶ τότε 21 ⁸ W
 ἐάν τις ὑμῖν εἴπῃ Ἴδε ὧδε ὁ χριστός, ἴδε ἐκεῖ, μὴ
 πιστεύετε. ²² ἐγερθήσονται γὰρ ψευδοχριστοὶ καὶ 22

21 ἰδε (1^o) NBL] ἰδου ACDXΓΔΠΣΦ min^{om} v14 | ἰδε (2^o) KBDL 28 2⁸⁰] ἰδου
 A W^b XΓΔΠΣΦ min^{pl} om C 63 me pr και B the pr η A(C)DXΓΔΠΣΦ min^{mt} a b c f i q
 sy^{hel} arm (me) go aeth | πιστευσητε GKMSUW^b XΓΠΣΦ 22 γαρ ABDLΦ] δε
 NC | om ψευδοχριστοι και D 124 i k

the word to those of the κλητοὶ who answer to the call and prove themselves worthy of it (Mt. xxii. 14, cf. Lightfoot on Col. iii. 12). Here the elect, for whose sake the siege was shortened, are probably the faithful members of the Church of Jerusalem, the ἀλας τῆς γῆς, whose intercession or whose presence secured this privilege, though it did not avail to save the city (Gen. xviii. 32); Thpht. would include those of the Jews who should afterwards be brought to the faith, τοὺς ἐξ Ἑβραίων... ὕστερον μέλλοντας πιστεύειν. Οὓς ἐξελέξατο is omitted by Mt.; cf. v. 19 τῆς κτίσεως ἣν ἔκτισεν ὁ θεός, where Mt. has merely τοῦ κόσμου.

21. καὶ τότε ἐάν τις ὑμῖν εἴπῃ κτλ.] The warning of v. 8 is resumed, with special reference to the circumstances of the last days of Jerusalem. Such a crisis would be sure to call up a host of pretenders to Messiahship, whether the title were used or not (see note to v. 8). Ἴδε ὧδε... ἴδε ἐκεῖ: Mt. expands this: ἐάν οὖν εἴπωσιν ὑμῖν Ἰδοὺ ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ ἐστίν, μὴ ἐξέλθῃτε. Ἰδοὺ ἐν τοῖς ταμείοις, μὴ πιστεύσητε. Too little is known of the life of the Church at Pella to enable us to say whether it was disturbed by such reports. But the tidings of the siege which reached the refugees from time to time would have predisposed them to accept any stories which chimed in with their growing belief that the παρουσία was at hand. Μὴ πιστεύετε: incredulity is sometimes a Christian duty. On the pres. imperative see Burton § 1656.

22. ψευδοχριστοὶ καὶ ψευδοπρο-

φήται] The ψευδοπροφήτης is known to the LXX. (Zach. xiii. 2, Jer.⁹—¹⁰ 23), for there were such under the old covenant (2 Pet. ii. 1, cf. Deut. xiii. 1 ff.); and the Lord had at the outset of the Ministry warned His disciples against this class of men (Mt. vii. 15), for the return of a true prophecy would bring back the spurious imitations. One such appears in Acts xiii. 6; many such were abroad before the end of the Apostolic age (1 Jo. iv. 1, see Westcott's note; cf. Apoc. xix. 20, xx. 10); they were familiar to the writer of the *Didache* (ἵ πᾶς δὲ προφήτης διδάσκων τὴν ἀλήθειαν, εἰ ἂν διδάσκει οὐ ποιεῖ, ψευδοπροφήτης ἐστίν). The ψευδοχριστός is necessarily a far less common character, and the word is probably a creation of the Evangelists or their Greek source. St John's ἀντίχριστος (1 Jo. ii. 22, iv. 3, 2 Jo. 7) presents a different conception; the Antichrist opposes Christ, the Pseudochrist is merely a "pretender to the Messianic office" (Westcott on 1 Jo. ii. 22, cf. Trench, *syn.* xxx.). The pretended Messiahs were scarcely a source of serious danger to the Church, after the end of the Jewish polity, and it is to these only that the Lord's words directly refer. Even the earlier Church writers however do not always observe this distinction; cf. Hegesippus ap. Eus. *H. E.* iv. 22 ἀπὸ τούτων (he has named various early heretical sects) ψευδοχριστοὶ... οἵτινες ἐμέρισαν τὴν ἐνώσιν τῆς ἐκκλησίας φθορμαίοις λόγοις κατὰ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ κατὰ τοῦ χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ. Similarly Justin (*dial.* 82)

ψευδοπροφηται καὶ δώσουσιν σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα
πρὸς τὸ ἀποπλανᾶν εἰ δυνατόν τοὺς ἐκλεκτούς.

23 ὑμεῖς δὲ βλέπετε· προείρηκα ὑμῖν πάντα.

80 24 248 Ἀλλὰ ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις μετὰ τὴν θλί-

22 δώσουσιν] ποιήσουσιν D 13 28 69 91 124 299 346 2nd ad | τοὺς ἐκλεκτοὺς] pr και
ACLW² ΣΓΔΠΣΦ min^{omn} vid latt syrr arm aegg go aeth om τοὺς Ψ 23 προείρηκα]
pr ιδου KACDW² ΣΓΔΠΣΦ min^{fero} om latt^{omn} syrr arm go Cyp

quotes the present context with the remark *ὅπερ καὶ ἔστι· πολλοὶ γὰρ ἄθεα καὶ βλάβσημα καὶ ἄδικα ἐν ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ παραχαράσσοντες ἐδίδαξαν*. But these are the ἀντιχριστοὶ of I, 2 Jo. rather than the ψευδόχριστοὶ of the Gospels.

δῶσουσιν σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα] The words look back to Exod. vii. 11, 22, and are based on Deut. xiii. 1 (2) *ἐὰν... προφήτης... ὃς σοι σημεῖον ἢ τέρας* (Π?) *ἡρῶν ἢν ἡν ἡρῶν* κτλ. The combination σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα is common in the O.T. (e.g. Deut. xxviii. 46, xix. 3 (4), xxxiv. 11, 2 Esdr. xix. 10, Ps. cxxxiv. (cxxxv.) 9, Isa. viii. 18; what Dr Driver (*Deut.* p. 75) says of the corresponding Heb. words is true of the Greek—σημεῖον is “a sign, i.e. something, ordinary or extraordinary, as the case may be, regarded as significant of a truth beyond itself,” whilst τέρας is “a portent, an occurrence regarded merely as something extraordinary”; cf. Trench, *syn.* xli. The Gospels prefer σημεῖον and δύναμις in reference to the miracles of Jesus; the Jews sought for startling τέρατα (Jo. iv. 48), but the Lord’s work did not usually assume this form; the latter word, however, is used freely in the Acts (ii. 22, 43, iv. 30, v. 12, vi. 8, xiv. 3, xv. 12), and occasionally by St Paul (Rom. xv. 19, 2 Cor. xii. 12), to describe the effect which the Christian miracles produced, rather than their actual character or their purpose. To exhibit portents belongs especially to the false prophet or false Christ, whose ambition it is to startle and

excite admiration. But his τέρατα are as false as his pretensions (2 Thess. ii. 9 τ. ψεύδους).

πρὸς τὸ ἀποπλανᾶν κτλ.] ‘With the view of misleading’; cf. WM., p. 505. ‘Ἀποπλανᾶν,’ ‘to lead astray by diverting from the right path,’ used absolutely (2 Chron. xxi. 11, Prov. vii. 21, Sir.², 2 Macc. ii. 2), or followed by ἀπό and a gen. (1 Tim. vi. 10 ἀπεπλήθησαν ἀπὸ τῆς πίστεως). Τοὺς ἐκλεκτούς, cf. v. 20, note; Mt. emphasises the boldness of the aim by prefixing καὶ. Εἰ δυνατόν, sc. *ἐστίν, si potest fieri*, R. V. “if possible”; the phrase leaves the possibility undetermined, cf. xiv. 35, Rom. xii. 18.

23. ὑμεῖς δὲ βλέπετε] ‘But ye, for your part, be on your guard’; cf. vv. 5, 9; βλ. is used absolutely again in v. 33. Προείρηκα ὑμῖν πάντα: ‘all that is necessary to direct your conduct’; if the prediction was not full or exact enough to gratify curiosity, it was sufficient to create responsibility and supply practical guidance. Προειπεῖν is used of prophetic announcements; cf. Acts i. 16 προεῖπε τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον, Rom. ix. 29 προείρηκεν Ἠσαίας.

24—27. THE END OF THE DISPENSATION FORETOLD (Mt. xxiv. 29—31, Lc. xxi. 25—28).

24. ἀλλὰ ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις μετὰ κτλ.] ‘But (ἀλλά) there is more to follow; in those days, &c.’ The prophecy now carries us beyond the fall of the city (μετὰ τὴν θλίψιν ἐκείνην, cf. v. 19). Ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις is indefinite (i. 9, note), merely connecting

ψιν^τ ἐκείνην ὁ ἥλιος σκοτισθήσεται, καὶ ἡ σελήνη οὐ^{τβ}
δώσει τὸ φέγγος αὐτῆς, ²⁵καὶ οἱ ἀστέρες ἔσονται ἐκ 25
τοῦ οὐρανοῦ πίπτοντες, καὶ αἱ δυνάμεις αἱ ἐν τοῖς

24 *εκενην*] των ημερων εκεινων Σ 11 69 346 1071 *almon arm^{cod}* 25 *εσονται εκ*
τ. ουρ. πιπτοντες] οι εκ του ουρ. εσ. πιπτ. D c ff (q) του ουρ. εσ. πιπτ. (vel εκπιπτ.)
L(W^bXΓΔΠ^aΣΦ) min^m (εκπιπτ. etiam A vg) *πεσονται εκ των ουρανων* 604 | *αι εν τοις*
ουρ.] των ουρανων DK 115 a c ff gi syri^{ch} *peab arm^{cod} me aeth*

the sequel with what has gone before, so that the destruction of the Jewish polity is regarded as the starting point of the era which will be ended by the *παρουσία*. Mt., interpreting the Lord's words by the conviction which possessed the first generation, prefixes *εὐθέως*, with which compare the *ταχύ* of Apoc. xxii. 20; the original form of the sentence, as we see it in Mc., leaves the interval uncertain. The Lord merely foretells that His personal coming will follow the capture of Jerusalem, and not precede and prevent it, as many might be tempted to expect (v. 21 f.). Lc. has lost the note of time altogether.

ὁ ἥλιος σκοτισθήσεται κτλ.] The symbolical description which follows is gathered from O.T. predictions of the ruin of nations hostile to Israel; cf. Isa. xiii. 10 (of Babylon) *οἱ γὰρ ἀστέρες τοῦ οὐρανοῦ...τὸ φῶς οὐ δώσουσιν, καὶ σκοτισθήσεται τοῦ ἡλίου ἀνατέλλοντος, καὶ ἡ σελήνη οὐ δώσει τὸ φῶς αὐτῆς: ἰδ. xxxiv. 4* (of Edom) *τακῆσονται πᾶσαι αἱ δυνάμεις τῶν οὐρανῶν...καὶ πάντα τὰ ἄστρα πσεύται: Ezech. xxxii. 7* (of Egypt) *ἥλιον ἐν νεφέλῃ καλύψω, καὶ σελήνην οὐ μὴ φάνῃ τὸ φῶς αὐτῆς. Joel (ii. 30=iii. 3) connects similar portents with the dispensation of the Spirit (cf. Acts ii. 17 ff.). In all these cases physical phenomena are used to describe the upheaval of dynasties, or great moral and spiritual changes; and it is unnecessary to exact any other meaning from the words when they are adopted by Christ. The centuries which followed the fall of Jerusalem were destined to witness*

dynastic and social revolutions greater and wider than any which swept over Babylon and Egypt, and to these portents of Christian history the Lord's words may reasonably be referred. On the other hand they do not exclude, perhaps they even suggest, a collapse of the present order of Nature immediately before the *παρουσία* (2 Pet. iii. 12). One of the phenomena described accompanied the Crucifixion (Lc. xxiii. 45); the Return may well be signalled by greater disturbances of the visible order. *Φέγγος* is used specially, though not invariably, of the 'lights that govern the night'; see Trench, *syn. clxxxvii.*, and cf. Joel ii. 10, iii. (iv.) 15; this word is stronger than *φῶς*, the brightness or lustre of light; cf. Hab. iii. 4 *φέγγος αὐτοῦ ὡς φῶς ἔσται*.

25. *οἱ ἀστέρες ἔσονται...πίπτοντες*] The conception is that of individual stars (not *τὰ ἄστρα* as in Lc. xxi. 25) falling at various times: cf. Apoc. vi. 13, viii. 10, ix. 1. For the periphrasis *ἔσονται...π.* cf. v. 13 *ἔσεσθε μισούμενοι*. Mt. has *πεσονται*, but it is unsafe to infer (W.M., p. 437) that Mc.'s expression is a simple substitute for the future; as usual, Mc. is more precise in his descriptive language than Mt. *Σαλευθήσονται* on the other hand is equally accurate, for the disturbance is in this case regarded as final (Heb. xii. 26). The "powers in heaven" (Mt. 'of heaven') are the *מְצַדֵּי שָׁמַיָא* of Isa. xxxiv. 4; the heavenly bodies in general. *Σαλεύεσθαι* (used here by the three Synoptists) is frequently employed by the LXX. for earthquake

26 οὐρανοῖς σαλευθήσονται. ²⁶ καὶ τότε ὄψονται τὸν
 υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐρχόμενον ἐν νεφέλαις μετὰ δυνά-
 27 μεως πολλῆς καὶ δόξης. ²⁷ καὶ τότε ἀποστελεῖ τοὺς

26 εν νεφελαις] επι των νεφελων D syri^{an} vid^a μετα τ. νεφελων (ut vid) adffiq om X
 eg | δυν. και δοξης πολλης AMΔΠ min^{as} syri^{al} arm aeth 27 om τότε Σ |
 αποστελλει H^{vid} LΔΣ min^{bas} | τους αγγελους] + αυτου KACW^b ΣΓΑΠΣΦΨ min^{om} vid^a vg
 syri arm aegg go aeth Or^{int} (om αυτου BDL aeffik q)

(Pa. xvii. (xviii.) 8, xlv. (xlv.) 7, lxxvi. (lxxvii.) 19, lxxxi. (lxxxii.) 5 &c.), with special reference to the scene of the Law-giving; here the movement is extended to heaven and the heavenly hosts, as in Hagg. ii. 6 (Heb. l.c.). Lc. adds a striking description of the distress which these extraordinary phenomena will produce on earth (καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς συνοχή ἐθνῶν κτλ.).

26. καὶ τότε ὄψονται κτλ.] This time of unrest and fear will culminate in the Vision of the Son of Man foreshadowed by Daniel (vii. 13 lxx. ἐθεώρουν ἐν ὁράματι τῆς νυκτός, καὶ ἰδοὺ ἐπὶ (μετά, Th.) τῶν νεφελῶν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὡς υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου ἦρχετο (ἐρχόμενος, Th.)). In Daniel the Man (ܡܠܟܐ) who comes in the clouds represents the kingdom of saints which is to supersede the heathen empires indicated by the Four Beasts. (cf. Stanton, *J. and Chr. Messiah*, p. 109; Bevan, *Daniel*, p. 118; Driver, *Daniel*, p. 102 ff.). The Lord had from the beginning of His Ministry assumed the title of the Son of Man (ii. 10, where see note), and now at length He identifies Himself with the object of Daniel's vision; in Him the kingdom of regenerate humanity will find its Head, and His manifestation in that capacity is to be the crowning revelation of the future (cf. xiv. 62, Apoc. i. 7, xiv. 14). Ὀψονται, 'men shall see,' cf. v. 9; the Apocalypse (i. 7) paraphrases ὄψεται αὐτὸν πᾶς ὀφθαλμός. On ἐν νεφέλαις see Dalman, *Worte*, i. p. 198.

Mt. prefixes καὶ τότε φανήσεται τὸ σημεῖον τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐν οὐρα-

νῷ. Cf. *Didache* 16: τότε φανήσεται τὰ σημεῖα τῆς ἀληθείας· πρῶτον, σημεῖον ἐκπετάσεως ἐν οὐρανῷ. Cyril. Hier. *cat.* xv. 22: σημεῖον δὲ ἀληθῶς ἱδικόν τοῦ χριστοῦ ἐστὶν ὁ σταυρός· φωτισεῖ δὲ σταυροῦ σημεῖον προάγει τὸν βασιλεῖα: PW., *Sarum Breviary, Sanct.*, p. 278 "hoc signum crucis erit in caelo cum Dominus ad indicandum venerit." But the meaning may be simply "the sign which is the Son of Man" (Bruce); the Vision of the Christ will itself be the signal for the συντελεῖα (v. 4). Μετὰ δυνάμεως πολλῆς καὶ δόξης, cf. viii. 38, Mt. xxv. 31; the conception is based on Dan. vii. 14 (ἐδόθη αὐτῷ... τιμὴ βασιλική κτλ.).

27. καὶ τότε ἀποστελεῖ κτλ.] Another link in the chain of events (cf. καὶ τότε, v. 26). "The Son of Man shall send the Angels"—"His Angels," Mt. (cf. Mt. xiii. 41, Heb. i. 6, and see Mc. i. 13, viii. 38); Mt. adds μετὰ σάλπιγγος μεγάλης, with a reference to the scene of the Law-giving (Exod. xix. 16; cf. 1 Cor. xv. 52, 1 Thess. iv. 16)—"and shall assemble (Mt. ἐπισυνάξουσιν, sc. οἱ ἄγγελοι, cf. xiii. 41 συλλέξουσιν) His elect." Such a gathering of men into a true and lasting brotherhood had proved to be impossible under the conditions of Judaism (Mt. xxiii. 37 ποσάκις ἠθέλησα ἐπισυναγαγεῖν τὰ τέκνα σου), but would be realised in the Israel of God, at the παρουσία; cf. 2 Thess. ii. 1 ἡμῶν ἐπισυναγωγῆς ἐπ' αὐτόν. Ἐπισυναγωγή is suggestively used for the ordinary gatherings of the Church, which are anticipations of the great assembling at the Lord's Return

ἀγγέλους καὶ ἐπισυνάξει τοὺς ἐκλεκτοὺς αὐτοῦ ἐκ τῶν τεσσάρων ἀνέμων ἀπ' ἄκρου γῆς ἕως ἄκρου οὐρανοῦ.[¶]

Te

²⁸ Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς συκῆς μάθετε τὴν παραβολήν. ὅταν 28

27 τοὺς ἐκλεκτοὺς αὐτοῦ] om αὐτοῦ DLΨ 1 28 91 299 2^{pe} a c f i k Or^{int} | ἀκρου 1^o | ἀκρων D min^{pass} (a) aeth | τῆς γῆς U 1 13 28 69 736 2^{pl} al^{nonn} | ἀκρου 2^o | ἀκρων 1 al^{pass} aeth | του οὐρανοῦ UΨ 13 28 69 736* 2^{pe} al^{nonn}

(Heb. x. 25). Both noun and verb are employed by the LXX. in passages where the reassembling of the scattered tribes of Israel into the Messianic kingdom is in view: see Deut. xxx. 4 (συνάξει), Tob. xiii. 13, xiv. 7 (ἐκ), Ps. cv. (cvi.) 47, cxlvi. (cxlvii.) 2, Zach. ii. 6 (συνάξω), 2 Macc. ii. 7. Τοὺς ἐκλεκτοὺς αὐτοῦ. The Father elects (v. 20), but in the Son (Eph. i. 4); and the elect belong to the Son by the Father's gift (Jo. x. 27, xvii. 6, 10).

ἐκ τῶν τεσσάρων ἀνέμων κτλ.] From Zach. ii. 6 (10) ἐκ τῶν τεσσάρων ἀνέμων τοῦ οὐρανοῦ συνάξω ὑμᾶς, and Deut. xxx. 4 ἐὰν ᾗ ἡ διασπορά σου ἀπ' ἄκρου τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἕως ἄκρου τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, ἐκείθεν συνάξει σε Κύριος: cf. also Deut. iv. 32; Deissmann (*B. St.* p. 248) quotes ἐκ τεσσάρων ἀνέμων from a Fayûm papyrus. 'The four winds' (cf. Apoc. vii. 1) stand for the four points of the compass. The Lord's thought is still dwelling on the new Israel, in which are to be fulfilled the O.T. anticipations of the reassembling of the tribes. Mc.'s phrase ἀπ' ἄκρου γῆς ἕως ἄκρου οὐρανοῦ is unusual and difficult; the LXX. has ἀπ' ἄκρου τῆς γῆς ἕως ἄ. τ. γ. (Deut. xiii. 7 (8), Jer. xii. 12), as well as ἀπ' ἄ. τ. οὐρ. ἕως ἄ. τ. οὐρ. (Deut. xxx. 4, Ps. xviii. (xix.) 7), and even speaks of τέσσαρα ἄκρα τοῦ οὐρανοῦ (Jer. xxv. 16 (xlix. 36)), but the contrast of the ἄκρον γῆς and the ἄκρον οὐρανοῦ appears only here; the sense seems to be, "from any one to any other opposite meeting-point of earth and sky" (Bengel: "ab extremo caeli et

terrae in oriente usque ad extremum caeli et terrae in occidente"), i.e. round the whole horizon of the world. But the phrase is perhaps colloquial rather than exact, and intended only to convey the impression that no spot on the surface of the earth where any of the elect may be will be overlooked.

28—29. THE LESSON OF THE BUD-DING FIG-TREE (Mt. xxiv. 32—33, Lc. xxi. 29—31).

28. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς συκῆς κτλ.] 'From the fig-tree learn the parable (it offers),' i.e. the analogy which will serve to illustrate this particular point. The first article is generic (WM., p. 132), the second possessive (WM., p. 135). On παραβολή see iii. 23. The illustration is not worked out in the customary form ὁμοία ἔστιν ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ συκῇ κτλ., or the like, but is merely suggested in passing; nevertheless the essence of the 'parable' is here. With μάθετε (the Master's call to the μαθηταί) cf. Mt. ix. 13, xi. 29. Under Christ's guidance teaching may be extracted from (ἀπὸ) the most familiar of natural objects. The fig-tree was among the commonest products of the neighbourhood of Jerusalem; yet twice within two days it furnished Him with materials of instruction (cf. xi. 13 ff.). Lc. lessens the interest of the passage by adding καὶ πάντα τὰ δένδρα.

ὅταν ᾗ δὴ ὁ κλάδος κτλ.] The tree is not yet in full leaf like the precocious specimen of xi. 13 (ἔχουσιν φύλλα); at the Passover the leaves would be just escaping from their sheaths. Ἀπαλός is used of young vegetation in Lev. ii.

ἦδη ὁ κλάδος αὐτῆς ἀπαλὸς γένηται καὶ ἐκφύη
τὰ φύλλα, γινώσκετε ὅτι ἐγγὺς τὸ θέρος ἐστίν·
29 οὕτως καὶ ὑμεῖς, ὅταν ἴδητε ταῦτα γινόμενα,
† 80 γινώσκετε ὅτι ἐγγὺς ἐστίν[†] ἐπὶ θύραις.

28 ἐκφύη FSURΨ^{vid} min^{ma} a (procreaverit) k (germinaverit) syr^{hcl} me aeth] ἐκφύη
EGKMWVW^h min^{perma} diq vg (nata fuerint) ff (nascuntur) syrr^{an} pesh arm the |
φύλλα] + εν αυτη D 28 91 124 604 2^o al^{perma} q arm | γινώσκετε NB^o CEF GHKMSUV
W^o X^o ΠΣΦ minst affik q vg (cognoscitis) syrr arm the go] γινώσκεται AB^o DLΔ
min^{ma} aeth | θέρος] τέλος K 29 ταῦτα pr παντα D 36^o (off) i (q) arm (aeth) |
θυραῖς] + το τέλος k (finis) + η βασιλεια του θεου l (regnum dei)

14, Aq. ἀπαλὰ λάχανα, cf. Ezech. xvii.
4 τὰ ἄκρα τῆς ἀπαλότητος [sc. τῆς
κέδρου]; here it denotes the result of
the softening of the external coverings
of the stem, as it grows succulent
under the moisture and sunshine of
spring. This stage has been already
(ἦδη) reached; and it is succeeded by
another, ὅταν ἐκφύη τὰ φύλλα: the
branch puts forth its leaves. The
Latin versions and the Sinaitic and
Peshitta Syriac support ἐκφύη (see
vv. 11), which might certainly stand
(WSchm., p. 110); but φύειν trans.
occurs in Cant. v. 13, Sir. xiv. 19,
and ἐκφύειν trans. in Ps. ciii. (civ.) 14
Symm., and there is no sufficient
reason for changing the subject here.
Field's argument that if the transitive
were used "we should have expected
the aor. ἐκφύση" overlooks the fact
that the parable represents vegetation
as still in its first stage. The bursting
of the fig-tree into leaf is the earliest
sign of the approach of summer; cf.
Cant. ii. 11 ff. For θέρος, the season
of summer, cf. Gen. viii. 22, Ps. lxxiii.
(lxxiv.) 17, Jer. viii. 20; the noun is
elsewhere anarthrous, and the article,
which occurs here in all the accounts,
is perhaps emphatic—"the summer,"
as contrasted with the leafless winter.
Meyer's identification of θέρος in this
place with θερισμός is out of keeping
with the context; though the παρουσία
is elsewhere regarded as the harvest
time of the world (Mt. xiii. 30, 39,

Apoc. xiv. 15), another train of ideas
prevails here: cf. Origen: "unusquis-
que eorum qui salvantur...in se abs-
conditam habet vitalem virtutem;
Christo autem inspirante,...quae sunt
abscondita in iis progrediuntur in folia
aestate instantia." Thpht.: [ἡ] τοῦ
χριστοῦ παρουσία...θέρος τῇ ὄντι τοῖς
δικαίοις ἀπὸ χειμῶνος. Γινώσκετε, indic.,
not imper., Vg. cognoscitis; 'experi-
ence tells you.' On the reading γινώ-
σκεται—a common itacism—see Field,
Notes, p. 37 f.

29 οὕτως καὶ ὑμεῖς κτλ.] The
lesson of the parable enforced. Οὕ-
τως καί, 'so in like manner' (WM., p.
548); ὑμεῖς, 'ye disciples,' as distin-
guished from the rest of men. As all
men (and you among them) recognise
the signs of approaching summer, so
ye, with your special opportunities,
ought to recognise (γινώσκετε, imper.;
Vg. scitote) the premonitions of the
παρουσία. Ἐγγὺς ἐστίν ἐπὶ θύραις: Lc.
ἐγγὺς ἐ. ἡ βασιλεια τοῦ θεοῦ. If we
are to supply a subject in Mt. and Mc.,
ἡ συνταλεια or τὸ τέλος will naturally
suggest itself; but the impersonal
ἐγγὺς ἐ. is in better accord with the
mysterious vagueness of an apoca-
lypse; on the phrase see Dalman,
Worte, i. p. 87. Ἐπὶ θύραις: with
foot already firmly set upon the door-
step; cf. Prov. ix. 14 ἐκάθισεν ἐπὶ
θύραις τοῦ ἑαυτῆς οἴκου ἐπὶ δόφρου,
Sap. xix. 17 ἐπὶ ταῖς τοῦ δικαίου θ.
(cf. Gen. xix. 11 τοὺς ὄντας ἐπὶ τῆς

30 Ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι οὐ μὴ παρέλθῃ ἡ γενεὰ 30
αὕτη μέχρις οὗ ταῦτα πάντα γένηται. 31 ὁ οὐρανὸς 31
καὶ ἡ γῆ παρελεύσονται, οἱ δὲ λόγοι μου οὐ [μὴ]

30 μέχρις οὗ] μ. οτου B μέχρι ἕως ου D min^{pass} εως αν I 13 28 69 124 al^{pass} εως
2^o | om ταυτα 1071 31 παρελευσονται 1^o MB D U X Π I al^{pl} off gil q vg] παρε-
λευσεται AC^{id} EFGH LMSVW^o X Δ Σ Φ min^{ant} mu a k | om μη BD* (hab NACL rell)

θύρας τοῦ οἴκου [Λαίτ]; James v. 9
ὁ κριτὴς πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν ἕστηκεν is per-
haps a reminiscence of this saying;
cf. also Phil. iv. 5, Apoc. i. 3, xii. 10,
and the Aramaic watchword *μαρὰν*
δθά in I Cor. xvi. 22, *Didache* 10.

30—32. THE EVENT CERTAIN; THE
EXACT TIME KNOWN TO NONE BUT
THE FATHER (Mt. xxiv. 34—36, Lc.
xxi. 32—33).

30. ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι κτλ.] Having
answered the question τί τὸ σημεῖον
the Lord addresses Himself to the
other point raised in v. 4, πότε ταῦτα
ἔσται. An introductory ἀμὴν λέγω
ὑμῖν demands serious attention (cf. xii.
43). The difficult saying which fol-
lows is given in nearly identical words
by the three Synoptists. Ἡ γενεὰ
αὕτη is frequent in the Gospels (cf. e.g.
viii. 12 (note), 38, Mt. xi. 16, xii. 41 ff.,
xxiii. 36, Lc. xvii. 25), referring ap-
parently in every instance to the
generation to which the Lord Him-
self belonged. In the LXX. γενεά
(= γέν) occasionally means 'a class of
men,' with an ethical significance
(Victor: οὐκ ἀπὸ χρόνων...μόνον, ἀλλὰ
καὶ ἀπὸ τρόπου); cf. Ps. xi. (xii.) 8
(where see Dr Kirkpatrick's note),
xiii. (xiv.) 5, xxiii. (xxiv.) 6; and there
are passages in the N. T. where this
use of the word comes into sight (e.g.
Mt. xvii. 17, Mc. ix. 19, Acts ii. 40,
Phil. ii. 15). In the present context it
is certainly more natural to take γενεά
in its normal signification; the passage
is similar to Mt. xxiii. 36, where there
can be no doubt as to the meaning.
Men who were then alive would see

the fulfilment of the sentence pro-
nounced upon Jerusalem (v. 2). If
ταῦτα πάντα be held to include, as the
words are probably meant to include,
the συντέλεια and παρουσία, γενεά must
be widened accordingly: cf. e.g. Theod.
Mops. ap. Victor.: γενεὰν λέγει ποτη-
ρὰν τῇ τρώπῃ καὶ οὐ τοῖς προσώποις:
Jerome: "aut genus hominum signi-
ficat, aut specialiter Iudaeorum";
Thpht.: ἡ γενεὰ αὕτη, τούτεστι τῶν
πιστῶν. It is possible that a word
was purposely employed which was
capable of being understood in a
narrower or a wider sense, according
to the interpretation assigned to the
passage by the hearer or reader. On
οὐ μὴ παρέλθῃ see Burton, § 172: in
v. 31 the future is used without change
of meaning.

31. ὁ οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ κτλ.] The
disturbances of Nature and Society
foretold in vv. 24 ff. would leave the
great revelation of the Father's Love
and Will unshaken (cf. Isa. li. 6, Heb.
xii. 25 ff.). The Lord claims for the
Gospel a permanence even more ab-
solute than that which at the outset
of His Ministry He had claimed for
the Law (Mt. v. 18, Lc. xvi. 17, cf.
Hort, *Jud. Chr.* p. 16). Οἱ λόγοι μου,
not this particular apocalypse only (οἱ
λόγοι οὗτοι, Mt. vii. 24, Lc. ix. 28), but
Christ's teaching as a whole (οἱ ἐμοὶ
λόγοι, viii. 38 = ὁ ἐμὸς λόγος, Jo. viii.
31 ff.). Ὁ οὐρ. καὶ ἡ γῆ παρελεύσονται:
cf. 2 Pet. iii. 10 οἱ οὐρανοὶ ροιζήδον
παρελεύσονται: Apoc. xxi. 1 ὁ γὰρ
πρῶτος οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ πρώτη γῆ ἀπῆλθαν,
καὶ ἡ θάλασσα οὐκ ἔστιν ἔτι.

§ 1 32 παρελεύσονται. 32⁸ περὶ δὲ τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης ἡ τῆς
 ὥρας οὐδεὶς οἶδεν, οὐδὲ οἱ ἄγγελοι ἐν οὐρανῷ οὐδὲ ὁ
 υἱός, εἰ μὴ ὁ πατήρ.

§ 2 33 33⁸ Βλέπετε, ἀγρυπνεῖτε· οὐκ οἶδατε γὰρ πότε

31 παρελευσονται 2° MBL min^{psac}] παρελθωσιν ACDW⁸ ΣΓΔΠΣΦ min¹ 32 η
 ABCDEGHLMS⁸ UVW⁸ ΣΓΔΠΨ 1071 al^{ms}] και MDFS⁸ 1 13 28 69 124 al^{ms} agikq
 syr^{ms} pesh arm aegg aeth | της ωρας] om της AEF GHSVW⁸ XΦ min^{ms} ωρας εκεινης
 Σ syr^{ms} pesh | οι αγγελοι] αγγελος B | εν ουρανῳ] pr οι ACEFGHK⁸ MSVXΓΔΠΦ(Ψ)
 min¹ syr^{ms} the των ουρανων UZ 28 1071 al^{ms} ag syr^{ms} aeth | om ουδε ο υιος X (cf.
 Ambr de fide v. 16) | ο πατηρ] μονος ο π. Δ ο (solus pater) ο π. μονος Φ 13 61 124 238
 1071 2° al^{ms} a k arm^{ms} the aeth 33 βλέπετε] om syr^{ms} + ου D (ο) f i q + δε και
 13 28 69 299 346 2° (k) aeth | αγρυπναιτε] + και προσευξαθε MACLW⁸ XΓΔΠ(Σ)ΦΨ
 min^{ms} f f i q vg syr^{ms} arm aegg aeth (om BD 122 a k)

32. περὶ δὲ τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης κτλ.]
 'Ἡ ἡμέρα ἐκείνη is here apparently (cf.
 xiv. 25, Lc. xxi. 34, 2 Thess. i. 10,
 2 Tim. i. 18) the day of the final
 Return in which "those days" (ss. 17,
 19, 24) will find their issue; elsewhere
 described as ἡ ἔσχατὴ ἡμ. (Jo., *passim*),
 ἡ ἡμ. τοῦ κυρίου [L X.] (Paul), or simply
 ἡ ἡμέρα (Mt. xxv. 17, 1 Thess. v. 4).
 The end is assured, it belongs to
 Revelation; but the time has not
 been revealed, and shall not be.
 Οὐδεὶς...οὐδέ...οὐδέ, 'no one...not even
 (*ne quidem*)...nor yet': for the se-
 quence cf. Mt. vi. 26, Apoc. v. 3, and
 for οὐδέ *ne quidem*, vi. 31. Οὐδέ οἱ
 ἄγγελοι, who are to be employed in
 the work of 'that day,' cf. v. 27.
 Comp. the Rabbinical parallels cited
 by Wünsche, p. 404; and for other
 references to the limitations of angelic
 knowledge see Eph. iii. 10, 1 Pet.
 i. 12. Οὐδέ ο υἱός. Not ο υἱός τοῦ
 ἀνθρώπου, but ο υἱός absolutely, as con-
 trasted with ὁ πατήρ: cf. Mt. xi. 27,
 Lc. x. 22, Jo. v. 19 ff., vi. 40, xvii. 1,
 1 Jo. ii. 22 &c. By the Father's gift
 all things that the Father hath are the
 Son's (Jo. v. 20, xvi. 15), and as the
 Eternal Word it would seem that
 He cannot be ignorant of this or any
 other mystery of the Divine Will (Mt.
 xi. 27, Jo. i. 18). But the time of the
 predestined end is one of those things

which the Father has "set within
 His own authority" (Acts i. 7), and
 the Son had no knowledge of it in His
 human consciousness, and no power
 to reveal it (Jo. viii. 26, 40, xiv. 24,
 xv. 15). See upon the whole context
 Mason, *Conditions*, p. 120 ff.

The patristic treatment of the pas-
 sage is fully examined by Bp Gore, *Dis-
 sertations*, p. 111 ff. Irenaeus (ii. 28.
 6) is content to call attention to the
 practical reproof which the Lord's
 words administer to idle curiosity.
 In Origen (*in Mt. ad l.*) the exe-
 getical difficulty comes into view, and
 he offers alternative explanations; the
 ignorance of which the Lord speaks
 belongs either to His human nature,
 or to the Church, as whose Head He
 speaks. Later expositors, influenced
 by a just indignation at the Arian
 argument *ei ἦν αὐτῷς ὑπάρχων ὁ υἱὸς
 πρὸς τὸν θεόν, οὐκ ἂν ἠγνόησε περὶ τῆς
 ἡμέρας*, regarded the ignorance as
 'economic' only; whilst others under-
 stood *ei μὴ ὁ πατήρ* as nearly equi-
 valent to *χωρὶς τοῦ πατρός*: cf. Basil,
ep. 236. 2 *τουντέστιν, ἡ αἰτία τοῦ εἰδέναι
 τὸν υἱὸν παρὰ τοῦ πατρός· οὐδ' ἂν ὁ
 υἱὸς ἔγνω, εἰ μὴ ὁ πατήρ.*

That the day is known to God was
 taught in Zech. xiv. 7; cf. Psa. Sol.
 xvii. 23 *eis τὸν καιρὸν ὃν οἶδας σὺ, ὁ
 θεός* (Dalman, *Worte*, i. p. 235).

ὁ καιρός ἐστίν. ³⁴⁸ὡς ἄνθρωπος ἀπόδημος ἀφείς ³⁴⁸ τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ καὶ δούς τοῖς δούλοις αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐξουσίαν, ἐκάστω τὸ ἔργον αὐτοῦ, καὶ τῷ θυρωρῷ

33 ποτε ο καιρος εστιν] ποτε ο καιρος D a τον καιρον (ut vid) o syriac 34 ως] ὡς περ Σ 1 13 28 69 124 al^{non} | ἀποδημων DX 1 28 209 245 299 2^{pe} σ^{ar} | αὐτου 1^o, 2^o | εαυτον B | εκαστω NBC^oDLΨ 238 248 2^{pe} 8^{pe} a c f m e aeth] pr και AC^oW^oXΓΔΠΣΦ min^{sa} i syrr^{peah} het arm

33—37. THE FINAL WARNING, BASED ON THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE TIME (Mt. xxiv. 42 ff., Lc. xxi. 36).

33. βλέπετε, ἀγρυπνεῖτε κτλ.] Wycliffe: "se ye wake ye and preie ye." For βλέπετε cf. vv. 5, 9, 23; it is the keynote of the discourse. 'Ἀγρυπνεῖτε, 'do not permit yourselves to sleep'; cf. 1 Esdr. viii. 58 ἀγρυπνεῖτε καὶ φυλάσσετε, Ps. cxxvi. (cxxvii.) 1 ἠγρύπνησεν ὁ φυλάσσω, Cant. v. 2 ἐγὼ καθέδω καὶ ἡ καρδία μου ἀγρυπνῇ. In the Epistles the verb is used in reference to prayer (Eph. vi. 18) and spiritual work (Heb. xiii. 17): cf. Lc. ἀγρυπνεῖτε δὲ ἐν παντὶ καιρῷ δεόμενοι. Bede mentions other forms of spiritual ἀγρυπνία: "vigilat autem qui ad adspectum veri luminis mentis oculos apertos tenet, vigilat qui servat operando quod credit, vigilat qui se torporis et negligentiae tenebras repellit." Οὐκ οἶδατε γὰρ πότε κτλ. If the Master Himself does not know, the disciples must not only acquiesce in their ignorance, but regard it as a wholesome stimulus to exertion (γὰρ). On ὁ καιρός see i. 15; each appointed time of Divine visitation is a καιρός, occurring at the moment predestined for it in the ordering of events.

34. ὡς ἄνθρωπος ἀπόδημος κτλ.] Another παραβολή (v. 28), and as appears from Mt. xxiv. 43 ff., xxv., one of a series delivered at this time. With ἄνθρ. ἀπόδημος 'a man on his travels' (Wycliffe, "a man the which gon far in pilgrimage"), comp. xii. 1 ἄνθρ. ἀπεδήμησεν, and Mt. xxv. 14 ἄνθρ. ἀποδημῶν (cf. xiii. 45 ἄνθρ. ἐμ-

πορος). The traveller is here and in Mt. l.c. the Son of Man, and the journey is His return to the Father (Jo. xiv. 3). 'Ὡς, "it is as if," cf. ὅσπερ, Mt. xxv. 14 (Blass, *Gr.*, p. 270, cf. WM., p. 578 n.). The construction of the sentence which follows is broken by the intrusion of καὶ before ἐντετεῖλατο; the reader desiderates either ἀφείς...καὶ δούς...ἐντετεῖλατο or ἀφείς...ἔδωκεν...καὶ ἐντε., or ἀφείς...καὶ δούς...καὶ ἐντετεῖλατος (Vg. *qui peregre profectus...reliquit...et dedit...et praecipiat*, v.l. *praecipit*; see Wordsworth-White *ad l.*); Fritzsche's and Meyer's expedient of taking the last καὶ as = *etiam* (WM., p. 578) is adopted by R. V., but seems to be unnecessary in view of other indications of grammatical laxity in Mc.'s style.

τοῖς δούλοις...τὴν ἐξουσίαν, ἐκάστω τὸ ἔργον] The authority is committed to the servants collectively (Bengel: "hanc dedit servis coniunctim"), the task is assigned individually. On ἐξουσία see i. 22, vi. 7, notes; for δούλος in this reference cf. xii. 2, Jo. xiii. 16, xv. 15, 20; the Apostolic writers glory in the title 'Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ δούλος (James i. 1, Jude 1, Apoc. i. 1, Rom. i. 1, Phil. i. 1; cf. δούλος θεοῦ Tit. i. 1, 1 Pet. ii. 16). Here apparently the δούλοις are the disciples in general, the θυρωρός is the Apostolate and the ministry (cf. Jo. x. 3 τούτῳ ὁ θυρωρός ἀνοίγει), to whom especially belongs the responsibility of guarding the house and of being ready to open the door to the Master at His return (Lc. xii. 36, cf. Ezek. xxxiii. 2 ff.). Bede: "ordini pastorum ac rectorum ecclesiae curam

35 ἐνετείλατο ἵνα γρηγορή. ³⁵ γρηγορεῖτε οὖν, οὐκ οἴδατε γὰρ πότε ὁ κύριος τῆς οἰκίας ἔρχεται, ἢ ὀψέ
 36 ἢ μεσονύκτιον ἢ ἀλεκτοροφωνίας ἢ πρωί. ³⁶ μὴ ἐλθὼν
 70 37 ἐξαίφνης εὕρῃ ὑμᾶς καθεύδοντας. ³⁷ ὁ δὲ ὑμῖν λέγω
 πᾶσιν λέγω Γρηγορεῖτε.

34 γρηγορή] αγραπνη Γ 35 om η 1° ADW^bΧΓΠΣΦ min^{omn} vid lat⁴ pl¹² γε
 συγ-ⁱⁿ peah bel (lat) axm | μεσονυκτιον ADW^bΧΓΠΦ μεσονυκτιω Σ 604 al^{omn} paco | αλεκτο-
 ροφωνιου D αλεκτοροφωνια Δ 36 ελθων] εξελθων DT min^{paco} | εξαίφνης ΔBEFG
 MSUW^bΧΠΣΦ] εξεφνης NCDEKLUTA al | ευρησει 238 300 1071 om³⁷ 37 ο] α
 AW^bΓΠΣΦ min¹ q syz^{bal} | ο δε υμ. λ. πασιν λ.] εγω δε λ. υμων D (1st) a (cf. ff) quod
 autem uni dixi omnibus vobis dico (om γρηγ.) k

solerti observantia iubet impendere," adding, however, "vigilare praecipimur universi ianuas cordium." "ἵνα γρηγορή: γρηγορεῖν, a late formation from ἐγρήγορα, condemned by the Atticists (Lob. *Phryg.* p. 118, cf. Rutherford, p. 200 f, WSchm., p. 104 n.), is found in the later books of the LXX. (2 Esdr.¹ Jer.³ Bar.¹ Thren.¹ Dan. (Th.¹) 1 Macc.¹), and in the N. T. (Syn.¹⁴ Acts¹ Paul⁴ 1 Pet.¹ Apoc.³). The passage in 1 Macc. (xii. 27) is an interesting illustration of its use here: ἐπέταξεν Ἰωναθὰν τοῖς παρ' αὐτοῦ γρηγορεῖν... δι' ὅλης τῆς νυκτός. For early Christian use cf. Ign. *Polyc.* 1 γρηγορεῖ, ἀκοίμητον πνεῦμα κεκτημένος.

35. γρηγορεῖτε οὖν κτλ.] 'Ο κύριος τῆς οἰκίας ἔρχεται answers here to ὁ καιρός ἐστιν in v. 33 and explains its ultimate meaning (cf. Mt. xxiv. 3 τῆς σῆς παρουσίας). With the phrase ὁ κ. τῆς οἰκίας = ὁ οἰκοδεσπότης cf. Mt. x. 25, xx. 1 ff., Lc. xiii. 25, and esp. Heb. iii. 5 Χριστὸς δὲ ὡς υἱὸς ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ. Mt. (xxiv. 42) substitutes ὁ κύριος ὑμῶν, cf. Heb. iii. 6 οὗ οἴκος ἐσμεν ἡμεῖς.

ἢ ὀψέ ἢ μεσονύκτιον κτλ.] In any one of the four watches of the night; cf. Lc. xii. 38 κὰν ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ κὰν ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ φυλακῇ ἔλθῃ. A three-fold division of the night is mentioned in the O. T., cf. Jud. vii. 19 τῆς φυλακῆς μέσης (τῆς μεσοῦσης, A): the

first two Gospels speak of a fourth watch (Mt. xiv. 25, Mc. vi. 48, where see note; cf. Jos. *ant.* v. 6. 5 κατὰ τετάρτην μάλιστα φυλακὴν προσήγε τὴν ἑαυτοῦ στρατιάν: *Berachoth*, cited by Wetstein, "quatuor vigiliae fuerunt noctis")—a Roman arrangement (Blass on Acts xii. 4), but not unknown in classical Greece (Eur. *Rhes.* 5, cited by Kypke: τετράμοιρον νυκτὸς φρουράν). The watches were distinguished as *vigilia prima, secunda*, &c.; ὀψέ, μεσονύκτιον, κτλ. are popular equivalents, not to be too strictly interpreted. For ὀψέ see xi. 11, 19; for μεσονύκτιον, Jud. xvi. 3, Ps. cxviii. (cxix.) 62, Isa. lix. 10 (where it is the opposite of μεσημβρία), Lc. xi. 5, Acts xvi. 25, xx. 7; ἀλεκτοροφωνία, ἄπ. λεγ. in biblical Gk. (but cf. 3 Macc. v. 23, 24), is used in Aesop, *fab.* 44: πρωί corresponds to the φυλακὴ ἐωθυή of Exod. xiv. 24, 1 Regn. xi. 11 (A, πρωινή), or φ. πρωία of Ps. cxxix. (cxxx.) 6. On the acc. μεσονύκτιον see WM., p. 288.

36. μὴ ἐλθὼν ἐξαίφνης κτλ.] See Mt. xxv. 5, Rom. xiii. 11, 1 Thess. v. 6; the need of the caution was soon to be forcibly illustrated (xiv. 37 ff.). For the orthography of ἐξαίφνης see WH., *Notes*, p. 151, and cf. ix. 8, note; for the ethical import cf. Lc. xii. 40 ἢ ἔρα οὐ δοκεῖτε: the suddenness is not due to caprice on the part of the Master, but to

¹⁹ Ἦν δὲ τὸ πάσχα καὶ τὰ ἄζυμα μετὰ δύο ἡμέρας. I XIV.
καὶ ἐζήτουν οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς πῶς αὐτὸν

XIV 1 το πάσχα και τα αζ.] τα αζ. και το πάσχα Ψ om και τα αζ. D pascha asu-
porum k (cf. syriac pasch) | πως] πως MX το πως Z

neglect of duty on that of the servant.

37. ὁ δὲ ὑμῖν λέγω πᾶσιν λέγω] Comp. Peter's question in Lc. xii. 41, which here receives a direct answer. Watching was not to be limited to the *θυρωρός*, all must keep vigil till He returned; priest and people, the man of the world as well as the recluse; cf. Thpht.: πᾶσι δὲ ταῦτα παραγγέλλει ὁ κύριος, καὶ τοῖς κοσμητέροις καὶ τοῖς ἀναχωρηταῖς. The early Church expressed her sense of the importance of this charge by the institution of the *παννυχίδες* or *vigilias*; see Batiffol, *hist. du bréviaire Romain*, p. 2 ff.

XIV. 1—2. THE DAY BEFORE THE PASCHAL MEAL. DESIGNS OF THE PRIESTS AND SCRIBES (Mt. xxvi. 1—5, Lc. xxii. 1—2).

1. Ἦν δὲ τὸ πάσχα κτλ.] Πάσχα (Aram. נִפְּדָה, נִפְּדָה, cf. Dalman, *Gr.* pp. 107, 126) is the prevalent transliteration of נִפְּדָה in the LXX. (Pent.³⁰ Jos.¹ 4 Regn.³ 1 Esdr.¹⁴ 2 Esdr.³ Ezech.¹), the alternative form *φάσεκ* or *φάσεχ* occurring only in 2 Chron. (xxx.⁶ xxxv.¹²), Jer. xxxviii. (xxxi.) 8; in the N. T. *πάσχα* is used uniformly (Mt.⁴ Mc.⁵ Lc.⁷ Jo.⁹ Acts¹ Paul¹ Heb.¹). Philo also has *πάσχα* (e.g. *de decal.* ἦν Ἑβραῖοι πατριῶ γλῶττῃ πάσχα προσγορεύουσιν); in Josephus the mss. vary between *πάσχα* and *φάσκα* (see Niese's text and app. crit. *ant.* v. 1. 4, xiv. 2. 1, xvii. 9. 3, *B. J.* ii. 1. 3). Τὸ πάσχα is either (a) the lamb (Exod. xii. 11, 21, &c.), or (b) the feast at which it was eaten, or (c) the Paschal festival as a whole (Jos. *ant.* xvii. 9. 3 *φάσκα* δ' ἡ ἑορτὴ καλεῖται, Lc. ἡ ἑορτὴ τῶν ἀζύμων ἢ λεγομένη πάσχα); for (a) see v. 12; in the present passage (b) seems

to be intended, since τὸ π. is distinguished from τὰ δζυμα, the opening meal from the period of abstinence from leaven. Τὰ δζ., "the azymes" (אֲזֵימָה), are properly the *ἀπροι δζυμοι* or *λάβανα δζυμα* (Lev. ii. 4) which were eaten throughout the Paschal week, but here = 'the Feast of Azymes,' ἡ ἑορτὴ τῶν ἀζύμων (Exod. xxxiv. 18) or *αἱ ἡμέραι τῶν δζ.* (Acts xii. 3, xx. 6). The word lends itself easily to this sense, the neut. pl. being commonly employed for the names of festivals, cf. τὰ ἐγκαίνια, Jo. x. 22 and the class. τὰ Διονύσια, τὰ Παναθήναια (Blass, *Gr.* p. 84 f.).

ἦν... μετὰ δύο ἡμέρας] Lc. less precisely, ἤγγιζεν: Mt. represents the Lord as calling attention to the approach of the Feast (εἶπεν... Οὐδάρε ὅτι μετὰ δύο ἡμέρας τὸ πάσχα γίνεται). Mc.'s ἦν = ἡμελλεν εἶναι is noticeable; the Evangelist looks back on the event as past. Μετὰ δύο ἡμέρας = τῇ ἐχομένῃ ἡμέρᾳ, if we are to follow the analogy of μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμ. (viii. 31, note); cf. Hos. vi. 2 where μετὰ δύο ἡμέρας is distinguished from ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ τρίτῃ and, as Field points out (on Mt. xvi. 21), is equivalent to ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ δευτέρᾳ... The day will thus, on the Synoptic reckoning, be Wednesday, Nisan 13; cf. Exod. xii. 6. Thpht.: τῇ τετράδι τὸ σὺμβούλιον (v. *infra*) συνέστη, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἡσπεύοντες καὶ ἡμέας τὰς τετράδας (see *Did.* 8, *Ap. Const.* v. 15).

καὶ ἐζήτουν οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς κτλ.] Of. xi. 18, xii. 12. The plot was now under discussion at a meeting consisting of representatives of each order in the Sanhedrin: Μα, Ια, οἱ ἀρχ. καὶ οἱ γρ., Mt. συνήθθησαν οἱ ἀρχ. καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι τοῦ λαοῦ (cf. Μα. xi. 27). Mt. adds that the meeting was held in the

- 2 ἐν δόλῳ κρατήσαντες ἀποκτείνωσιν· ἔλεγον γάρ Μὴ
ἐν τῇ ἐορτῇ, μή ποτε ἔσται θόρυβος τοῦ λαοῦ.
3 Καὶ ὄντος αὐτοῦ ἐν Βηθανίᾳ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ Κίμωνος

2 γὰρ NBC^{DL} Ψ a c f f i k l q s y r r e i n h o l (m g) m e] δ e A C^W b X Γ Δ Π Σ Ϙ min^{om vii} v g e t
s y r r (p e s h) h o l (t x t) a r m t h e a e t h | μ η . . . μ η π ο τ ε] μ η π ο τ ε e n τ η e o r t η D a (c) f f i (k) q
3 αὐτοῦ] τ ο υ Ι η σ ο υ D o f f i q t h e | τ η ο ι κ ι α] o m τ η N^b Ϙ i i 1 o 6 2 2 9 2 3 8 6 o 4 2^{p a} a l p e e

house of Caiaphas, who for some time had advocated the policy of sacrificing Jesus to the Roman power (Jo. xi. 49 f.). There was no division of opinion now as to the principle, or as to the character of the means to be employed for the arrest (ἐν δόλῳ, Mc., δόλῳ, Mt.; cf. Mc. vii. 22); only the opportunity (πῶς) was still wanting. On the subj. after πῶς see WM., p. 373 f.; in direct discourse the question would run Πῶς αὐτὸν...ἀποκτείνωμεν; and the mood is retained notwithstanding the tense of ἔσθιουσιν (WM., p. 374).

2. ἔλεγον γάρ Μὴ κτλ.] An echo from the council chamber which reached the Apostles and found its place in the traditions of the Church. Voices were heard deprecating an arrest after the Paschal week had well begun (ἐν τῇ ἐορτῇ); it must be made during the next few hours, or postponed till after the Feast. Μὴ, used elliptically, cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 293 f., and Lightfoot on Gal. v. 13; if we are to supply a verb, the previous words suggest κρατήσωμεν αὐτόν. Μὴ ποτε ἔσται, more vivid than Mt.'s ἵνα μὴ γένηται; the use of εἶναι and the ind. fut. represents the danger as real and imminent, and adds force to the deprecation: cf. Lightfoot on Col. ii. 8, Westcott on Heb. iii. 12, and Field, *Notes*, p. 38. The Sanhedrists lived in fear of their own people (Lc. ἐφοβούντο γὰρ τὸν λαόν: cf. xi. 18, note, xii. 12). Θόρυβος τοῦ λαοῦ, not merely "clamour," "uproar" (v. 28), but as Vg. *tumultus*, a riot, or its precursor, an outbreak of disorder (Acts xx. 1, xxiv. 18).

3—9. THE EPISODE OF THE ANOINT-

ING AT BETHANY (Mt. xxvi. 6—13, Jo. xii. 2—8).

3. καὶ ὄντος αὐτοῦ ἐν Βηθανίᾳ.] There is nothing either in Mc. or Mt. to raise a doubt as to the historical sequence; indeed Mt.'s γενομένου following upon ὅτε ἐτέλεσεν κτλ. (v. 1) may seem to suggest that the supper occurred immediately after the Lord's arrival at Bethany on the evening of the "Day of questions." St John, however, places it before the Triumphal Entry (Jo. xii. 1 ff., 12; see Mc. xi. 1, note); and his order has been generally accepted from the time of Tatian (cf. Hill, p. 196 f.). Augustine (*de cons. ev.* ii. 78) rightly points out that the two Synoptists do not definitely contradict the Fourth Gospel: at the same time it may be questioned whether either of them consciously connected the event with the first day at Bethany ("recapitulando ergo ad illum diem redeunt in Bethaniam qui erat ante sex dies paschae"). For some reason which does not lie upon the surface (cf. *ev.* 4, 10, notes) this episode had been dislodged from its historical order in the tradition to which Mc. and Mt. were indebted for their account. On the whole question and the history of opinion upon it see Hastings, *D.B.* iii. p. 279 ff. "ὄντος αὐτοῦ...ἀνακειμένου αὐτοῦ: the double gen. absolute accords with Mc.'s often disjointed style.

ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ Σίμωνος κτλ.] Tatian rightly limits himself here to Mt. Mc. Jo., placing Lc. vii. 36 ff. in another and much earlier connexion (Hill, p. 100 ff.), and this view was held at a later time by Apollinaris and Theo-

τοῦ λεπροῦ κατακειμένου αὐτοῦ ἦλθεν γυνὴ ἔχουσα
ἀλάβαστρον μύρου νάρδου πιστικῆς πολυτελοῦς.

3 ἦλθεν] προσῆλθεν αὐτῷ 13 69 124 346 | οὐκ νάρδου πιστ. πολυτ. D | πιστικῆς]
spīcati off q r^{id} vg optīmi a | πολυτελοῦς] πολυτιμον AGM^{ms} 1 13 28 69 1071 2^o al^{nom}

dore of Mopsuestia (Victor). Origen, however, speaks of the two narratives as commonly confused in his time (*in Mt. ad l.* "multi quidem existimant de una eademque muliere quatuor evangelistas exposuisse"). There are points of resemblance—the name of the host, and the use of an ἀλάβαστρος, to which Jo. adds the anointing of the Feet, and the wiping them with the hair—but, as Origen points out, there is an essential difference in the persons whose act is described ("non enim credibile est ut Maria quam diligebat Iesus...peccatrix in civitate dicatur"). That the circumstances were intentionally modified by Lc. (Holtzmann, see Plummer *ad l.*) is scarcely less incredible in view of Lc.'s own statement of his historical principles (l. 3).

According to Jo. the supper at Bethany was given in the house of Martha (ἡ Μάρθα διηκόνει, cf. Lc. x. 38 ff. and Mc. i. 31). It is not necessary to regard the reference to Simon in Mt. and Mc. as due to the influence of Lc.'s story. Simon the leper (on the commonness of the name see i. 16, note) may have been Martha's husband, now dead or parted from her by his disease, or the father of the family (Thpht.: φασί τινες καὶ πατέρα εἶναι τοῦ Λαζάρου, ὃν ἀπὸ τῆς λέπρας καθαρίσας εἰσῆλθοιτο παρ' αὐτῷ). The epithet ὁ λεπρός may have clung to the leper after his recovery; Jerome, who compares Μαθθαῖος ὁ τελώνης (Mt. x. 3), remarks: "sic et leprosus Simon iste vocatur antiquo nomine, ut ostendatur a Domino fuisse curatus." The suggestion of Ephrem (*concl. exp.* p. 205) is improbable: "quomodo lepra in corpore Simonis permanere poterat, qui purificatorem leprae in domo sua recumbentem

vidit? forsitan...pro sua hospitalitate mercedem accepit purificationem." That Simon was the actual host and present at the feast cannot be inferred from ἐν οἰκίᾳ Σίμωνος.

ἦλθεν γυνή κτλ. Jo. ἡ οὖν Μαριάμ (cf. Jo. xi. 2): her anonymity in the Synoptists is perhaps due to the Galilean origin of the synoptic tradition. In the cycle of events hitherto described by Mc. Mary of Bethany had no place; Lc.'s reference to her (x. 38 ff.) comes from another source. Ἐχουσα ἀλάβαστρον μύρου: so Mt.; Jo., λαβοῦσα λίτραν μύρου. On the gen. see WM., p. 235. Ἀλάβαστρος (so Mc., cf. τὴν δλ., *infra*; also ὁ δλ. (B) and τὸ ἀλάβαστρον (A) 4 Regn. xxi. 4) is an alabaster flask such as was commonly used for preserving precious unguents; cf. Herod. iii. 20 δάρα φέροντας...μύρου ἀλάβαστρον; Plin. *H. N.* xiii. 2 "unguenta optime servantur in alabastris." This 'alabaster' held a λίτρα (i.e. a Roman *libra*) of fragrant oil of the most costly kind (Mt. βαρυτίμου, Jo. πολυτίμου)—for πολυτελής cf. Prov. i. 13 (κτήσις), xxxi. 10 (λίθος), Sap. ii. 7 (οἶνος), 1 Tim. ii. 9 (ματισμός). On the genitives μύρου νάρδου see WM., pp. 235, 238; the first expresses the local relation of the μύρον to the ἀλάβαστρος, the second defines the former as of the particular kind known as νάρδος πιστικῆ. Νάρδος (Heb. נָרְדָּ, from a Sanscrit root), a product of the *Nardostachys nardus jatamansi*, a native of the Himalayas (Tristram, *N. H. of the Bible*, p. 485), was used by luxurious Israelites (Cant. i. 12, iv. 13 f., cf. Driver *Intr.*, p. 422, note 2; Enoch xxxii. 1), and at a later time by the Greeks (Athen. xv. 691 B ναρδίνου δὲ μύρου μέμνηται

συντρίψασα τὴν ἀλάβαστρον κατέχεεν αὐτοῦ τῆς
§ 80 4 κεφαλῆς. 48 ἦσαν δέ τινες ἀγανακτοῦντες πρὸς ἑαυτούς

3 συντρίψασα KBL⁵ Ψ me] pr και ACDW^b ΧΓΑΠΣΦ min^{am} vi^{id} latt syrt arm
θραυσασα D 2^o | τῆν ἀλαβ. N^b BCLΔ] τον ἀλαβ. N^a ADEFHK^s UVW^b ΧΓΠ 1071 al^{id}
το ἀλαβ. GMΦ 1 13 69 | τῆς κεφαλῆς] pr κατα ΑW^b ΧΓΠΣΦ min^{id} pr επι D 20^o (et ut
vid a ff q vg) τῇ κεφαλῇ Ψ 4 ἦσαν δε τινες...εαυτους] οι δε μαθηται αυτου διε-
πονουντο D 2^o a ff i (arm) om προς εαυτους c k

Μένανδρος) and Romans (Plin. *H. N.* xiii. 5, Hor. *Od.* ii. 11, iv. 12, Ov. *de arte am.* iii. 443, Tib. ii. 2. 7, iii. 6. 9). The epithet πιστική (Mc., Jo.) is not without difficulty. Πιστικός occurs in the sense of 'trustworthy,' 'genuine,' in late writers, e.g. Artemid. *Onir.* 2. 32 γυναῖκα πιστικὴν καὶ οἰκοῦρον, and πιστικῶς is found nearly in the sense of πιστῶς. The epithet has therefore been taken to mean that the nard was genuine, not a cheap imitation; cf. Thpht.: τὴν ἄδολον νάρδον καὶ μετὰ πίστεως κατασκευασθείσαν, Plin. *H. N.* xii. 12 "adulteratur et pseudonardi herba...sincerum quidem levitate deprehenditur et colore rufo odorisque suavitatem." Jerome (*tr. in Mc.*) plays lightly on this meaning of the word: "ideo vos vocati estis 'pistici,' fideles: ecclesia... dona sua offert...fidem credentium." Something however may be said for the alternative offered by Thpht., εἶδος νάρδου οὕτω λεγόμενον. The word is transliterated in the Sinaitic Syriac (ܡܢܬܝܢܐ ܢܪܕܝܢܐ), and in some O.L. texts (e.g. nardi piscicae (sic), k; n. pistici, d), whilst the Vg. *nardī epicati* suggests that πιστικός may be an attempt to represent *epicatus*; cf. Galen cited in Wetstein: ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν πλουσίων γυναικῶν καὶ τὸ καλοῦμενον ὑπ' αὐτῶν...σπίκατον προσφέρουσι. For πιστικός *potabilis*, i.e. liquid, there is no good authority. Πολυτελοῦς: cf. v. 5, note. Clem. Al. *paed.* ii. 8 § 61 περ ἡγεῖτο τὸ κάλλιστον εἶναι παρ' αὐτῇ, τὸ μύρον, τοῦτ' τετίμηκε τὸν δεσπότην.

συντρίψασα τὴν ἀλ.] A detail peculiar to Mc. Vg. *fracto alabastro*; she crushed or knocked off the head of

the thin alabaster flask; it had served its purpose and would not be used again. Renan (*Vie*, p. 385) gives another reason: "selon un vieil usage qui consistait à briser la vaisselle dont on s'était servi pour traiter un étranger de distinction," adding "j'ai vu cet usage se pratiquer encore à Sour." For this use of συντρίβειν cf. Pa. ii. 9 (ὡς σκεῦος κεραμῆως συντρίψει, cf. Apoc. ii. 27), Sir. xxi. 14 (ὡς ἄγγων συντετριμμένων).

κατέχεεν αὐτοῦ τῆς κεφαλῆς] Mt. ἐπὶ τῆς κεφ. αὐτοῦ ἀνακειμένου. Mc. has already represented the Lord as lying on the *triclinium* (κατακειμένου αὐτοῦ); the woman is standing behind and over Him. The gen. κεφαλῆς answers to the downward direction of the fluid, expressed in κατέχεεν, cf. WM., pp. 477, 537 n.; Blass, *Gr.* p. 106; and see Gen. xxxix. 21, Pa. lxxviii. (lxxxix.) 46. Such an act was not an unusual attention to a guest; cf. Pa. xxii. (xxiii.) 5, Cant. i. 12, and the passages from Roman poets cited above; and add Plat. *resp.* iii. 398 A μύρον κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς καταχέαντες. Acc. to Jo. the Feet were anointed—a reminiscence, possibly, of the earlier anointing described by Lc. The woman may, however, as Aug. supposes, have performed both acts, though we cannot unreservedly admit his canon, "ubi singuli evangelistae singula commemorant, utrumque factum intelligere [oportet]." To anoint the feet of a recumbent guest would have been possible (see note on v. 18), but less easy and usual, and on this occasion perhaps less appropriate.

4. ἦσαν δέ τινες κτλ.] Mt. ἰδόντες

Εἰς τί ἡ ἀπώλεια αὕτη τοῦ μύρου γέγονεν; ἡδύνατο γὰρ τοῦτο τὸ μύρον πραθῆναι ἐπάνω δηναρίων τριακοσίων καὶ δοθῆναι τοῖς πτωχοῖς καὶ ἐνεβριμῶντο

4 εἰς τί Ψ | pr και λεγοντες AC²W²XI²ΔΗΞΦ min^{Δουκων} lat^{τι}ρις pr και ελεγον D 2⁸
syrr^αin^{push} arm aeth | αυτη] τουτου k syrr^αin^{push} arm | om του μυρου min^{μα} a e l | om
γεγονεν D 64 a f f i 5 om γαρ D k arm aeth | τουτο το μυρον] om τουτο k om
το μυρον EFGHMSVXI² min^{μα} o k syrr^αin^{push} me | ενεβριμουτο NC² σ^{μα}

δέ οἱ μαθηταὶ ἡγανάκτησαν, Jo. λέγει δὲ Ἰουδας ὁ Ἰσκαριώτης. The indefiniteness of Mc.'s statement may be an indication of the early date of his source; personal considerations still had weight in dictating reserve under such circumstances. Cf. xiv. 47 εἰς δέ τις τῶν παρεστηκότων, where again Jo. supplies the name. The feeling expressed aloud by Judas may have been shared by others in the Apostolic body; as men unaccustomed to luxury they might naturally resent the apparent waste. Ἦσαν ἀγ. πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς, not as Vg., *erant indigne ferentes intra semet ipsos*, but rather as R.V. "had indignation among themselves," i.e. exchanged remarks or looks which betrayed their sympathy with Judas. For ἦσαν ἀγαν. see WM., p. 438, and for πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς *ad invicem*, cf. xvi. 3, and the nearly equivalent πρὸς ἀλλήλους in iv. 41, viii. 16.

εἰς τί ἡ ἀπώλεια αὕτη κτλ.] 'What end can it have served?'—the plausible *cui bono* of a shortsighted utilitarianism. For εἰς τί cf. xv. 34, Mt. xiv. 31, and esp. Sir. xxxix. 17 (26) οὐκ ἔστιν εἰπεῖν τί τοῦτο; εἰς τί τοῦτο; (ἦ? μή?). Ἀπώλεια in the active sense of wasting (Vg. *perditio*) is perhaps unique in Biblical Gk.; the commentators refer to Polyb. vi. 59. 5, where ἀπ. is contrasted with τήρησις. For ἀπώλυσθαι 'to be wasted' cf. ii. 22. Γέγονεν: the perfect calls attention to the act as complete and still abiding in its sensible effects; cf. v. 33, ix. 21.

5. ἡδύνατο γὰρ τοῦτο τὸ μύρον κτλ.]

The unguent might well be said to have been wasted, in view of (γὰρ) the good which the owner might have done with it. *Δηναρίων τριακοσίων* is not governed by ἐπάνω (WM., p. 313), but is the gen. of price (WM., p. 258, cf. Jo. xii. 5); as to the amount see Pliny *H.N.* xiii. 4, who speaks of certain unguents which "*excedunt quadragenos denarios librae*." Mt.'s πολλοῦ seems to indicate a fading interest in such details. On τοῖς πτωχοῖς see x. 21, note, and cf. Gal. ii. 10. The Passover was perhaps a time when alms of this kind were specially demanded; cf. Jo. xiii. 29. How many of the poor of Jerusalem might have been relieved and gladdened by the money wasted on an extravagance! The force of the remark becomes apparent when it is remembered that the labourer's daily wage was a denarius (Mt. xx. 2) and that two denarii sufficed for the inn-keeper's payment in Lc. x. 35, whilst two hundred (Mc. vi. 37) would have gone some way to feed a multitude.

On ἡδύνατο without *δύ* see WM., p. 352, and on the augment, WSchm., p. 99. Ἐνεβριμῶντο αὐτῇ, Mc. only. The remarks were directed against the woman, for no one ventured to complain of the Lord's acceptance of the offering. For ἐμβριμᾶσθαι see note on i. 43; the word takes its note whether of strictness or harshness from the occasion. Here the Vg. rendering is doubtless right; *strema-bant in eam*. Cf. Thpht.: ἐνεβριμῶντο αὐτῇ. τουτέστιν, ἡγανάκτουν, ὕβριζον, ἐπεπλήκτουν αὐτῇ.

6 αὐτῇ. ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν Ἀφετε αὐτήν· τί αὐτῇ
κόπους παρέχετε; καλὸν ἔργον ἡργάσατο ἐν ἐμοί·
7 ᾧ πάντοτε γὰρ τοὺς πτωχοὺς ἔχετε μεθ' ἐαυτῶν, καὶ
ὅταν θέλητε δύνασθε αὐτοῖς [πάντοτε] εὖ ποιῆσαι· ἐμέ

5 αὐτῇ] pr σ D* 6 εἶπεν] + αὐτοὺς D 238 2^o a off k q syr^{dm} arm aegg |
αφες k | καλόν] + γὰρ NG 13 28 69 2^o al^{pass} o syr^{dm} arm | ἡργάσατο N^oB^oD 69 150^o] |
εργ. N^oAB^oCLW^oΣΓΔΠΣΦΨ min^{pl} | σ ἐμοί] eis ἐμε 5 min^{pass} 7 μεθ' ἐαυτῶν] |
μεθ' ὑμῶν D 91 299 | αὐτοὺς AΧΠΣΦ min^{pl} | om πάντοτε 2^o N^oACDUXΓΑΖΦ min^{pl} |
latt syrr arm (hab N^oa BL aegg) | ποιεῖν D^oΔΨ min^{pass}

6. ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν Ἀφετε αὐτήν κτλ.] Ἀφετε αὐτήν is "let her alone" (R.V.) rather than "suffer ye her" (Vg., Wycliffe), as the next words shew. Κόπους (κόπον) παρέχειν occurs again in Lc. xi. 7, xviii. 5, Gal. vi. 17, and is found in Aristotle; but as Wetstein points out, class. writers prefer *παρεχειν πράγματα* [or *πόνον, ὄχλον*]. The interference was unreasonable (τί); and the woman should rather have been commended; her act was a καλὸν ἔργον, one which possessed true moral beauty; cf. Jo. x. 32 (Westcott), 1 Tim. v. 10^a, 25, vi. 18, Tit. iii. 8, 14, Heb. x. 24; the more usual phrase is ἔργον ἀγαθόν (Acts ix. 36, Rom. xiii. 3, Eph. ii. 10, 1 Tim. v. 10^b, 2 Tim. iii. 17). Mc.'s ἐν ἐμοί becomes eis ἐμέ in Mt. —both perhaps answering to ᾧ. The goodness of the act lay in the grateful love which it displayed (cf. Lc. vii. 47 ἡγάπησεν πολὺ); no sacrifice was too costly to offer to One who had restored her brother to life. The Lord's tacit acceptance of supreme devotion as His due is not less remarkable than Mary's readiness to render it; cf. viii. 35, Mt. xxv. 40 (ἐμοὶ ἐποιήσατε), Jo. xxi. 15 ff. (ἀγαπήs... ἀγαπήs... φιλεῖs μεs). The beauty of a good act varies according to the relation in which it stands to Christ.

7. πάντοτε γὰρ τοὺς πτωχοὺς κτλ.] Cf. Deut. xv. 11 οὐ γὰρ μὴ ἐκλίπη ἐνδεής ἀπὸ τῆς γῆs. The first and third clauses of this saying of Christ are preserved in almost identical words by Mt., Mc.,

Jo., but Mc. alone has καὶ ὅταν θέλητε... εὖ ποιῆσαι. There was no intention on the Lord's part to contrast services rendered to Himself in person with services rendered to the poor for His sake—the two are in His sight equivalents (Mt. xxv. 40, 45); His purpose is to point out that the former would very soon be impossible, whilst opportunities for the latter would abound to the end of time. Ὅταν θέλητε: the will was not wanting to the Apostolic Church (Rom. xv. 26, Gal. ii. 10, 2 Cor. viii. 1 ff.); the faith of Christ yielded a new ground of sympathy with the needy (δι' ὑμᾶς ἐπιδόχουσεν) which in all ages has made the Church a refuge of the destitute. As to the power to execute this goodwill see 2 Cor. viii. 3, and for the juxtaposition of will and power cf. i. 40. Ἐμέ οὐ πάντοτε ἔχετε is true in the sense in which it was said (cf. Jo. xvii. 11 οὐκέτι εἰμι ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ), although in another sense the Lord could teach Ἐγὼ μεθ' ὑμῶν εἰμι πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας. Jerome: "videtur in hoc loco de praesentia dicere corporali." Εὖ ποιεῖν (not εὖποιεῖν) occurs here only in the N.T., though fairly frequent in the LXX., where it usually stands for עָשָׂה; the acc. commonly follows (e.g. Gen. xxxii. 9 (10) εὖ σε ποιήσω), but the dat. is also found, cf. Sir. xii. 1 f. ἐὰν εὖ ποιῆs, γνώθι τίμιν ποιεῖs... εὖ ποιήσον εὖσεβεῖ, καὶ εὐρήσεις ἀναπόδομα, where the whole context is instructive as to the Jewish conception of εὖποιᾶ.

δὲ οὐ πάντοτε ἔχετε. ⁸ ὃ ἔσχεν ἐποίησεν· προέλαβεν 8
 μυρίσαι τὸ σῶμά μου εἰς τὸν ἐνταφιασμόν. ⁹ ἀμὴν 9
 δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν Ὅπου ἐὰν κηρυχθῇ τὸ εὐαγγέλιον εἰς

8 εσχεν] ειχεν φ min²⁰⁰⁰ γαρ συγ^{an} | εποιησεν NBL^Ψ 1 13 28 69 209 346 2⁸ a me
 συγ^{hal} pr (vel+) αυτη ACDW⁸ XΓ(Δ)ΠΣΦ min²¹ offi q vg om k^{vid} 9 om δε
 ACFHMUXΣ min²¹ fffik q vg συγ^{an} hal arm aegg go aeth | ουου] pr οτι 124 604
 a od fik | το ευαγγ.] + τουτο ACW⁸ XΓΔΠΣΦΨ min²¹ (cf) q vg συγ^{an} hal arm aegg go

8. ὃ ἔσχεν ἐποίησεν] Mc. only.
 Ἔσχεν sc. ποιῆσαι. For this use of
 ἔχω cf. Mt. xviii. 25 (Lc. vii. 42), Lc.
 xii. 4, xiv. 14, 'Jo.' viii. 6, Acts iv. 14,
 Heb. vi. 13; the infinitive is not
 always expressed, as Kypke shews,
 quoting e.g. Dion. Hal. *ant.* vii. p. 467
 οὐκ εἶχον δὲ οὐκ ἂν ἄλλο ποιῶσιν. For
 the general sense see 2 Cor. viii. 12
 καθὼς ἐὰν ἔχη εὐπρόσδεκτος, οὐ καθὼς οὐκ
 ἔχει. Mary could not prevent the Lord's
 Death; what she did He accounts as
 a supreme effort to do honour to His
 dead body. Προέλαβεν μυρίσαι, *prae-*
venit ungere: Mt. πρὸς τὸ ἐνταφιάσαι
 με ἐποίησεν. Προλαμβάνειν 'anticipate'
 is used in class. writers with a case,
 or absolutely; for the inf. see Kypke
ad l. and Blass, *Gr.* p. 227, who com-
 pare Jos. *ant.* xviii. 7 προλαβὼν ἀνελείν
 and Ps. Clem. 2 Cor. viii. 2 ἐὰν δὲ προ-
 φθάσῃ...βαλεῖν. Μυρίσαι is ἀπ. λεγ. in
 Biblical Gk., but occurs in Herodotus
 and the comic poets. Fragrant un-
 guents were used for anointing the
 dead body after it had been washed
 (Lucian *de luct.* 11 λούσαντες αὐτοὺς...
 καὶ μύρῳ τῇ καλλίστῃ χρίσαντες τὸ
 σῶμα)—a process to be distinguished
 from embalming, which, as we see
 from Jo. xix. 39, consisted of laying
 myrrh and aloes in the folds of the
 grave clothes. Acc. to *Ev. Patr.* 6
 the Lord's Body was washed, and Mc.
 (xvi. 1) relates how on Saturday night
 the women ἡγόρασαν ἀρώματα ἵνα
 ἀλείψωσιν αὐτόν. But the Resurrec-
 tion prevented the fulfilment of their
 design, and thus as it seems the only
 anointing which the Lord received
 was this anticipatory one at Bethany

a week before He lay in the tomb.
 Εἰς τὸν ἐνταφιασμόν 'with a view to
 its preparation for burial.' Ἐνταφιά-
 ζειν (ΒΠ), ἐνταφιαστῆς (ΝΠ) occur in
 Gen. l. 2 (LXX.) in connexion with the
 embalming of Jacob, and ἐνταφιαστῆς
 is found in the papyri in this sense
 (Deissmann, *B. St.* p. 120 f.). But
 words derived from ἐντάφιος may be
 used to include everything belonging
 to the preparation of a dead body for
 the grave; cf. *Test. xii. patr.* lud. 26
 μηδεὶς με ἐνταφιάσῃ πολυτελεῖ ἐσθῆτι.

St John follows another tradition
 in his report of this saying: ἄφες αὐτήν,
 ἵνα εἰς τὴν ἡμέραν τοῦ ἐνταφιασμοῦ μου
 τηρήσῃ αὐτό (ΝΒΔ), or acc. to an
 easier but less strongly supported
 reading, ἄφες αὐτήν· εἰς τ. ἡμ. τ. ἐντ.
 μου τετήρηκεν αὐτό. Mt. confirms Mc.'s
 account, but in other terms (βαλοῦσα
 γὰρ αὕτη τὸ μύρον τοῦτο ἐπὶ τοῦ σώμα-
 τός μου πρὸς τὸ ἐνταφιάσαι με ἐποίη-
 σεν). The obscurity of the words
 may have led to these variations. For
 their general meaning comp. Euth.:
 καθάπερ προφητεύουσα τὸν πλησιάζοντά
 μου θάνατον.

9. ἀμὴν δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν κτλ.] Omitted
 by Jo., but reported by Mt., Mc., in
 almost identical words. For τὸ εὐαγ-
 γέλιον see i. 1, 14 f., viii. 35. The
 world-wide proclamation of the Gospel
 is explicitly foretold in xiii. 10; on
 this earlier occasion it is assumed, as
 if it were a matter of course. Εἰς
 ὅλον τὸν κόσμον (Mt. ἐν ὅλῳ τῷ κόσμῳ)
 is new, as an equivalent for εἰς πάντα
 τὰ ἔθνη, but see Mt. v. 14, xiii. 38,
 and for the phrase, Mc. viii. 36. The
 thought of the κόσμος as the field of

ὅλον τὸν κόσμον, καὶ ὃ ἐποίησεν αὕτη λαληθήσεται
εἰς μνημόσυνον αὐτῆς.

10 ¹⁰ Καὶ Ἰούδας Ἰσκαριώθ ὁ εἰς τῶν δώδεκα ἀπῆλθεν

10 Ioudas] pr ιδου 13 63 64 69 124 al^{forte} pr ο FGHKSUUVX al¹ | Ἰσκαριώθ
N²BC²vidLΨ (ο Ισκ.) (afl Scarioth)] (ο) Ἰσκαριώθης N²AC²LW²ΣΓΔΠΣΦ min^{omn}vid
Or Eus Σκαριώθης D (ο) (f) klq Scariota syrr arm | om ο εις τ. δωδ. A | ο εις
N²BC²vidLMΨ] om ο C²W²ΣΓΔΠΣΦ min^{omn}vid Or Eus εις εκ D 2^{ae} latt^{vid}

the activities of Christ and the Church, though much more abundant and more fully developed in the Fourth Gospel, is present in the oldest Synoptic sources. For κηρύσσειν εις cf. i. 39, i Thessa. ii. 9, and see Blass, *Gr.* p. 124.

καὶ ὃ ἐποίησεν αὕτη κτλ.] This second prediction (Thpht. : δύο προφητείας, ὅτι τε τὸ εὐαγγέλιον κηρυχθήσεται...καὶ ὅτι τὸ ἔργον τῆς γυναίκος συγκεκρυθήσεται) secured its own fulfilment; an incident marked by so striking a comment was naturally enshrined in the earliest tradition, and became the property of the Catholic Church in the Gospels of Mt. and Mc. That the saying has not been reported by Lc. and Jo. is an interesting indication of the independence of those Evangelists. Καὶ ὃ ἐπ., together with the preaching of the Gospel this story shall also be told, and become a commonplace of Christian tradition. Εἰς μνημόσυνον αὐτῆς, cf. Acts x. 4 εἰς μνημόσυνον ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ. The word μνημ., which is of frequent occurrence in the Lxx. as the equivalent of מִנְחָה, מִנְחָה, or מִנְחָה, is also found in early and late class. Gk., especially in the pl. (cf. τὰ εὐαγγέλια, i. 1, note). The Lord erects a memorial for all time to her who had done her best to honour Him (i Regn. ii. 30 τοὺς δοξάζοντάς με δοξάσω). He who received not glory from men (Jo. v. 41) knew how to appreciate to the full the homage of a sincere love. Victor: ἐγὼ γὰρ (φησί) τοσούτον ἀπέχω τοῦ καταδικάσαι αὐτὴν ὡς κακῶς πεποιηκυῖαν...ὅτι οὐδὲ ἀφήσω λαβεῖν τὸ γεγενημένον, ἀλλ' ὁ

κόσμος εἴσεται τὸ ἐν οἰκίᾳ εἰργασμένον καὶ ἐν κρυπτῷ· καὶ γὰρ μεγάλῃς διανοίας ἦν τὸ γεγενημένον καὶ πολλῆς τεκμηρίου πίστεως.

10—11. INTERVIEW OF JUDAS WITH THE PRIESTS (Mt. xxvi. 14—16, Lc. xxii. 3—6).

10. καὶ Ἰούδας Ἰσκαριώθ κτλ.] Judas Iscariot is mentioned by Mc. only in this chapter (vv. 10, 43), and in the Apostolic list (iii. 19); for Ἰσκαριώθ—the only form of that name used by Mc.—see the note on the latter passage. As to the sequence, Mc. as usual connects by a simple καὶ, while Mt. uses τότε, and thus appears to place the application of Judas to the Priests immediately after the supper at Bethany. Some reason there must have been for this early grouping; if Jo. is right as to the date of the supper (see note on v. 3), the sequence in Mt. Mc. is probably ethical; its purpose may be either (a) to place in sharp contrast the piety of Mary and the baseness of Judas (Thpht. : ὥα δείξῃ τὴν ἀναίδειαν τοῦ Ἰούδα), or (b) to indicate that the latter incident arose in some way out of the former; whether it was that the Lord's persistent reference to His death drove Judas to despair, or that he resented the expenditure of money which might have found its way into his own hands (Jo. xii. 4), or that the Lord's look or manner convinced him that his habit of pilfering and his treacherous intentions were known. Or (c) the arrangement of the narrative may be chiefly due to a desire to bring together the Lord's words about His approaching

πρὸς τοὺς ἀρχιερεῖς, ἵνα αὐτὸν παραδοῖ αὐτοῖς. "οἱ 11
δὲ ἀκούσαντες ἐχάρησαν, καὶ ἐπηγγείλαντο αὐτῷ

10 παραδοῖ B (-δω NALY rell exo C de quo non liq)] προδοῖ D (*proderet* ik vg) |
om αὐτοῖς D 28 91 199 2^{ae} a offik syr^{am} Or Eus 11 om ακουσαντες D a offik
Eus | ἐπηγγείλαν Y

burial, and the story of the treachery which precipitated the end. The last solution is perhaps the best, as being the simplest; but it does not necessarily exclude the first two; the first at least may have been also present to the thoughts of those who originally drew up the common tradition.

‘Ο εἰς τῶν δώδεκα : Mt. εἰς τ. δ., Lc. ὄντα ἐκ τοῦ δριθμοῦ τῶν δ. This reference to the position held by Judas in the Apostolate is not without meaning: cf. Thpht. : οὐ γὰρ ἀπλῶς κείται τὸ ‘εἰς τῶν δώδεκα,’ ἀλλ’ ἵνα δείξῃ ὅτι εἰς τῶν προκρίτων, ἐκλεκτὸς καὶ αὐτὸς ὢν. The art. is difficult to explain, especially as there is no trace of it in *vs.* 20, 43. ‘Ο εἰς naturally implies a contrast to ὁ ἕτερος (cf. e.g. Lc. vii. 41, xvii. 34 f.); here, if it is to stand, the contrast is apparently with οἱ λοιποί, ‘that one, the only one, of the Twelve who proved a traitor or was capable of the act,’ or ‘the notorious member of the body,’ as opposed to εἰς τις, an unknown individual; unless ὁ εἰς = εἰς ὢν, cf. ὁ εἰς τῶν ἀγίων ἀγγέλων in Enoch xx. ff. Another explanation, however, has been suggested which deserves consideration. Since Judas is frequently described in the Gospels as εἰς τῶν δώδεκα (Mt. xxvi. 47, Mc. xiv. 10, 20, 43, Lc. xxii. 47 (cf. 3), Jo. vi. 71), the article may be intended to mark the words as a familiar designation of the traitor—‘that One of the Twelve’ who is notorious. Ἀπῆλθεν πρὸς τοὺς ἀρχιερεῖς. He realised that in Jerusalem it was with this class rather than with the Scribes that the issue lay. Probably they were still sitting in the palace of Caiaphas (*v.* 1); with them were the heads of the Levitical Temple

police (Lc. συνελάλησεν τοῖς ἀρχ. καὶ στρατηγοῖς, sc. τοῦ ἱεροῦ, cf. Acts iv. 1, v. 24). His business with them was to arrange the terms of the Betrayal (ἀπῆλθεν... ἵνα παραδοῖ); cf. Bede: “ostendit eum non a principibus invitatum, non ulla necessitate constrictum, sed sponte propria sceleratae mentis inesse consilium.” On the form παραδοῖ see iv. 29, note. Even at this climax παραδοῖναι is preferred by the Evangelists to προδοῖναι: cf. i. 14, iii. 19, ix. 31, notes.

11. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες ἐχάρησαν κτλ.] The proposal came from Judas, not from the Priests, but it was received by them with more delight than they would care to shew—ἐχάρησαν, not ἡγαλλιάσαντο: cf. Mt. v. 12, Apoc. xix. 7; both words may be used of interior joy (Lc. i. 47, Jo. xvi. 22), but the former is the more suggestive of the inward feeling, the latter of its audible or visible expression. Ἐπηγγείλαντο αὐτῷ: the promise was a response to a direct question from Judas (Mt. εἶπεν τί θέλετέ μοι δοῦναι;). Mt. alone mentions the amount promised, which was therefore not a matter of common tradition; probably he was struck by its agreement with the sum named in Zach. xi. 12 ff. The ἀργύριον (τριάκοντα ἀργύρια Mt., τρ. ἀργυροῦς sc. σίκλους, Zach.) was doubtless paid in shekels or the equivalent tetradrachms which were current (Mt. xvii. 24, cf. Madden, p. 240, Hastings, *D.B.*, iii. 428). For the loss of the 300 denarii Judas consoled himself by a compact which yielded 30 staters (perhaps two-fifths of what Mary had spent on the spikenard; see *Jo. ant.* iii. 8. 2, Madden, p. 246). Jerome: “infelix

ἀργύριον δοῦναι. καὶ ἐζήτει πῶς αὐτὸν εὐκαίρως παραδοῖ.

12 ¹² Καὶ τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ τῶν ἀζύμων, ὅτε τὸ πάσχα ἔθνον, λέγουσιν αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ Ποῦ θέλεις

11 ἀργυρία ΔΚΥΠΗΣ min^{as} min^{as} syr^h Eus | παραδοι BD (-δω KALΨ tell ut vid)]
+ αυτοις Δ min^{as} the 12 εθνον] ησθιον syr^h vid | om αυτου D a f^{vid} vg arm

Judas damnum quod ex effusione unguenti se fecisse credebatur vult Magistri pretio compensare." Small as this sum was, Judas seems to have been satisfied, the more so perhaps because it was paid on the spot (Mt. ἔσθησαν αὐτῷ). He went back to the Master and the Eleven with the price of blood in his girdle.

καὶ ἐζήτει πῶς κτλ.] The Priests had transferred their anxieties to the traitor (cf. xii. 12, xiv. 1); it was for him now to contrive and plot. They had sought an opportunity of arresting an enemy; it was the business of Judas to seek an opportunity of betraying a friend. Πῶς αὐτὸν εὐκαίρως παραδοῖ Mc.; Mt. ἐζήτει εὐκαιρίαν (so also Lc.) ἵνα αὐτὸν παραδῇ. For εὐκαίρως cf. 2 Tim. iv. 2 ἐπίσθῃ εὐκαίρως ἀκαιρως, and see Mc. vi. 21, note. The problem which presented itself to Judas was the same which had perplexed the Priests—how to elude the crowd of Galileans and other visitors at the Feast who were still with Jesus (Lc. τοῦ παραδοῦναι αὐτὸν ἄτερ ὄχλου). But his position in the inner circle of disciples clearly gave him an advantage in dealing with it, which the Priests did not possess.

12—16. PREPARATIONS FOR THE PASCHAL MEAL (Mt. xxvi. 17—19, Lc. xxii. 7—13).

12. τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμ. τῶν ἀζύμων] See v. 1, note. Lc. calls it ἡ ἡμέρα τῶν ἀζύμων, and in both Mc. and Lc. it is further defined as the day on which the Paschal lamb was killed (Mc. ὅτε τὸ πάσχα ἔθνον = Lc. ἡ ἔδει θύεσθαι τὸ π.). Euth.: πρώτην δὲ τῶν ἀζ. τὴν πρὸ τοῦ πάσχα φασὶν ἡμέραν, τὴν τρισκαι-

δεκάτην μὲν τοῦ μηνός, πέμπτην δὲ τῆς ἑβδομάδος. The lamb was killed and eaten on Nisan 14 (Exod. xii. 6, Lev. xxiii. 5, Num. ix. 3, 5, 11, xxviii. 16, 2 Chron. xxx. 2, 15, 1 Esdr. i. 1, vii. 10, 2 Esdr. vi. 19 f., Ezech. xlv. 21), and though the ἑορτὴ τῶν ἀζύμων began on Nisan 15 (Lev. xxiii. 6, Num. xxviii. 17), yet unleavened bread was eaten from the evening of Nisan 14 (Exod. xii. 18), and by custom from noon on that day (J. Lightfoot *ad L.*, Edersheim, *Temple*, p. 189). Later Jewish usage identified the first day of unleavened bread (אֶת־הַיּוֹם הַפְּרִיט) with Nisan 15, but it is precarious on this ground to charge the Synoptists with inconsistency (J. Th. St. iii., p. 359). The phrase θύειν τὸ π. is from the LXX. (Exod. xii. 21 (בָּקֹרֶת), Deut. xvi. 2 (בָּקֹרֶת) &c.); cf. 1 Cor. v. 7 τὸ π. ἡμῶν ἐνύθη Χριστός. Θύειν does not necessarily convey the idea of sacrifice (cf. Lc. xv. 23, Jo. x. 10), yet the slaying of the πάσχα was a sacrificial act performed in the Court of the Priests, normally by the head of the household (Exod. xii. 6), but on occasions by Levites (2 Chron. xxx. 15 ff., xxxv. 3 ff., Esr. vi. 19); see the ceremonial described in Edersheim, *Temple*, p. 190 ff. "ἔθνον 'it was customary to kill'; imperf. of repeated action (Burton, § 24).

λέγουσιν αὐτῷ οἱ μαθ. αὐτοῦ] They approached Jesus (Mt. προσῆλθον), perhaps under the impression that He had overlooked the necessity for immediate preparation; Lc. seems to represent the Lord as taking the initiative. Ποῦ θέλεις... ἐτοιμάσωμεν;

ἀπελθόντες ἐτοιμάσωμεν ἵνα φάγῃς τὸ πάσχα; ¹³καὶ ¹³ἀποστέλλει δύο τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ καὶ λέγει ⁸αὐτοῖς ^{8 P}
 Ὑπάγετε εἰς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ ἀπαντήσῃ ὑμῖν ἄνθρωπος
 κεράμιον ὕδατος βαστάζων· ἀκολουθήσατε αὐτῷ.
¹⁴καὶ ὅπου ἐὰν εἰσέλθῃ εἶπατε τῷ οἰκοδεσπότῃ ὅτι ¹⁴

12 ἐτοιμάσωμεν]+ σοι ΔΔ 2^o al^{ms} of g i k l q v g sy^{ms} Or^{ms} 13 τῶν μαθ.]
 pr εκ D lat^t Or^{ms} | καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς] λεγὼν D 604 1071 2^o a ff i q the Or^{ms} | καὶ 3^o]
 + εἰσελθόντων ὑμῶν εἰς τὴν πόλιν Σ 13 28 69 91 124 299 346 2^o atm Or^{ms} 14 om
 σι Σ 604

cf. WM., p. 356, Burton, § 171, and see x. 36, 51, xv. 9; for ἐτοιμάζειν ἵνα φάγῃς τὸ π. Mt. has ἐτ. σοι φαγεῖν τὸ π.: so the three Synoptists below, ἐτ. τὸ πάσχα; the harsher ἐτ. ἵνα appears again in Apoc. viii. 6.

13. ἀποστέλλει δύο] Mt. does not specify the number; Lc. on the other hand gives their names—ἀπέστειλεν Πέτρον καὶ Ἰωάννην, a grouping which is frequent in the early chapters of the Acts, iii. 1 ff., iv. 13 ff., viii. 14. Ederasheim (*Life*, p. 487, *Temple*, p. 190) supposes that the two were entrusted with the purchase and sacrifice of the lamb; but the directions which the Lord gives relate only to the room and its arrangement. If the meal was (as the Synoptists imply) the Paschal supper, it seems possible that the lamb was provided by the οἰκοδεσπότης (v. 14), i.e. that the Lord and the Twelve shared the one which he had provided; if the household was a small one, such an arrangement would have been in accordance with the spirit of Exod. xii. 4 (cf. Ederasheim, *Life*, ii. p. 483).

ὑπάγετε εἰς τὴν πόλιν] The Lord was therefore still outside, probably at or near Bethany. The two are sent into Jerusalem πρὸς τὸν δεῖνα (Mt.; Thpht.: πρὸς ἄνθρωπον ἀγνώριστον, cf. Euth.: παρεσιώπησε μὲν τοῦ ἀνδρὸς τὴν κλήσιν, ὅπως μὴ μαθὼν τὴν οἰκίαν Ἰουδας ἐκδράμῃ πρὸς τοὺς ἐπιβούλους καὶ εἰσαγάγῃ τούτους αὐτῷ πρὸ τοῦ παραδοῦναι τὸ μυστικὸν δεῖπνον

τοῖς μαθηταῖς). Mc. and Lc. add the remarkable direction ἀπαντήσῃ (Lc. συν.) ὑμῖν ἄνθρωπος κτλ. The man was probably a servant (Deut. xxix. 11 (10), Jos. ix. 27, 29, 33 (21, 23, 27)): he had been sent to fetch a supply of water, probably from Siloam or *Bir Eynab* (*Recovery*, p. 10 ff., *D. B.*³ p. 1590 ff.) and for use at the Feast (cf. Jo. ii. 6, xiii. 4 ff.), and entering the city on his return by a gate at the S.E. corner (cf. Neh. ii. 14 [יְרֵךְ וְשַׁע]), he crossed the path of the two, who were coming in from Bethany. Κεράμιον ὕδατος, an earthen pitcher filled with water; see WM., p. 235, and cf. κ. οἴνου Jer. xlii. (xxxv.) 5; for βαστάζειν see Jo. xix. 17 β. τὸν σταυρόν, Gal. vi. 2, 5 β. βάρη, φορτίον. The man would act as an unconscious guide through the network of narrow and unfamiliar streets to the appointed place; the two were to follow in silence, and enter the house into which they saw him pass (Lc. ἀκ. αὐτῷ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν).

Tertullian sees in the pitcher of water a prophecy of the great baptismal rite which signalised the approach of Easter in the ancient Church (*de bapt.* 19: "diem solemniorē pascha praestat...nec incongruenter ad figuram interpretabitur quod... Dominus...paschae celebrandae locum de signo aquae ostendit").

14. εἶπατε τῷ οἰκοδεσπότῃ κτλ.] The message is not for the servant whose part is fulfilled when he had led them

Ὁ διδάσκαλος λέγει Ποῦ ἐστὶν τὸ κατάλυμά μου
 ὅπου τὸ πᾶσχα μετὰ τῶν μαθητῶν μου φάγω;
 15 καὶ αὐτὸς ὑμῖν δείξει ἀνάγειον μέγα ἐστρωμένον
 16 ἑτοιμον, καὶ ἐκεῖ ἐτοιμάσατε ἡμῖν. 16 καὶ ἐξῆλθον

14 ο διδ.] + ἡμων συγ¹⁴ (v14) pash k | του] pr ο καιρος μου εγγυς εστιν συγ¹⁴ | om pss 1^o
 APW^o ΧΓΠΦ min¹ offik syg¹⁴ pash hot (txt) arm go aeth Or¹⁴ (hab KBCDLΔΨ 1 13
 28 69 1071 al¹⁴on aflq vg the syg¹⁴ hms Or¹⁴) | φαγομαι D^o 13 (28) 69 124 209 346
 15 αναγειον B^o MSUX (ΓΣΨ) min¹⁴on οικον arm¹⁴od | μεγα εστρωμ.] οικον εστρωμ. μεγα
 D^o | om ετοιμον AM^o Δ min¹⁴on a vg arm | και εκει BCL 346 1071 (κακει KΔ 1^o)
 om και APW^o ΧΓΔΠΦ min¹ a offik q syg¹⁴ arm the 16 εξηλθον] + ετοιμασαι
 124 2^o arm + ετ. αυτω 1071

to the house, but for the head of the house. Its terms are remarkable: ὁ διδάσκαλος λέγει (cf. λέγει Ἰησοῦς in the Oxyrhynchus fragment, Lc. λέγει σοι ὁ δ.), and seem to imply that Jesus was known, and His character as a Rabbi acknowledged by the οἰκοδεσπότης. The conjecture which makes him the father of Mark (cf. Acts xii. 12; Edersheim, *Life*, ii. p. 485) is interesting, but unsupported by any evidence beyond the faint clue offered by Acts xii. 13. On ὁ διδ. see iv. 38, note.

ποῦ ἐστὶν τὸ κατάλυμά μου κτλ.] Κατάλυμα, Vg. *refectio*, better, as some O. L. authorities, *refectorium* or *dinersorium*: the word belongs to the κοινή (Moeris: καταγάγιον καὶ κατάγεσθαι Ἀττικῶς, κατάλυμα καὶ καταλύειν Ἑλληνικῶς), but the verb at least is used by good authors in a kindred sense (e.g. Plat. *Gorg.* 447 B παρ' ἐμοὶ γὰρ Γοργίας καταλύει). For κατάλυμα, 'guest-room,' in Biblical Gk. cf. 1 Regn. i. 18 (where see Driver's note), ix. 22 (פֶּתֶחַ), Sir. xiv. 25; in Exod. iv. 24 (פֶּתֶחַ), Lc. ii. 7, it is used in the wider sense (= πανδοχεῖον Lc. x. 34). Here the meaning is defined by v. 15. Μου (Mc. only) claims perhaps right of use rather than ownership, 'the room for Me,' which for the time is to be Mine. Even so, the language is remarkable, though not unique (cf. xi. 3); and Mt. softens it into πρὸς

σέ ποιῶ τὸ πᾶσχα. The Lord's manner is changed in this last week; He is now the revealed King of Israel (see xi. 7 ff., notes). For ὅπου...φάγω see Burton, § 318 f., Blass, *Gr.* p. 217.

15. καὶ αὐτὸς ὑμῖν δείξει κτλ.] The man will take you to the room; αὐτὸς (Lc. ἀκείνος) is perhaps not emphatic (cf. viii. 29, note), but it implies the readiness of the οἰκοδεσπότης to render personal service. Ἀνάγειον μέγα ἐστρωμένον, Mc. Lc.; Mt. is relatively vague throughout this section. On the form ἀνάγειον see Lob. *Phryg.* p. 297, WSchm., pp. 47, 51, and cf. what Rutherford says as to κατάγειον (*N. Phryg.*, p. 357); ἀνάγειον is ἀν. λεγ. in Biblical Gk., the usual word being ὑπερῶν (= פֶּתֶחַ, see Moore on Jud. iii. 20), cf. Acts i. 13, ix. 37, 39, xx. 8. Each of these passages implies a room spacious enough for a considerable gathering, but the size varied of course with the character of the house. This upper room was ἐστρωμένον, i.e. carpeted (xi. 8), or more strictly perhaps provided with carpeted divans, see Smith's *B. D.* 1, p. 1406 f.; cf. Ezech. xxiii. 41 ἐκάθον ἐπὶ κλίνης ἐστρωμένης, Xen. *Cyrop.* viii. 2. 6 κλίνην στρώνουσι, τράπεζαν κοσμεῖ, Aristoph. *Ach.* 1089 τὰ δ' ἄλλα πάντ' ἐστὶν παρεσκευασμένα, | κλῖναι, τράπεζαι, προσκεφάλαια, στρώματα (cited by Field, *Notes*, p. 39, g. v.). Ἡμῖν, 'for Me and you'; the Lord does not often use the pl. in this inclusive way,

οἱ μαθηταὶ¹ καὶ ἦλθον εἰς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ εὔρον καθὼς¹ 1 go
εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· καὶ ἡτοίμασαν τὸ πάσχα.

¹⁷ Καὶ ὀψίας γενομένης ἔρχεται μετὰ τῶν δώδεκα. 17

¹⁸ καὶ ἀνακειμένων αὐτῶν καὶ ἐσθιόντων ὁ Ἰησοῦς 18

16 οἱ μαθ.] + αὐτον ACDPWB¹ ΣΓΠΣΦ min¹ latt syrr arm aeth | ευρον] εποιησαν D
a c f f i q arm^{cod} 18 ο Ιησους ειπεν] λεγει ο Ι. D 2^o

but cf. ix. 39. The keeping of the Paschal festival was absolutely common to Master and disciples.

16. ἐξῆλθον... ἦλθον... εὔρον] The minute explicitness of one who had part in the transaction shews itself here: contrast Lc. ἀπελθόντες... εὔρον, Mt. ἐποίησαν. Καθὼς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς: all the particulars were as the Master foretold—the servant with the pitcher, the οἰκοδεσπότης ready to oblige, the large divan-spread upper room; cf. xi. 1 ff. For the second time in that week the Lord had shewn a superhuman knowledge of circumstances as yet unrealised; see Mason, *Conditions*, p. 159.

ἡτοίμασαν τὸ πάσχα] Supposing the lamb to have been already slain and returned to the house, there still remained much to be done: the roasting of the lamb, the provision of the unleavened cakes, the bitter herbs, the *Charoseth* (see below), and the four cups of wine, the preparation of the room and the lamps; and in the preparation of the food there were many ritual niceties to be observed (cf. e.g. Edersheim, *Temple*, pp. 199, 204). Τὸ πάσχα is here apparently the paschal meal (cf. v. 1, note), but it implies the provision of the paschal lamb.

17—21. THE PASCHAL SUPPER:
THE TRAITOR INDICATED (Mt. xxvi. 20—25; Lc. xxii. 14, 21—23; Jo. xiii. 2, 21—30).

17. ὀψίας γενομένης] So Mt.; Lc. more vaguely ὅτε ἐγένετο ἡ ὥρα. On ὀψίας see i. 32, vi. 47, xiii. 35, notes. The lambs were not slain in the Precinct till after the offering of the Evening Sacrifice (*Temple*, p. 190 f.;

cf. Exod. xii. 6 πρὸς ἑσπέραν, [ἰᾷ D: 3^o 27], and though the latter was on this occasion offered an hour earlier than usual, the subsequent ceremonial must have lasted till late in the afternoon. The meal was in its original associations nocturnal (Exod. xii. 8 φάγονται τὰ κρέα τῇ νυκτὶ ταύτῃ), and motives of prudence would probably have prevented the Master from making His way through the city before sunset. Ἐρχεται μετὰ τῶν δώδεκα: unless οἱ δώδεκα is here used loosely for οἱ μαθηταί, the two had returned to report that all was ready, and to guide the party to the place.

18. ἀνακειμένων αὐτῶν καὶ ἐσθιόντων] The meal has now begun (Jo. δείπνου γινομένου). We see the Twelve and the Lord reclining on the divans which were ready for their use (v. 15). For ἀνακείσθαι see ii. 15, note, vi. 26; Lc. uses here the correlative ἀναπίπτειν. It seems to have been part of the original ritual of the Passover to eat standing (cf. Exod. xii. 11), but the recumbent posture had become customary, and was interpreted as a sign of the freedom from slavery which had been inaugurated by the Exodus (*Temple*, p. 201). The guests lay on their left side with their feet resting on the ground, and the couches seem to have been grouped in sets of two or three; when these were placed together, the central position was that of greatest dignity; see J. Lightfoot on Mt. xxvi., and cf. Jo. xiii. 23 ff., from which it appears that the Lord reclined between St Peter and St John. On this occasion the arrangement was

εἶπεν Ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι εἰς ἐξ ὑμῶν παραδώσει με,
 ¶ G 19 ὁ ἐσθίων μετ' ἐμοῦ. ¶ 19 ἤρξαντο λυπεῖσθαι καὶ λέγειν
 20 αὐτῷ εἰς κατὰ εἰς Μῆτι ἐγώ; 20 ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Εἰς

18 ο ἐσθίων] των εσθιοντων B aegg 19 ηρξαντο NBLΨ me] pr α δε ADPW^bX
 ΓΑΠΣΦ min^{pl} latt syrr arm pr και C 238 | λυπεῖσθαι] + και ἀδημονεω 1071 | εις κατα
 εις NBLΔΨ (εις καθ εις ADPW^bΧΓΠΣΦ min^{omn} vid)] εις εκαστος C om k | μητι εγω
 + ειμι ραββει Α + ειμι Σ 13 28 69 alp^{om} + και αλλος μητι εγω ADW^bΧΓΠ(Σ)Φ min^{pl}
 a(o) ffi i(k) q syr^{hol} (me) (arm) Or (om NBCLPA vg aegg syrr^{sin} pesh hol (txt) arm aeth)
 20 ο δε] + αποκριθεις APW^bΧΓΑΠΣΦ min^{omn} vid k syr^{hol} arm aeth | ειπεν] λεγει DΨ
 20^o dicit k ait affiq vg | εις των δωδεκα NBCLΨ min^{omn}] εις εκ τ. δ. ADPW^bX
 ΓΑΠΣΦ min^{pl} om M k

possibly 3+3+3+2+2, or it may have been that there was but one set of three, that in which the Lord was. Ἐσθίωντων: the meal had proceeded some way and the *pedilavium* had already taken place (see Jo. xii. 2 ff.); in Lc. the institution of the Eucharist also precedes the revelation of the traitor, but the order of the older Gospels is here almost certainly to be preferred, as Tatian already saw (Hill, p. 221).

ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι εἰς κτλ.] Hitherto they had known only that He should be delivered into the hands of His enemies (ix. 31, x. 33), and probably no suspicion had been entertained of Judas; even Jo. vi. 70 is indefinite, and the event alone shewed its significance. It is difficult to remember this in view of the repeated reference to the treachery of Judas wherever his name is mentioned in the Gospel history (cf. iii. 19, note). Εἰς ἐξ ὑμῶν revealed a new feature in the history of the Passion which was more intolerable than any, involving the Twelve in a horrible charge from which they could only escape when the traitor was made known. Jerome: "mittit crimen in numero ut conscius agat paenitentiam." Ὁ ἐσθίων μετ' ἐμοῦ is peculiar to Mc.: the words probably refer to Pa. xl. (xli.) 10, which the Lord quoted (Jo. xiii. 18); cf. Lc. ἡ χεὶρ τοῦ παραδιδόντος με μετ' ἐμοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης.

19. ἤρξαντο λυπεῖσθαι] The omis-

sion of the copula adds to the dramatic power of the narrative. Gloom fell at once on the company (cf. x. 22, Mt. xvii. 23). Mt. adds σφόδρα, but the simple λυπεῖσθαι tells us enough; cf. St Paul's account of a λύπη κατὰ θεόν, 2 Cor. vii. 11. The ἀπολογία came at once in the question which went round, Μῆτι ἐγώ; is it—yet surely it cannot be—I? (cf. iv. 21, note). On εἰς κατὰ εἰς (Mt. εἰς ἕκαστος) see WM., p. 512, Blass, *Gr.* pp. 145, 179; cf. Apoc. xxi. 21 ἀνὰ εἰς ἕκαστος. Καθ' εἰς appears in the LXX (Lev. xxv. 10 (A), 1 Esdr. i. 31, Isa. xxvii. 12 (κατὰ ἕνα), 3 Macc. v. 34, 4 Macc. xv. 12, 14); in such phrases the prep. appears to be used adverbially. See the discussion in Deissmann, *B. St.* p. 138 ff.

20. ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς κτλ.] The Fourth Gospel fills in the picture. The question addressed to the Lord (αὐτῷ v. 19, Mt. κύριε) was followed by a perplexed and perhaps suspicious look at one another (Jo. xiii. 22). When the Lord's answer came, it was given to John, and perhaps not audible beyond the neighbourhood of the divan on which He reclined between Peter and John. The form of the reply in Jo. is so distinct from that in Mt. Mc., that Tatian gives them separately, placing the Synoptic tradition first; but it seems clear that an answer to the whole party would have rendered Peter's enquiry (Jo., v. 23 f.) superfluous. John's account is probably the more precise, since it

τῶν δώδεκα, ὁ ἐμβαπτόμενος μετ' ἐμοῦ εἰς τὸ [ἐν]
 τρύβλιον. ²¹ ὅτι ὁ μὲν υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὑπάγει ²¹
 καθὼς γέγραπται περὶ αὐτοῦ, οὐαὶ δὲ τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ

²⁰ ἐμβαπτομενος] ἐμβαπτιζομενος D ἐμβαψας Z | μετ' ἐμου] + τὴν χεῖρα A a c f f g
 v g^{add} d a l g ed a e g g | om en KAC² D² * L P Ψ rell (hab BC² v^{id}) ²¹ om οτι ACDFW² X
 Γ Δ Π Σ φ min^{om} v^{id} a arm (hab KBL² Ψ a e g g) | υπαγει] παραδιδεται D a c i ²¹ γε-
 γραπται] εστιν γεγραμμενον D

was he who received the answer directly from the Lord.

ὁ ἐμβαπτόμενος κτλ.] The reference is probably to the sauce *תרתי*, "a compound of dates, raisins, &c., and vinegar" (*Temple*, pp. 204, 208), into which at a certain moment the master of the house dipped pieces of the unleavened cake with bitter herbs between them, which were then distributed to the company (J. Lightfoot on *Mt.*). The sign consisted in the singling out of Judas to receive the 'sop' from the Master's hands (Jo. ἐγὼ βάψω τὸ ψωμίον καὶ δώσω αὐτῷ). Commentators who deny that the meal described in Jo. xiii. is the paschal supper regard the ψωμίον as the "tid-bit" which an Oriental host is accustomed to offer to any favourite guest" (Dr M. Dods on Jo. xiii. 25; cf. Bp Westcott *ad l.*). In *Mt. Mc.*, where the paschal meal is clearly in view, it is natural to connect the sign with the *Charoseth*. Ὁ ἐμβαπτόμενος, present "used to describe vividly a future event," Burton §§ 15, 130; the middle marks the act as that of Judas himself (*Mt. ἐμβάψας...τὴν χεῖρα*). Τρύβλιον is perhaps a bowl (cf. *Ar. Ach.* 278 εἰρήνης βοφήσει τρ., *Plut.* 1108 ἐς ταῦτόν ὑμᾶς συγκυκλήσας τρ.) rather than a dish (Vg. *catinus*; Wycliffe, Tindale, "plater," "platter"; A.V., R.V., "dish"; Euth.: ἐστὶν εἶδος πίνακος); on the accent see Chandler § 350. Μετ' ἐμοῦ εἰς τὸ ἐν τρ. The act is difficult to realise under the circumstances of the paschal feast, and in connexion with the *Charoseth*; but the words, esp. in *Mc.*, who alone has *ἐν*, point to the baseness of the

treachery which sacrificed an intimate friend. To dip into the same dish was a token of intimacy, cf. *Ruth* ii. 14 βάψεις τὸν ψωμίον σου [ἐν] τῷ ὄρεϊ.

²¹ ὅτι ὁ μὲν υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου κτλ.] This weighty saying is given in identical words by *Mt. Mc.*, and in a shorter form by *Lc.* Ὑπάγει, 'goeth His way,' used frequently in Jo. of the Lord's Death (viii. 14, 21 f., xiii. 3, 33 ff., xiv. 4 ff.) as beginning His return to the Father (vii. 33, xiv. 6, xvi. 10, 17); cf. *Thpht.*: ὥσπερ γὰρ ἀποδημία ἦν ὁ θάνατος τοῦ χριστοῦ, οὐχὶ θάνατος. *Lc.*'s πορεύεται (= ἦλθ) in reference to the last journey of death, e.g. 2 *Regn.* xii. 23, cf. *BDB.*, p. 234) partly misses this point. Καθὼς γέγραπται περὶ αὐτοῦ: *Lc.* κατὰ τὸ ὀρισμένον, acc. to the Divine purpose expressed in the symbolism and predictions of the O.T.; cf. *Mc.* ix. 13. The saying has no flavour of Pharisaic fatalism; it is not a blind ἀνάγκη, but a Personal Will, long revealed and accepted, which the Son of Man consciously obeys (*Phil.* ii. 8). Περί αὐτοῦ: cf. ix. 12 γεγρ. ἐπὶ τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, and see the note there.

οὐαὶ δὲ τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐκείνῳ κτλ.] The Divine purpose does not palliate the traitor's sin or relieve him of responsibility in any degree. Οὐαὶ is not vindictive, or of the nature of a curse; it reveals a misery which Love itself could not prevent (cf. xiii. 17); cf. *Ephrem, sy. conc. exp.*: "quibus verbis iniquum hunc proditorem in caritate deplorabat." Δι' οὗ...παραδιδεται: the traitor was the last link in the chain which connected purpose and result, so that διὰ in this context

ἐκείνῳ δι' οὗ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου παραδίδεται· καλὸν αὐτῷ εἰ οὐκ ἐγεννήθη ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκείνος.

§ n 22 §²² Καὶ ἐσθιόντων αὐτῶν λαβὼν ἄρτον εὐλογήσας ἔκλασεν καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς καὶ εἶπεν Λάβετε, τοῦτό

21 om o uios tou anthr. (1^o) D 604 a | καλόν] + ην RACDPW^o XΓΑΠΣΦΨ min^{om} v^{id} (om BL) 22 λαβὼν] + o Iησους N^o ACIPW^o XΓΑΠΣΨ min^{om} f^q vg syrr^{om} h^{ad} arm me aeth (om o I. N^o BD 2^o affik sy^{id} the) | ἄρτον] pr τον MΣ min^{om} | εὐλογήσας (εὐλόγησεν και D)] ευχαριστήσας U pr και Π 1071 al^{om} | ἔδωκεν] ἐδίδου I 13 69 124 209 346 | αὐτοῖς] + και εἶπεν εξ αυτου παντες k^{id} | λαβετε] om k + φαγετε EFHM^o SVW^o XΓΣ min^{id} ff

(Mt. Mc. Lc.) is more exact than ὑπό or ἀπό would have been; besides the good Will of God which decreed the Passion and of which he had no knowledge, there was behind his act the instigation of Satan (Lc. xxii. 3, Jo. xiii. 2) working on his passions. Origen in *Mt.*: "non dixit...*a quo traditur, sed per quem traditur*, ostendens...Iudam ministrum esse traditionia." Yet his intervention was deliberate, and his responsibility therefore complete. The Divine necessity for the Passion was no excuse for the free agent who brought it about: "non et malum oportuerit esse. nam et Dominum tradi oportebat, sed vas traditori" (Tert. *praescr.* 30).

καλὸν αὐτῷ εἰ οὐκ κτλ.] Mt. supplies ἦν with καλόν: in the apodosis of a conditional clause where the supposition is contrary to fact, ἄν is sometimes omitted; cf. WM., p. 383, Burton, § 249, and on εἰ οὐκ for εἰ μή in the protasis, cf. Burton § 469 r., Blass, *Gr.* p. 254; for καλόν...εἰ cf. ix. 42 ff., notes. The blessing of birth is turned into a curse by a sin which leaves no hope of a true repentance. Jerome: "simpliciter dictum est multo melius esse non subsistere quam male subsistere." The form of the saying is Rabbinical, cf. *Chagigah* ed. Streane, p. 55 "it were better for him that he had not come into the world." A somewhat similar saying, but less severe, is attributed to the Lord in

ix. 42; the two are brought together by Clem. R., 1 *Cor.* 46.

22—25. INSTITUTION OF THE EUCHARIST (Mt. xvi. 26—29, Lc. xxii. 17—20; cf. 1 *Cor.* xi. 23—25).

22. ἐσθιόντων αὐτῶν] Cf. v. 18. Another stage in the Paschal meal has been reached. The eating of the lamb seems to have been by custom reserved to the end (Edersheim, *Temple*, p. 208—9); the food up to this point consisted only of the unleavened cakes and bitter herbs, and possibly the *Chagigah* (see Edersheim, *op. cit.*, p. 186, Streane, *Chag.*, p. 35 f., notes).

λαβὼν ἄρτον κτλ.] Jerome: "ad verum paschae transgreditur sacramentum." The Lord took one of the cakes (for ἄρτος a bread-cake, cf. viii. 14) which were placed before Him as president, and gave thanks (εὐλογήσας Mt. Mc. = εὐχαριστήσας, Lc. Paul, cf. vi. 41, note, and see *J. Th. St.* iii. p. 163), probably in the customary form; fraction (cf. Acts ii. 46, xx. 7, 11, 1 *Cor.* x. 16, xi. 24, Ign. *Eph.* 20) accompanied or immediately followed (vi. 41) the benediction (cf. Burton § 141—3), and then distribution. Cf. 1 *Regn.* ix. 13 εὐλόγει τὴν θυσίαν καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐσθίουσιν οἱ ξένοι. The procedure as a whole corresponded to the preliminaries of the two miracles of the loaves, but on this occasion the broken bread was given to the disciples primarily for their own use; they

ἐστὶν τὸ σῶμά μου. ²³ καὶ λαβὼν ποτήριον εὐχαρι- 23
στήσας ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἔπιον ἐξ αὐτοῦ πάντες.
²⁴ καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Τοῦτό ἐστὶν τὸ αἷμά μου 24

²² το σῶμα μου] + *quod pro multis confringitur in remissionem peccatorum* a
²³ ποτηριον] pr το ΑΡΤΗΦ min^a | om παντες syr^{am} ²⁴ om αυτοις B

must first 'take and eat' before they gave to the multitude (contrast vi. *Lc.*, viii. 6). *λάβετε* Mt. Mc.; Mt. adds *φάγετε*, *Lc.* and Paul omit both directions. Comp. Cant. v. 1 *φάγετε, πλησίοι, καὶ πίετε... ἄδελφοί*.

τοῦτό ἐστιν τὸ σῶμά μου] So Mt. Mc. *Lc.*; Paul (cf. *Lc.*), τοῦτό μου ἐστὶν τὸ σῶμα τὸ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν. The words would have recalled those spoken at the supper at Bethany six days before (xiv. 8), and perhaps also the teaching at Capernaum just before the previous Passover (Jo. vi. 48 ff.). The bread which is now given (τοῦτο) is identified with (ἐστίν) the Body of His Flesh (Col. i. 22); to eat it is to partake in the great Sacrifice (τὸ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, cf. x. 45). St Paul adds (and the words have found their way into all but the 'Western' texts of *Lc.*, see WH., *Notes*, p. 63): τοῦτο ποιεῖτε εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν. But, for whatever reason, this clause had no place in the primitive tradition.

²³ καὶ λαβὼν ποτήριον] R. V. rightly, "He took a cup." So Mt. Mc.; Paul (cf. *Lc.*) identifies the cup with that which followed the meal (τὸ ποτήριον μετὰ τὸ δεῖπνῆσαι). The Talmud prescribes four cups at the Paschal feast (J. Lightfoot on Mt. xxvi. 27); the third was known as the כּוּפּ הַבְּרָכָה or "cup of blessing" (cf. 1 Cor. x. 16), and it has been usual to regard this as the Cup of the Eucharist. If with WH. (*Notes*, p. 64) we hold that *Lc.* xxii. 19^b, 20 was "absent from the original text of *Lc.*," it seems to follow that acc. to *Lc.*'s tradition the blessing of the Cup preceded that of the Bread (cf. *Didache* 9 πρῶτον περὶ τοῦ ποτηρίου, and see *J. Th. St.* iii. p. 362),

and on this hypothesis the Eucharistic Cup must probably be placed at an earlier stage. But *Lc.*'s order in this narrative is somewhat discredited by the fact that he places the institution of the Eucharist before the detection of the traitor (see note on v. 18); and St Paul's μετὰ τὸ δεῖπνῆσαι, written in A.D. 57, or acc. to Harnack in A.D. 53, must be held to be decisive. On εὐχαριστήσας see last note. The gift of the Cup had been foreshadowed in the discourse at Capernaum (Jo. vi. 55 τὸ αἷμά μου ἀληθὴς ἐστὶ πόσις).

καὶ ἔπιον ἐξ αὐτοῦ πάντες] Mt., whose account adheres generally to Mc.'s, shapes these words into the command *πίετε ἐξ αὐτοῦ πάντες*, corresponding to *λάβετε, φάγετε*. Πάντες: no such inclusive direction is given in the case of the Bread, which represents a gift equally necessary to the life of the soul (Jo. vi. 53). The R. C. commentator Knabenbauer suggests that πάντες was added "quoniam quidem alias non unum poculum omnibus destinabatur," but the ritual of the Paschal meal (cf. Edersheim, *Temple*, p. 204) renders this explanation improbable. Perhaps the solution is to be sought in the words which accompanied the gift of the Cup (see v. 24, note).

²⁴ καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς] There is no reason to regard Mc.'s εἶπεν as differing in substance from Mt.'s λέγων. Mc. does not say that the words followed the delivery or the drinking of the cup, although the insertion of καὶ ἔπιον κτλ. compels him to detach the words from the gift.

τοῦτό ἐστιν τὸ αἷμά μου τῆς διαθήκης] So Mt., Mc.; Paul (cf. *Lc.*): τοῦτο τὸ ποτήριον ἡ καινὴ διαθήκη ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ

¶ P 25 τῆς διαθήκης τὸ ἐκχυννόμενον ὑπὲρ πολλῶν. 25 αἷμι

24 τῆς διαθήκης] τῆς καινῆς διαθ. APW⁵ΣΓΔΠΣΦ min² a f q vg syrr arm aeth pr το AD²FHKMPSUTAIΠΣΦ | ἐκχυνόμενον EFHKMSVW⁵ΧΓΠ²Φ² min² + c s αφεσιν αμαρτιῶν 9 13 18 69 1071 13² a ms | υπερ] περι APW⁵ΣΓΠΣΦ min²

ἐμφ' αἵματι. The original words are clearly based on Exod. xxiv. 8 ἰδοὺ τὸ αἷμα τῆς διαθήκης ἣν διέθετο Κύριος πρὸς ὑμᾶς περὶ τούτων τῶν λόγων, i.e. the blood which ratified the 'Book of the Covenant' (see Westcott on Heb. ix. 20). A new covenant (Jer. xxxviii. (xxxi.) 31 ff.) was on the point of being ratified by the Blood of a better Sacrifice with a greater Israel, whose representatives all drank of it, as the whole congregation (Heb. ix. 19) had been sprinkled with the blood shed under the mountain of the Lawgiving. On the Biblical sense of διαθήκη see Westcott, *Hebrews*, p. 298 ff.; the present context excepted, it is used in the N.T. with a distinct reference to the Christian dispensation only in 2 Cor. iii. 6, 14 (δ. καινῆ), and Hebrews vii. 22, viii. 6 (δ. κρείττων), ix. 15 (δ. καινῆ), xii. 24 (δ. νέα), xiii. 20 (δ. αἰώνιος). The two genitives (μου, τῆς διαθήκης), both dependent on αἷμα, indicate different relations (WM., p. 239); the Blood is Christ's, and in another sense it is that of the Covenant which it seals and executes. For the comparison of wine to blood cf. Gen. xlix. 11, Isa. lxiii. 1 ff.; the Blood of the Covenant was the fruit of "the holy Vine of David" (*Did.* 9, ed. Taylor, p. 69).

τὸ ἐκχυννόμενον ὑπὲρ πολλῶν] "Which is being shed on behalf of many"; the shedding is imminent and regarded as already present (Burton, § 131). The O. L. and many MSS. of the Vulgate render *effundetur*, and the future still stands in the canon of the Roman mass. On the form χύνειν see Blass, *Gr.* p. 41, WSchm., p. 132; for ὑπὲρ πολλῶν, cf. x. 45, note: Mt. adds here *eis ἀφεσιν αμαρτιῶν*, a result which is elsewhere connected with repentance and bap-

tism (Mc. i. 4, Lc. xxiv. 47, Acts i. 38, v. 31), but ultimately rests on the Covenant ratified by the Sacrifice of Christ (Eph. i. 7, Col. i. 14, Heb. ix. 22).

The Gospels (if we except the doubtfully genuine words in Lc. shew no trace of the direction *τοῦτο ποιεῖτε εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν* (1 Cor. xi. 24, 25). While the theory of a Pauline origin of the Eucharist (Hastings, *D. B.* ii. p. 638) is excluded by the position assigned to the institution in the early Jewish-Christian sources on which Mc. and Mt. drew, it is possible that the command which secures the permanence of the Eucharist may belong to the special revelation bestowed on St Paul (consult, but with caution, M^cGiffert, *Apostolic Age*, p. 68, note).

For an Apostolic interpretation of the words *τοῦτό ἐστιν τὸ σῶμα, τὸ αἷμά μου*, see 1 Cor. x. 15, 16, xi. 27, 29; the belief of the second century is perhaps most characteristically expressed in *Did.* 9 ff.; Ignatius, *Smyrn.* 6, *Philad.* 4, *Trall.* 8, *Rom.* 7; Justin, *apol.* i. 66, *dial.* 70, 117; Iren. iv. 18. 4 f., 33. 2, v. 2. 2 f. A true note is struck by Euth.: *χρὴ μὴ πρὸς τὴν φύσιν τῶν προκειμένων ὁρᾶν, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὴν δύναμιν αὐτῶν*: and by Hooker, *E.P.*, v. 67. 13 "this Bread hath in it more than the substance which our eyes behold, this Cup...availeth to the endless life and welfare both of soul and body...to me which take them they are the Body and Blood of Christ; His promise in witness hereof sufficeth, His word He knoweth which way to accomplish." For a catena of patristic teaching on the subject see Pusey, *Doctrine of the Real Presence*, p. 315 ff.; the ante-Nicene teaching is collected in *J. Th. St.* iii. p. 161 ff.

§ Λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι [οὐκέτι] οὐ μὴ πῖω ἐκ τοῦ γενήματος § N
τῆς ἀμπέλου ἕως τῆς § ἡμέρας ἐκείνης ὅταν αὐτὸ πίνω § G
καινὸν ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τοῦ θεοῦ.

²⁶ Καὶ ὑμνήσαντες ἐξῆλθον εἰς τὸ ὄρος τῶν ἐλαιῶν. ¶ 26 ¶ the

25 om ουκ εστι NCDL b^{ms} a c f k me aeth (hab ABN W^{ab} X H I P min^{for om} ff g i l q
vg syrr arm the) | ου μη πτω] ου μη προσθω πτω D (2^{pe}) a f arm | γενηθηματος
DKN I f min^{ms}

25. ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι οὐκέτι κτλ.] A mysterious saying not to be lightly dismissed as a "poetic utterance" (Bruce). The Lord solemnly foretells that this shall be His last Passover, His last meal. But his prophecy looks beyond His Death to a day of reassembling round another board (ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης ὅταν κτλ.). The saying recalls the parables of Lc. xiv. 16 ff., Mt. xxii. 1 ff.; in Lc. (xxii. 29 f.) it is expanded into the form διατίθεμαι ὑμῖν... βασιλείαν ἵνα ἔσθητε καὶ πίνητε ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης μου ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ μου. The Messianic Kingdom is a banquet at which Christ and His elect will drink in a new and glorious way of the fruit of the mystical Vine (Jo. xv. 1 ff.); for illustrations from Jewish sources see Wünnche, p. 334. Καινότης (see ii. 21, note) is the characteristic mark of all that belongs to the kingdom of God (cf. Trench, *syn.* x.); the *καινὴ διαθήκη* inaugurates a *καινὴ κτίσις*, in which at length all things are to become new (Apoc. xxi. 5). The saying has a partial fulfilment in the Eucharists of the universal Church; its ultimate accomplishment belongs to the risen life, for which the Bridegroom has "kept the good wine" (cf. Apoc. xix. 9). Origen: "implebitur in regno Dei hoc pascha et manducabit [panem] Jesus cum discipulis suis et bibet... veram escam et verum potum manducabimus et bibemus in regno Dei, aedificantes per ea et confortantes verissimam illam vitam." The reading of Δ οὐ μὴ προσθῶ πρῖν is noteworthy. Γέννημα, as distinguished from γέννημα

S. M.²

(Mt. iii. 7), is 'a fruit of the earth'; see WH., *Notes*, p. 148, WSchm., p. 55 f., Deissmann, *B. St.*, p. 184; this use of the word is non-Attic, but not limited to Biblical Gk. (cf. Rutherford, p. 348, Deissmann (*B. St.*, p. 109, who cites τὰ γνήματα τῶν ὑπαρχόντων μοι παραδείσων from a papyrus of B.C. 230). Τὸ γένημα τῆς ἀμπέλου is an O.T. phrase for wine (cf. Num. vi. 4, Hab. iii. 17, Isa. xxxii. 12), and as such it is suitable to a rite which was based on the law of the O.T.; moreover it occurred in the ordinary form for the benediction of the cup, "blessed be He that created the fruit of the vine" (J. Lightfoot on Mt. xxvi.).

26—31. DEPARTURE TO THE MOUNT OF OLIVES. THE DESERTION AND DENIAL FORETOLD. (Mt. xxvi. 30—35, Lc. xxii. 31—39; cf. Jo. xiii. 36—38, xiv. 31, xviii. 1.)

26. *καὶ ὑμνήσαντες*] The singing of Psalms followed the meal; Wycliffe: "the ympe seid," Tindale: "when they had sayd grace"; cf. Victor: ὑψαρίστησαν μετὰ τὸ λαβεῖν καὶ ὑμνησαν, ἵνα καὶ ἡμεῖς αὐτὸ τοῦτο ποιᾶμεν. For this use of ὑμνεῖν, ὕμνος cf. Ps. lxxi. (lxxii.) 20 ἐξέλιπον οἱ ὕμνοι Δαυεὶδ, 2 Chron. vii. 6 ἐν ὕμνοις Δ., 2 Macc. i. 30 οἱ δὲ λείπει ἐπέψαλλον τοὺς ὕμνους, Jos. ant. vii. 12. 3 ὁ Δαυιδῆς...ὕμνους συνετάξατο. The Psalms which were sung at the end of the Paschal supper, after the filling of the fourth cup, were probably those which formed the second part of the 'Hallel,' viz.: Psa. cxv.—cxviii.; see Ebersheim, *Temple*, p. 210, J. Lightfoot *ad L.*, Schöttgen i., p. 231, Schürer, II i. p. 201.

27 ²⁷καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς ὅτι Πάντες σκανδαλισθήσεσθε, ὅτι γέγραπται Πατάξω τὸν ποιμένα, καὶ

27 καὶ 1^o τότε Dc ff om syriac | παντες] + υμεις D 13 69 124 al^{ms} afflik qv syriac^{ms} the | σκανδαλισθησεσθε NBC^{ms} DHLSVW^{ms} ΣΓΑΠ^{ms} Ψ min^{ms} ff q] + εν εμοι G^{ms} min^{ms} a fikl syriac^{ms} + εν τη νυκτι ταυτη min^{ms} vg^{ms} + εν εμοι εν τη ν. τ. AC^{ms} EFKMNUH^{ms} min^{ms} vg^{ms} aegg syriac^{ms} hol arm aeth | οτι γεγρα. γεγρα. γαρ ΝΣ

note. Others suppose that Pa. cxxvi. is intended. Bede thinks of the intercessory prayer of Jo. xvii. For an interesting but grotesque attempt to place an original hymn in the lips of Christ and the Eleven, see *Acta Joh.* (*Apocr. anecd.*, ed. James, ii. p. 10). That the Gospels contained a reference to this Paschal hymn is mentioned by Justin (*dial.* 106 μετ' αὐτῶν διάγων ὕμνησε τὸν θεόν, ὡς καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀπομνημονεύμασι τῶν ἀποστόλων δηλοῦται γεγεννημένον), who finds in it a fulfilment of Pa. xxi. (xxii.) 23.

ἐξῆλθον εἰς τὸ ὄρος τῶν ἐλαιῶν] This movement seems to correspond to that of Jo. xiv. 31 ἐγείρεσθε, ἀγωμεν ἐντεῦθεν (so Tatian, Hill, p. 226); the discourses of Jo. xv. xvi., and the prayer of Jo. xvii. were uttered either on the way to the Kidron or possibly in the Precinct (cf. Westcott on Jo. xv. 1, 2). On τὸ ὄρος τ. ἐλ. see xi. 1, note; on ἐξῆλθον, see xi. 11. Lc. adds κατὰ τὸ ἔβος. The nightly departure for the Mount had become habitual, and the Eleven felt no surprise when they were summoned to leave the κατάλυμα: no provision had been made for spending the night in Jerusalem.

27. καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰ. κτλ.] Mt. τότε λέγει (see note on x. 13); Lc. and Jo. appear to place the conversation in the supper-room, but the three traditions (Mt.-Mc. Lc. Jo.) are distinct and independent. The Fayûm fragment (acc. to Zahn's reconstruction, *Kanon*, ii. p. 785) leaves the point open: [ὕμνησαντων δὲ αὐτῶν μετὰ τὸ φ]αγεῖν ὡς ἐξ ἔθους π[άλιν εἶπε ταύτη] κτλ. Πάντες σκανδαλισθήσεσθε, Mt. π. ὑμεῖς σκ. ἐν ἐμοὶ ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ ταύτῃ. The frequent warnings against

σκανδαλα (iv. 17, ix. 42 ff., cf. Mt. xxiv. 10, Lc. vii. 23, Jo. xvi. 1) gave to this prophecy a terrible significance. Moreover, hitherto this fate had overtaken only the enemies of Jesus (vi. 3, Mt. xv. 12), or disloyal followers (Jo. vi. 61); but now the Apostles themselves are warned that they will fall without exception, and that very night.

ὅτι γέγραπται κτλ.] The Lord confirms His prophecy by a quotation from the O.T.: cf. ix. 12 f., xiv. 21. The words which are cited differ materially from the B text of Zach. xiii. 7 πατάξατε τοὺς ποιμένας, καὶ ἐκσπάσατε τὰ πρόβατα (cf. Tert. *de fug.* 11 "evellite oves"); the A text comes nearer with πάταξον τὸν ποιμένα, καὶ διασκοπισθήσονται τὰ πρ. τῆς ποιμνῆς (cf. Mt.), and it has on the whole the support of Justin (*dial.* 53 πάταξον τὸν ποιμένα καὶ διασκ. τὰ πρόβατα αὐτοῦ), while the loose reference in Barn. 5. 13 (ὅταν πατάξωσιν τὸν ποιμένα ἐαυτῶν τότε ἀπολείται τὰ πρόβατα τῆς ποιμνῆς) seems to blend B's πατάξατε with A's conclusion. But all known forms of the Greek text agree with the M.T. in beginning the clause with an imperative, whilst Mt. and Mc. concur in πατάξω. The latter reading is possibly due to a collection of *testimonia* from which the common tradition drew (cf. i. 2, note); it is noteworthy that it is found not only in Mt. Mc., but in the Fayûm fragment, which gives [κατὰ τὸ γραφέν Πατάξω τὸν [ποιμένα καὶ τὰ] πρόβατα διασκοπισθήσονται]. On the import of the prophecy see Kirkpatrick, *Doctrine of the Prophets*, p. 465. The general law was to find its most terrible ful-

τὰ πρόβατα διασκορπισθήσονται. ²⁸ ἀλλὰ μετὰ τὸ 28
 ἐγερθῆναι με προάξω ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν. ²⁹ ὁ δὲ 29 § 7¹⁸
 Πέτρος ἔφη αὐτῷ Εἰ καὶ πάντες σκανδαλισθήσονται,
 ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐγώ. ³⁰ καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς Ἀμὴν 30 ¶ W
 λέγω σοι ὅτι [σὺ] σήμερον ταύτη τῇ νυκτὶ πρὶν [ἢ δὲ]

27 τα προβ.] + της ποιμνης EFKMΠ* 736^{vid} 1071 al^{nonn} ac | διασκορπισθησεται
 EHMSUVW^b XΓΠΦ min^{pl} 28 αλλα μετα] και μ. C μ. δε min^{nonn} 29 εφη]
 λεγει DΨ αποκριθεις λ. I 13 69 124 209 346 604 2^{po} (ok) arm | ει και NBCGLΨ
 I 13 69 1071 al^{nonn} arm] και ει AEFHKMNSUVW^b XΓΔΠΣΦ al^{pl} και εαν D καν 604
 2^{po} | εγω] + ου σκανδαλισθησομαι D ff q aeth 30 om συ NCDA mip^{mu} affil q |
 om σήμερον DS 604 2^{po} affil q arm | ταυτη τη νυκτι] εν τη ν. ταυτη ANW^b XΓΔΠΣΦ
 min^{pl} om S | om η ND 69 238 604 2^{po} al^{nonn} | om δις NC^b D 238 150^{ov} ac ffik arm
 aeth (hab ABC² LNW^b XΓΔΠΣΦΨ min^{pl} f q vg aegg syrr)

filment in the dispersion of the flock (Lc. xii. 32) of the Good Shepherd.

28. ἀλλὰ μετὰ τὸ ἐγερθῆναι κτλ.]
 'Αλλά contrasts the hope of the Resurrection with the deepening gloom of the Passion; the Lord rarely mentions the one without the other (cf. viii. 31, ix. 31, x. 34). Euth.: προειπὼν τὰ λυπηρά, προλέγει καὶ τὰ παραμυθούμενα. On μετὰ with the inf. see Burton § 406—7. With the promise προάξω ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν Γ. cf. xvi. 7, Mt. xxviii. 10, 16, Ev. Petr. 12; it was natural that the Eleven should return to Galilee after the Passover, and the Lord reassures them by promising to be there before them. Of this return to the North Lc. says nothing, whilst Mc. (so far as we can judge from his unfinished work) and Mt. are equally silent as to appearances in Jerusalem subsequent to the day of the Resurrection. But their silence is not unnatural in view of the Galilean character of their record, which is abandoned only in the case of the narrative of the Passion and Resurrection. On προάγειν τινα see x. 32, note.

29. ὁ δὲ Πέτρος ἔφη αὐτῷ κτλ.] Peter is stung to the quick by the suggestion of disloyalty, and repudiates it for himself. His speech is

well characterised by Euth.: ὁ δὲ τρία ὁμοῦ πταίει· πρῶτον ὅτι ἀντεῖπε—he ought rather to have prayed 'Lord help me'—δεύτερον, ὅτι τῶν ἄλλων ἑαυτὸν προέθηκε... τρίτον, ὅτι ἑαυτῷ μόνῳ καὶ οὐ τῇ βοηθείᾳ τοῦ θεοῦ τεθάρρηκε. Εἰ καί, "even admitting that it is true"; the Fayūm fragment has καὶ εἰ, which emphasises the improbability (Burton § 280). At all events there will be one exception to the rule—ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐγώ. For ἀλλά beginning the apodosis see WM., p. 552; on the ellipse cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 291. The expansion of this characteristic saying in Mt. is instructive. In Lc., whose report however may relate to another occasion, Peter says Κύριε, μετὰ σοῦ ἔτοιμός εἰμι καὶ εἰς φυλακὴν καὶ εἰς θάνατον πορεύεσθαι, cf. Jo. τὴν ψυχὴν μου ὑπὲρ σοῦ θήσω. Tatian brings the three sayings into one (Hill, p. 223 f.).

30. καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς κτλ.] Peter's boast is turned into the prophecy of a greater downfall: "promissio eius audax...facta est ei causa ut non solum scandalizaretur, verum etiam ter denegaret" (Origen). "Thou (emphatic σὺ, answering to Peter's ἐγώ) to-day, in this night, before the morning watch, shalt deny me not once but thrice." According to the Jewish reckoning the day of the

- 31 ἀλέκτορα φωνῆσαι τρίς με ἀπαρνῆση. ³² ὁ δὲ ἐκπερισσῶς ἐλάλει Ἐὰν δέη με συναποθανεῖν σοι, οὐ μὴ σε ἀπαρνῆσομαι. ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ πάντες ἔλεγον.
- 32 ³³ Καὶ ἔρχονται εἰς χωρίον οὗ τὸ ὄνομα Γεθσημανεῖ,

31 ο δε] + Πέτρος ACGMNSU al^{nonn} syr^{hel} arm aeth + μαλλον ι ι3 69 (? arm) | εκπερισσως NBCDΨ min^{perpauo} | εκ περισσου ΔW^bΧΓΠΞΦ min^{pl} περισσως L ι3 69 ι24 346 2^{pe} εκ περισιας (sic) Δ | ελαλει KBDLΨ loquedatur fffikqr vg | ελεγον ACNW^bΧΓΔΠΞΦ min^{omn vid} dicebat a syrr me + μαλλον ΔNW^bΧΓΔΠΞΦ min^{perpauo} (c ff) k (om μ. NBCDL 2^{pe} a fi q vg syr^{hel} aegg) | συναποθανει σοι συν σοι αποθανειν L ι ι15 ιο7ι 2^{pe} al^{perpauo} | απαρνησομαι ABCDHLNW^bΔΠ^ψ al | απαρνησωμαι KEFGKMSUVXΓΠ³ min^{mat mu} | om ωσαντως...ελεγον Ψ | ωσαντως| ομοιως K^o | om δε B ι 209 al^{pauo} a off k | om και D min^{perpauo} 32 ερχεται 2^{pe} | ου| ω C 282 lat^{tr} ^{pl} τ | Γεθσημανει KAB^oCKLMNSUVΓΔΠ min^{pl} (Γετσημ. B^o Γησαμ. D arm^{oodd} ^{vid} Γεσσημ. EFGHXΣ min^{mu}) | Γεθσημανη Φ min^{nonn} syr^{hel} Γεσσημανη Ψ

Passion has already begun (σήμερον); it commenced with the night of the Paschal Supper. Δίς (cf. v. 72) is peculiar to Mc. among the canonical Gospels, but it is supported by the Fayûm papyrus. The word is suggestive, cf. Bengel: "valde notabilis circumstantia primo cantu Petrum se non collecturum esse." The papyrus substitutes ἀλεκτρῶν for the old poetical form ἀλέκτωρ (cf. Rutherford, *N. Phryn.*, p. 307 f.; ἀλέκτωρ occur in another papyrus of c. A.D. 100 (*Fayûm Teicna*, p. 275), and κοκκύειν (Theocr. vii. 48) for φωνεῖν: [ἔφη Πρίν] ὁ ἀλεκτρῶν δις κοκκύει σήμερον, σὺ τρίς με ἀπαρνῆση] (Zahn, *l.c.*). Comp. 3 Macc. v. 23 ἄρτι δὲ ἀλεκτρῶν ἐέκκραγεν ὄρθριος, and see the references to the second cockcrowing in Ar. *Eccl.* 390, Juv. ix. 106: for the time indicated, see the note on ἀλεκτοροφωνία (*supra*, xiii. 35). On ἀπαρνῆση cf. viii. 34 note; on πρίν ἢ with the inf. see Burton § 380 f.

31. ὁ δὲ ἐκπερισσῶς ἐλάλει] Peter's profession of confidence is intensified by his mortification: he continued to talk (ἐλάλει, cf. vv. 11) with excessive vehemence (cf. ὑπερπερισσῶς, vii. 37); Euth.: ὅσον διαβεβαιούται ὁ Χριστός, τοσοῦτον ὁ Πέτρος ἀντισχυρίζεται. Unconsciously, no doubt, yet in point of fact, as Origen says, he gave the

lie to the Master: "dominum nostrum profitebatur facere mendacem per ea quæ sibi confidens dicebat." The protest was probably uttered more than once (ἐλάλει), as passionate remarks are apt to be. Ἐὰν δέη κτλ., "though it be necessary"; Mt.'s κἂν suggests the improbability of this contingency (Burton § 281). The idea of sharing the Lord's Death had originated, as it seems, with the less demonstrative Thomas (Jo. xi. 16); it was afterwards to pass in St Paul's writings into the language of theology (Rom. vi. 2 ff., Col. ii. 12, iii. 1 ff.; the word συναποθ. occurs in the λόγος cited in 2 Tim. ii. 11). Both συνθανεῖν and συναποθανεῖν are classical forms; for the latter cf. Plat. *Phaed.* 88 τοῦ ἀποθανόντος οὐ συναποθνήσκει ἡ ψυχή, Sir. xix. 10 ἀκήκοας λόγον; συναποθανέτω σοι. Οὐ μὴ σε ἀπαρν.: on this future see Blass, *Gr.*, p. 204 f. Ὠσαύτως δὲ καὶ πάντες ἔλεγον. All had been included in the first prophecy of impending failure, and Peter's passionate protest stirred the rest to similar (Mt. ὁμοίως) professions of loyalty. In Lc. and Jo. Peter only is warned and the other ten do not appear.

32—42. THE AGONY IN GETHSEMANE (Mt. xxvi. 36—46, Lc. xxii. 40—46: cf. Jo. xviii. 1 ff.).

καὶ λέγει τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ Καθίσατε ὧδε ἕως
προσεύξωμαι. ³³καὶ παραλαμβάνει τὸν Πέτρον καὶ 33

32 τοῖς μαθ. αὐτοῦ] om αὐτοῦ Δ δ αἱ αὐτοῖς Δ α | καθίσατε Δ | ὧδε] om B* αὐτοῦ
I 209 | προσεύξωμαι (-ξομαι DHXΓΨ 1071 a¹⁰⁰⁰)] pr απελθων MNUZ min¹⁰⁰⁰ aeth
33 τὸν Πέτρον] om τὸν K* a¹⁰⁰⁰

32. ἔρχονται εἰς χωρίον...Γεθσημα-
νε.] The name is not given by Lc.
(γενόμενος δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ τόπου) or Jo.,
but the latter mentions that the
place was a garden which lay on
the further side of the Kidron
(πέραν τοῦ χειμάρρου τοῦ Κέδρων...
κῆπος). Γεθσημανεῖ (R.T. -νή), Syr.^{sin}
ܡܬܫܡܢܐ, Syr.^{pesch} ܡܬܫܡܢܐ,
"nichts Anderes sein kann als
ܡܬܫܡܢܐ ܢܐ = ܡܬܫܡܢܐ ܢܐ" (Dalman, *Gr.*,
p. 152; see his note on the length-
ening of the second vowel); cf. Γεθε-
ρεμῶν (Jos. xxi. 24), Γεθχάβερ (4
Regn. xiv. 25). On the other hand
the forms Γησαμανεῖ, Γεσσημανεῖ, sug-
gest ܡܬܫܡܢܐ ܢܐ (Encycl. Bibl. s.v.). As
the name in its more usual spelling
denotes, the estate (χωρίον, *praedium*,
villa, cf. 2 Chron. xxvii. 27 ἐν τοῖς
χωρίοις τοῦ οἴνου, Acts iv. 34 κτήτορες
χωρίων ἢ οἰκιῶν) may at one time have
had an oil press upon it, but it was now
apparently one of the private gardens
which were to be found in the out-
skirts of Jerusalem (cf. Jo. xix. 41),
and (doubtless by the favour of its
owner) it had been a favourite resort
of Jesus (Jo. πολλάκις συνήχθη Ἰ.
ἐκεῖ μετὰ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ). There
is no reason to doubt that the en-
closure still known as the Latin Geth-
semane occupies the site of that
which was already identified with
the Garden of the Agony in the
fourth century; cf. Eus. *onom.* a. v.
ἐν φ καὶ νῦν τὰς εὐχὰς οἱ πιστοὶ
ποιεῖσθαι σπουδάζουσιν; Jerome, *lih.*
interpr. "est autem ad radices montis
Oliveti nunc ecclesia desuper aedifi-
cata": Silvia, *peregr.* p. 62, describes
in detail the Holy-Week procession to
Gethsemane, the reading of the

Gospel on the spot, the wailing and
weeping of the excited crowd of
pilgrims. The church has disap-
peared, but the traditional spot is
marked by olive trees of venerable
age, whether planted by Christian
hands, or sprung from the roots of
those which Titus cut down (Jos.
B. J. vi. 1. 1).

καὶ λέγει...Καθίσατε ὧδε κτλ.] All
appear to have entered the garden
(Jo. εἰσῆλθεν αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ
αὐτοῦ), but eight of the Eleven were
bidden to rest near the entrance,
that the Master might retire for
prayer. In this there was probably
nothing unusual; cf. i. 35, vi. 46.
On ἕως (Mt. ε. οὐ) προσεύξωμαι see
Burton, § 321 ff., who translates,
"while I pray"; so A. V., R. V.,
though both render the parallel
ἕως φάγω καὶ πίω in Lc. xvii. 8
"till I have eaten and drunken."
The Vg. has *donec oram*, on which
see Madvig, §§ 339. 2 b, 360. 1. In
Mt. we see the Lord pointing to the
spot which He will make His oratory
(ἀπελθὼν ἐκεῖ). It is such a detail
as might have been expected in Mc,
who however omits it.

33. καὶ παραλαμβάνει κτλ.] This
again was not an entirely new step:
the eight would remember the Trans-
figuration, when, as now, the pur-
pose of the retirement was to pray
(Lc. ix. 28); Thpht.: παραλ. δὲ τοὺς
τρεῖς μόνους...ἵνα οἱ ἰδόντες τὰ ἔνδοξα
ἴδωσι καὶ τὰ σκυθρωπά. On παραλαμ-
βάνει see iv. 36, v. 40, ix. 2, x. 32,
notes; on the order of the names
(Πέτρος, Ἰάκωβος, Ἰωάννης) cf. iii. 17,
v. 37, ix. 2, notes, and, on the repe-
tition of the article, the notes on

τὸν Ἰάκωβον καὶ τὸν Ἰωάνην μετ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἤρξατο
§ the 34 ἐκθαμβεῖσθαι καὶ ἀδημονεῖν· 34 § καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς Περί-

33 τὸν Ἰακωβόν] om τὸν NCDEF G H M N S U V W^b X Γ Δ α l | τὸν Ἰωάνην] om τὸν
NCDEF G H L M N S U V W^b X Γ Δ α l | μετ' αὐτοῦ] μεθ' εαυτοῦ ALN W^b X Γ Δ Π Σ Φ Ψ min^a
om syr^{am} | ἤρξατο LS | ἐκθαμβεῖσθαι] λυπεῖσθαι 1 118 syr^{am} pesh arm | ἀδημονεῖν]
ἀκηδεμονεῖν D* (ἀκηδημ. D^{corr}) ἀκηδιαν c^{act} taediari cōffiq taedere f taedium pati k
accediari et deficere a 34 καὶ 1^o] τότε D 13 69 124 346 604 2^o a arm | λέγειν Ψ

v. 37, ix. 2. Mc. sets each individuality before the mind separately, while Mt. (τὸν Πέτρον καὶ τοὺς δύο υἱοὺς Ζεβεδαιοῦ) brings Peter prominently into the foreground.

καὶ ἤρξατο ἐκθαμβεῖσθαι καὶ ἀδημονεῖν] Wycliffe: "began for to drede and to henge." The shadow of death begins to fall upon Him as He passes with the Three into the depths of the olive-grove. Mt. writes ἤρξ. λυπεῖσθαι: Mc.'s ἐκθαμβεῖσθαι—the word is peculiarly Marcan, see note on ix. 15—strikes another note, that of amazed awe. It is unnecessary either to abandon in this place the proper sense of θάμβος, or to find with Meyer a truer psychology in Mt.'s λυπεῖσθαι. The Lord was overwhelmed with sorrow (see next verse), but His first feeling was one of terrified surprise. Long as He had foreseen the Passion, when it came clearly into view its terrors exceeded His anticipations. His human soul received a new experience—ἐμαθεν ἀφ' ὧν ἔπαθεν, and the last lesson of obedience began with a sensation of inconceivable awe. With this there came another, that of overpowering mental distress—ἤρξατο...ἀδημονεῖν (Mt., Mc.). The verb occurs only once again in the N. T. (Phil. ii. 26 ἐπιποθῶν καὶ ἀδημονῶν, where see Lightfoot's full note), and does not appear in the LXX., but it is used by Aquila (Job xviii. 20, LXX. στενάξειν) and Symmachus (Ps. lx. = lxi. 3, LXX. ἀκηδιᾶν, cxv. 2 = cxvi. 11, LXX. ἐν τῇ ἐκστάσει, Eccl. vii. 17 (16), LXX. ἐκπλαγῆναι, Ezech. iii. 15, LXX. ἀναστρεφόμενος, Th. θαυμάζων). Plato couples ἀδημονεῖν with ἀπορεῖν more

than once; see esp. *Phaedr.* 251 D: ἀδημονεῖ τε τῇ ἀπορίᾳ τοῦ πάθους καὶ ἀπορούσα λυττᾶ. These references shew that ἀδημονεῖν forms a natural sequel to ἐκθαμβεῖσθαι, representing the distress which follows a great shock, "the confused, restless, half-distracted state" (Lightfoot) which may be worse than the sharp pain of a fully realised sorrow. Bede: "timet Christus, cum Petrus non timeat." The reading of D seems to have arisen from a confusion of ἀδημονεῖν with ἀκηδιᾶν, unless ἀκηδεμονεῖν is a true form meaning 'to be listless, the reverse of a κηδεμών.'

34. καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς Περίλυπος κτλ.] The Lord reveals to His three witnesses a part of His distress. His words recall Ps. xli. (xlii.) 6, 12, xlii. (xliii.) 5 ἵνα τί περίλυπος εἶ, ἡ ψυχὴ—in an earlier utterance of the Holy Week He had referred to the rest of the refrain (ἵνα τί συνταράσσεις με, cf. Jo. xii. 27; see Kirkpatrick on Ps. xlii.). But His sorrow exceeds the Psalmist's; it is ἔως θανάτου, a sorrow which well-nigh kills. Comp. Jon. iv. 9 σφόδρα λελύπημαι ἔως θανάτου (τῷ Ἰησοῦ). As for the cause of this overwhelming grief, Jerome's remark, "contristatur...anima...non propter mortem, sed usque mortem," is doubtless true, but the narrative does not encourage the view which prevails in many patristic commentaries, that the Lord's sorrow and prayers were only for the sins and woes of men (cf. e.g. Ambr. *in Lc.* "cum in se nihil haberet quod doleret nostris tamenangebatur aerumnis"). His human

λυπός ἐστιν ἡ ψυχὴ μου ἕως θανάτου· μέινετε ὡδε καὶ γρηγορεῖτε. ³⁵ καὶ προελθὼν μικρὸν ἐπιπτεν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, καὶ προσηύχετο ἵνα εἰ δυνατόν ἐστιν παρέλθῃ

34 om μείνατε ω. κ. γρηγ. sy^{ad} | γρηγορεῖτε] + μετ' εμου G 1 28 al^{pauc} q r the 35 προελθων NBFKMNΠ³³ min^{ma} latt¹ p¹⁷ s sy^{ad} | προσελθων ACDEGH^{*}LSUV W^bΧΓΑΠ²ΣΨ min^{pl} ff syrr^{pasch} hoi | ἐπιπτεν NBLΨ | ἐπεσεν ACDNW^bΧΓΑΠΣΦ min^{oma} vid latt¹ + ἐπι προσωπον DGΣ 1 13 69 124 346 604 2^{pe} al^{pauc} k sy^{ad} atm | ἐπι την γην 13 69 124 346 604 2^{pe} al^{pauc}

soul shrank from the Cross, and the fact adds to our sense of the greatness of His sacrifice.

Though the Gospels yield abundant evidence of the presence of human emotions in our Lord (e.g. iii. 5, vi. 6, x. 14, Jo. xi. 33), this direct mention of His 'soul' has no parallel in them if we except Jo. xii. 27; for in such passages as x. 45, Jo. x. 11 ψυχὴ is the individual life (see Cremer s.v.) rather than the seat of the emotions. The present passage was from the first eagerly used for polemical purposes both by Christians (Iren. i. 8. 2, iii. 22. 2) and unbelievers (Orig. c. Cels. ii. 24).

μείνατε ὡδε καὶ γρηγορεῖτε] The Three are placed where they can see and hear (cf. v. 35), for they are to be witnesses of the Agony. For the same reason they are to keep themselves awake (cf. Lc. ix. 32); but γρηγορεῖτε (Mt. γρ. μετ' ἐμοῦ) has besides an ethical meaning, as in xiii. 35 ff.; a great crisis was near, which demanded a wakeful spirit (v. 38). Origen: "maneanus ubi praecepit Jesus (1 Cor. vii. 20)...ut cum eo pariter vigilemus qui non dormit neque dormitat custodiens Israel." On the tenses see Blass, *Gr.* p. 196.

35. καὶ προελθὼν μικρὸν κτλ.] The Lord went forward (for προελθ., cf. vi. 33, Acts xii. 10) into the olive-grove, as if to isolate Himself from the Three, who could not share His present sorrow; comp. the noteworthy parallel in Gen. xxii. 5. Μικρὸν (Lc.,

ὥσεὶ λίθου βολήν) is more frequently used of time than of space (cf. Cant. iii. 4 ὥς μικρὸν ὅτε παρήλθον, Hos. i. 4 ἔτι μικρὸν, Jo. vii. 33, xii. 35 ἔτι χρόνον μ., ἔτι μ. χρ.), but Meyer cites from Xenophon μικρὸν πορεύεσθαι, προπέμπειν. There He fell upon His face (Mt. ἐπὶ προσωπον αὐτοῦ, cf. Gen. xvii. 3, 17, Lc. v. 12, xvii. 16) on the earth (Mc. only; cf. Jud. xiii. 20 ἔπεσαν...ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, and for the gen. see WM., p. 470); the imperf. ἐπιπτεν (Mt. ἔπεσεν) describes the prostration as taking place under the eyes of the narrator (cf. WM., p. 226). Lc. speaks only of kneeling (θεῖς τὰ γόνατα), a not infrequent attitude in prayer (cf. Acts vii. 60, ix. 40, xx. 36, xxi. 5; see note on xi. 25).

προσηύχετο ἵνα κτλ.] The Lord's habit of prayer has already been noticed in i. 35, vi. 46 (see notes): on the prayers of the Agony comp. Heb. v. 7 with Westcott's notes. "Ἰνα...ἡ ὄρα is a note peculiar to Mc., summarising and interpreting the prayers which follow. For προσεύχεσθαι ἵνα, cf. xiii. 18, note; ἡ ὄρα, the appointed time (v. 41, Jo. xvii. 1), cf. ἡ ὄρα αὐτοῦ Jo. vii. 30, viii. 20, ἡ ὄ. ἵνα δοξασθῇ Jo. xii. 23, ἡ ὄ. αὕτη ib. 27 bis, ἡ ὄ. ἵνα μεταβῇ Jo. xiii. 1; comp. the phrase ὄρα (τῆς) συντελείας in Dan. xi. 40, 45 (LXX), and Jo. xvi. 4 ἡ ὄρα αὐτῶν sc. ὃν λελάληκα, 21 ἡ ὄρα αὐτῆς sc. τικτούσης. Παρέλθῃ, 'may pass by without bringing its allotted suffering.' Εἰ δυνατόν ἐστιν, cf. xiii. 22, note, and see note on next verse.

36 ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἡ ὥρα. ³⁶ καὶ ἔλεγεν Ἀββὰ ὁ πατήρ,
 71 πάντα δυνατά σοι. ⁷¹ παρένεγκε τὸ ποτήριον τοῦτο
 37 ἀπ' ἐμοῦ· ἀλλ' οὐ τί ἐγὼ θέλω ἀλλὰ τί σύ. ³⁷ καὶ

35—36 om απ αυτου...παρενεγκε k 36 αββα ο πατηρ] πατερ μου syrd^{vid} |
 δυναται Ψ | παρενεγκαι NACKW^bΠ* min^{ms} | αλλ] pr πλην N πλην Or | ου τα]
 ουχ ο D 70 ου το Σ ουχ ως 13 346 2^{ps} ed ff | θελω] λεγω a (dico) | αλλα τι] αλλ ο
 D 70 αλλ ως 13 69 346 2^{ps} ed ff αλλ οτι GΣ 1 al^{ms} αλλ ει τι CUΦΨ min^{ms} | συ]-t-
 θελεις D a c ff q arm aegg aeth

36. καὶ ἔλεγεν Ἀββὰ ὁ πατήρ] The words of the prayer are given with minor variations by the three Synop-
 tists. Mt. begins *πάτερ μου*, Lc. *πάτερ*, Mc., as in v. 41, vii. 34, preserves the Aramaic word uttered by Jesus (נפס, Dalman, *Gr.* p. 157; *Worte*, i. p. 257). Ὁ πατήρ is either (1) an interpretative note due to the Evangelist or his source, and nearly equivalent to ὁ ἑστὼν πατήρ, or (2) a part of the original prayer, cf. SH. on Rom. viii. 15 ("it seems better to suppose that our Lord Himself, using familiarly both languages ... found Himself impelled spontaneously to repeat the word"), and Schöttgen *ad loc.*, who quotes instances of a similar duplication, e.g. כִּרְי כִּרְי (where the second word represents the Galilean pronunciation of κύριε), and ναί, ἀμήν, Apoc. i. 7, cf. xxii. 20. Or, accepting Schöttgen's explanation, we may regard Ἀββὰ ὁ πατήρ as (3) a formula familiar to the bilingual Palestinian Church, which naturally found its way in place of the simple Ἀββὰ or ὁ πατήρ into the earliest cycle of oral teaching, and thence into this Gospel. Dr Chase (*Lord's Prayer in the Early Church*, p. 24) suggests that the words were the current equivalent of the initial Πάτερ of the Lord's Prayer in its shorter form (Lc. xi. 2), and that they are used with a reference to that Prayer both by Mc. and in Rom. *Lc.*, Gal. iv. 6.

πάντα δυνάσ σοι] Mt. εἰ δυνατόν ἔστιν (cf. v. 35), Lc. εἰ βούλει. Comp. x. 27. The Lord realises in His own

case the truth He had impressed on the Twelve. Seeing that nothing is *per se* impossible to the Father, He can pray, even on the eve of the Passion, that it may be averted. In perfect faith He believes that even now it is possible to defeat Judas and the Sanhedrin (Mt. xxvi. 53), to resist Pilate and the power of Rome (Jo. xix. 11), even to defy death (Jo. x. 17, 18); and He asks (but with a reservation which will immediately appear) for deliverance in whatever way. Παρένεγκε, 'carry past,' i.e. cause it to pass by; so Lc., Mt., παρελθάνω: cf. Jud. vi. 5, Ἀ τὰς σκηνὰς αὐτῶν παρέφερον, where B has αἱ σκηναὶ αὐτῶν παρεγίνοντο, and see the illustrations from Plutarch in Field, *Notes*, p. 39. Τὸ ποτήριον τοῦτο: cf. x. 38, note; in Jo. the reference to the Cup of the Passion comes further on, in the incident of Simon and Malchus (Jo. xviii. 11). The Cup corresponds to 'the hour' in v. 35.

ἀλλ' οὐ τί ἐγὼ θέλω κτλ.] For ἀλλὰ Mt. has πλήν here, see Blass, *Gr.* p. 268. On this use of τί where a classical writer would have written ὅ τι see WM., p. 210, and Blass, *Gr.* p. 175, who cites a saying of Euergetes in Ath. x. 438 Ε τιμι ἡ τύχη δίδωσι, λαβέτω (cf. his comm. on Acts xiii. 25). The interrogative sense of τίς in such cases does not perhaps wholly disappear; we may paraphrase: 'however, the question is not (οὐ, not μή) what is My will,' &c. Mt. (πλήν ουχ ὥς... ἀλλ' ὥς...) and Lc. (πλήν μη τὸ θέλημά μου ἀλλὰ τὸ σὸν γινέσθω) avoid the

ἔρχεται καὶ εὕρισκει αὐτοὺς καθεύδοντας, καὶ λέγει
τῷ Πέτρῳ Σίμων, καθεύδεις; οὐκ ἴσχυσας μίαν ὥραν
γρηγορῆσαι; ³⁸ γρηγορεῖτε, καὶ προσεύχεσθε ἵνα μὴ 38

37 ἔρχεται] + πρὸς τοὺς μαθητὰς 1071 | ἰσχυσατε D i 69 124 209 346 al^{some} ff k |
γρηγορῆσαι] + μετ' ἐμοῦ F min^{some} + οὖν 1071 38 ια...πειρασμον] ut transeat a
vobis (vos) temptatio offi(k) | om ια D

colloquial τί, regarding it perhaps as unsuitable in a solemn prayer. The words, as a whole, seem to look back to the Lord's Prayer as given by Mt. (γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου), and in Lc. and Mt.'s second version of them (v. 42) the resemblance is closer. The Divine Will, which is the expression of the Divine righteousness and love, limits the exercise of the Divine power, and therefore supplies a necessary check to the expectations which might otherwise arise from belief in the omnipotence of God; cf. 1 Jo. v. 14. The practical teaching of this passage is well stated by Origen: "quare proprium est omnis hominis fidelis primum quidem nolle pati aliquid doloris, maxime quod ducit usque ad mortem; si autem sic voluerit Deus, acquiescere etiam contra voluntatem suam." The words occupy an important place in the history of the doctrine of the Person of Christ. The Church found in Christ's οὐ τί ἐγὼ θέλω ἀλλὰ τί σὺ conclusive evidence of the existence in our Lord of a true human will, distinct from the Divine Will, although even in this supreme crisis absolutely submissive to it; for a catena of the patristic passages see Petav. *de Incarn.* ix. 6. 4 sqq., and comp. esp. John of Damascus, *de fide orth.* iii. 18 εἶχε μὲν οὖν φυσικῶς καὶ ὡς θεὸς καὶ ὡς ἄνθρωπος τὸ θέλει· εἶπετο δὲ καὶ συνετάσσετο τῷ αὐτοῦ θελήματι τὸ ἀνθρώπινον... ταῦτα θέλον ἃ τὸ θεῖον αὐτοῦ ἤθελε θέλημα... αὐτεξουσίως δὲ ἤθελε τῷ θεῷ καὶ ἀνθρώπινῳ θελήματι... ὥστε ἤθελε μὲν αὐτεξουσίως κινουμένη ἢ τοῦ κυρίου ψυχῇ, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνα αὐτεξουσίως ἤθελεν ἢ ἡ θεία αὐτοῦ θέλησις ἤθελε θέλειν αὐτήν. On the difficult

questions connected with the personality of the Lord's human nature the student may consult Dorner (*E. T.* II. i., p. 201 ff.), and Westcott on Jo. i. 14. Ἐγὼ θέλω identifies the Person of Christ with the action of His human will, but does not necessarily affirm that the personality resides in His humanity.

37. καὶ ἔρχεται καὶ εὕρισκει κτλ.] The Lord rises again (Lc. ἀναστὰς ἀπὸ τῆς προσευχῆς), and returning to the Three finds that His warning (v. 34) has been in vain; all are asleep (cf. xiii. 36). Lc. explains their sleep as resulting ἀπὸ τῆς λύπης, i.e. from the exhaustion produced by their deepening realisation of the Passion (cf. v. 19, Jo. xvi. 20). Peter is addressed as the first of the Three; but the rebuke is partly personal, as Mc. at least is aware (Σίμων, καθεύδεις; οὐκ ἴσχυσας...; cf. Mt., οὐκ ἰσχύσατε...); Mc. has not used the personal name Σίμων since Peter's call to the Apostolate (iii. 16), and its appearance here is certainly suggestive; cf. Jo. xxi. 15 ff. Σίμων Ἰωάννου, where the reference to natural, perhaps hereditary, character is still more plainly emphasised. For the time he is 'Peter' no more; the new character which he owes to association with Jesus is in abeyance. He who was ready to die with the Master (v. 31) has been proved not to possess the strength of will (οὐκ ἴσχυσας) requisite for resisting sleep during the third part of a single watch (μίαν ὥραν); cf. Euth.: σὺν ἐμοὶ ἀποθανεῖν ἐπηγγεिलाσθε, καὶ οὐκ ἰσχύσατε μίαν ὥραν γρηγορῆσαι μετ' ἐμοῦ.

38. γρηγορεῖτε, καὶ προσεύχεσθε

ἐλθῃτε εἰς πειρασμόν· τὸ μὲν πνεῦμα πρόθυμον, ἡ δὲ

38 ελθῃτε K^aB 346 q] εισελθῃτε K^aACDLNW^xΣΓΔΠΣΦΨ min^{reson} a f vg

κτλ.] "Watch ye, and pray that" &c. (R.V. mg.). The Lord now addresses the Three and not Simon only. He reveals the deeper purpose of His injunction; wakefulness of spirit was chiefly important as necessary to prayer; cf. 1 Pet. iv. 7 *νήψατε εἰς προσευχάς*, v. 8 v., *γρηγορήσατε*. Already, as they took their places in Gethsemane, He had said *γρηγορεῖτε* (v. 34), and *προσεύχεσθε μὴ εἰσελθεῖν εἰς πειρασμόν* (Lc. xxii. 40); He repeats this now, for there was still time. Ἵνα μὴ ἐλθῃτε κτλ.: another reference to the Lord's Prayer. Dr Chase (*Lord's Prayer*, p. 61 f.) points out that the Syriac versions use the same verb in different conjugations for *εισφέρειν* in Mt. vi. 13, Lc. xi. 4, and *ἔρχεσθαι* here. Similarly, no doubt, one root would have been used in the Hebrew or Aramaic originals of both passages (cf. Delitzsch, ܐܢܬܝܢܐ ܠܐ ܡܢ ܥܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬܐ = *μὴ εἰσενέγκης*, ܐܢܬܝܢܐ ܠܐ ܡܢ ܥܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬܐ = *μὴ ἐλθῃτε*). Πειρασμός is used in the O.T. "of the trying or proving of God by man, but more commonly of the trying or proving of man by God" (Hatch, *Essays*, p. 71); and since God tries men by affliction, the word acquires the latter meaning (eg. Sir. ii. 1 *ἐτοιμασον τὴν ψυχὴν σου εἰς πειρασμόν*). The N.T. writers also employ it with this connotation (cf. Lc. xxii. 28, Acts xx. 19, Gal. iv. 14, 1 Pet. i. 6, and see Mayor's note on Jas. i. 2), but not exclusively, for the Gospel reveals another form of temptation which does not come from God (James i. 13), and is not limited to the infliction of suffering. Πειράζεσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ σατανᾶ (i. 13, note) is 'to be solicited to commit sin' (cf. Jas. i. 13 f.), and the context shews that this sense predominates here and in the Lord's Prayer. With *ἐλθεῖν εἰς π.* comp. *περιπεσεῖν* (Jas. i. 2), *ἐμπίπτειν* (1 Tim.

vi. 9); the present phrase implies that the temptation may be escaped by an act of the will (cf. 1 Cor. x. 13, Jas. v. 7). Jerome, Bede: "non ait...ne tentemini sed ne intretis in tentationem, hoc est, ne tentatio vos superet et intra suos casses teneat."

τὸ μὲν πνεῦμα πρόθυμον κτλ.] So Mt. A saying of peculiar interest, especially as finding a place in the older Synoptists, since it anticipates the teaching of St Paul and St John. It is quoted already by Polycarp (*Phil.* 7), whether from the Gospels or from current tradition. On the contrast *πνεῦμα, σὰρξ*, see Westcott on Jo. iii. 6, and SH. on Rom. viii. 9. It begins in the O.T. (see e.g. Num. xvi. 22, xxvii. 16, Isa. xxxi. 3), where 'the flesh' is man "as belonging to the sphere of material life," under the limitations of a corporeal nature, frail, mortal, and in fact impure (Gen. vi. 12); and 'the spirit' is the vital force (Gen. vi. 17) which in man is directly dependent on the Spirit of God (Gen. ii. 7) and the organ of communication with God and the spiritual world; cf. Schultz, *O. T. Theology*. E. T., II. p. 242 ff. In the Eleven the human spirit was already under the influence of the Spirit of God through their intercourse with Christ (Jo. xiv. 17, see Westcott's note). It was therefore *πρόθυμον* (cf. 2 Chron. xxix. 31 *πρόθυμος τῇ καρδίᾳ*, 2 Cor. viii. 11, *ἡ προθυμία τοῦ θέλου*), willing and eager (cf. Lc. xxii. 33 *ἐτοιμός εἰμι*), through the energy of the *ἡγία* (Ps. li. 14). But its *προθυμία* was not a match for the *vis inertiae* of its colleague, the frail flesh (cf. Rom. vi. 19 *διὰ τὴν ἀσθένειαν τῆς σαρκὸς ὑμῶν*, viii. 3 *τὸ ἀδύνατον τοῦ νόμου ἐν ᾧ ἡσθίνει διὰ τῆς σαρκός*). In the Epp. the 'flesh' is regarded as not merely weak and impotent, but actively op-

γὰρ ξ ἀσθενής. ³⁹ καὶ πάλιν ἀπελθὼν προσηύξατο ³⁹ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον εἰπών. ⁴⁰ καὶ πάλιν ἐλθὼν εὔρεν ⁴⁰ αὐτοὺς καθεύδοντας, ἦσαν γὰρ αὐτῶν οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ καταβαρυνόμενοι, καὶ οὐκ ᾔδεισαν τί ἀποκριθῶσιν αὐτῷ. ⁴¹ καὶ ἔρχεται τὸ τρίτον καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς 41

39 om τον αυτον λογον ειπων D a c f f k 40 παλιν ελθων ευρεν αυτους KBLV
[q me]] om παλιν D a c f f k υποστρεψας ευρ. αυτ. παλιν AC(N)W^b(X)ΓΔΠΣΦ al
min^{om} v¹⁴ f l vg syrr arm aeth | καταβαρυνόμενοι K^cABKLNUΔΠ*ΣΨ 1 11 13 69
al^[m^c m^a] καταβαρυνόμενοι D 238 253 καταβεβαρημένοι K^{*} βεβαρημένοι CEF GHSVW^bΧΓΠΦ
min^d βαρυνόμενοι M 56 41 λεγει] pr ubi adoravit k

posed to the 'spirit,' Gal. v. 17 ff., the seat of the lower *ἐπιθυμία* which wage war upon the true life of men (1 Pet. ii. 11); the contrast between the two has become sharper and deeper through the mission of the Holy Spirit, Who gives new force and a new direction to the spiritual side of human nature (Rom. viii. 9 ff.).

39. καὶ πάλιν ἀπελθὼν προσηύξατο κτλ.] The injunction to pray is again confirmed by example. The Lord's second prayer was substantially a repetition of the first (τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον εἰπών), yet not identical with it, 'the same petition' rather than "the same words"; the answer to the first prayer seems to have been vouchsafed in a growing consciousness of the Father's Will, and the second prayer assumes the form *Εἰ οὐ δύναται τοῦτο παρελθεῖν ἐὰν μὴ αὐτὸ πῶ, γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου* (Mt.). The last clause is taken verbally from Mt. vi. 10; cf. Acts xxi. 14. On τὸ θέλημα (τοῦ θεοῦ) see iii. 35, note: Lightfoot, *Revision*, p. 106. Προσηύξατο...εἰπών: part. of identical action, Burton, § 139.

40. καὶ πάλιν ἐλθὼν κτλ.] Returning to the Three He again finds them asleep, their eyes weighed down with slumber (καταβαρυνόμενοι, Mt. βεβαρημένοι, sc. ὕπνῳ (Lc. ix. 32); cf. Joel ii. 8 καταβαρυνόμενοι ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις αὐτῶν πορεύσονται, Gen. xlviii. 10 οἱ δὲ ὀφθαλμοὶ Ἰσραὴλ ἐβαρύνθησαν). During the Transfiguration (Lc. i. c.) the Three

had experienced the same overpowering drowsiness and the same inability to give expression to their thoughts; with οὐκ ᾔδεισαν τί ἀποκρ. αὐτῷ comp. ix. 6 οὐκ ᾔδει τί ἀποκριθῇ (note). They were as men in a dream who could not say what they would. On the earlier occasion these were the effects of fear (Mc. i. c. ἰκφοβοὶ γὰρ ἐγένοντο); in Gethsemane the cause was grief (see note on v. 37).

41. καὶ ἔρχεται τὸ τρίτον κτλ.] A third interval of prayer had intervened (Mt. προσηύξατο ἐκ τρίτου τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον εἰπών). Tatian connects with this third prayer the narrative of the Bloody Sweat, guided perhaps by its position in the third Gospel. But the inference from position is precarious, for (1) St Luke recognises only one prayer in Gethsemane, and (2) the narrative in question, though a precious and probably genuine relic of primitive tradition, seems to have had no place in the original Lc. (cf. WH., *Notes*, p. 66 f.).

καὶ λέγει...Καθεύδετε κτλ.] The time for watchfulness and prayer has gone by, and the injunction is not repeated: in place of it comes a permission to sleep. The permission is surely ironical: 'sleep then, since it is your will to do so; rest, if you can'; cf. Thptt.: εἰρωνευόμενος δὲ τοῦτο λέγει πρὸς αὐτούς...ἐπεγελῶν τῷ ὕπνῳ αὐτῶν. Euth.: ἐντρέπων αὐτούς...καὶ καθαπτόμενος...ἐπεὶ μέχρι τοῦ νῦν οὐκ ἐγρηγο-

Καθεύδετε τὸ λοιπὸν καὶ ἀναπαύεσθε. ἀπέχει ἦλθεν
 § 60 ἡ ὥρα, ἵδου παραδίδοται ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου εἰς
 42 τὰς χεῖρας τῶν ἀμαρτωλῶν. ἄγειρεσθε, ἄγωμεν
 ἵδου ὁ παραδιδούς με ἡγγικεν.

41 το λοιπον] om το ACDEFLSV²XΨ min^{ms} om το λοιπον syth 41—42 καὶ
 ἀναπαύεσθε...ἡγγικεν] ecce adpropinquavit qui me tradit. et post pusillum excitavit
 illos et dixit iam ora est ecce traditur filius hominis in manu peccatorum surgite
 eamus k 41 om ἀπεχει Ψ | ἀπεχει...ὥρα] ἀπεχει το τέλος καὶ ἡ ὥρα D 1071
 (o) q απ. το τέλος (καὶ) ἦλθεν ἡ ὥρα Φ α f (ff) syth pesh^{hol} agm | ὥρα] + ἡγγικεν το τέλος
 syth vid | τὰς χεῖρας] om τὰς AFKNUW^bΠΣ 1 11 69 604 2^{pa} al^{nom} | τῶν ἀμ.] om τῶν
 13 69 435 604 42 παραδιδῶν D | με] μου 1071 | ἡγγικεν ABDLNZ^φ tellj
 ἡγγισεν NC

ρήσατε, τὸ λοιπὸν καθ. καὶ ἀναπ., εἰ
 δύνασθε.' The Lord did not hesitate
 to use irony (cf. vii. 9) when there
 was occasion for it; exhortation and
 reproof had in this instance failed,
 and no other means of rousing the
 Three to a sense of duty remained. As
 Augustine (*de cons. ev.* iii. 11) admits,
 "recte fieret, si esset necesse"; but
 who can say that the necessity did
 not exist? Τὸ λοιπὸν, 'in future,'
 'henceforth,' cf. 1 Cor. vii. 29, Heb. x.
 13 = εἰς τὸ λ., εἰς τὰ λοιπά, 2 Macc.
 xi. 19, xii. 31. 'Ye shall not be inter-
 rupted by any further call to prayer.'

ἀπέχει ἦλθεν ἡ ὥρα κτλ.] His
 irony has produced the desired effect,
 the Apostles are roused, and the
 Lord at once reverts to His customary
 tone of serious direction. Ἀπέχει
 (Mc. only) marks the transition. Ἀπέ-
 χειν is frequently used in the papyri
 in forms of receipt (see Deissmann,
B. St. p. 229; *Fayûm Toutens*, general
 index s.v.; Herwerden, *lex. supplet.*
et dial. s.v.); cf. Mt. vi. 2 ff., Lc. vi. 24,
 Phil. iv. 18. The impersonal ἀπέχει is
 peculiar to Mc., and only one other
 ex. has been discovered (Ps.-Anacr.
 xv. 33 ἀπέχει βλέπω γὰρ αὐτήν), cf.
 Num. xvi. 3 ἐξέτω ὑμῖν = $\text{D}\text{R}^{\text{L}}$ 27). But
 the sense is doubtless correctly given
 by the Vg. *sufficit*, 'enough!' see
 Field, *Notes*, p. 39. The question
 remains whether ἀπέχει refers to the

sleep of the Apostles, or to the ironical
 reproof. The latter seems the better
 interpretation; the Lord breaks off
 the momentary play of irony—it is as
 if He would say, 'this is no time for a
 lengthened exposure of the faults of
 friends; the enemy is at the gate.'
 The 'Western' text seeks to interpret
 ἀπέχει by adding τὸ τέλος from Lc.
 xxii. 37; see WH., *Notes*, p. 26 f., and
 cf. Euth. ἀπέχει τὰ κατ' ἐμὲ ἡγουν
 πέραν ἔχει. 'H ὥρα, cf. v. 35, note; on
 ἦλθεν, 'is come,' see Burton § 52
 (p. 26 f.). Παραδίδοται ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀν-
 θρώπου: the present is used even in
 ix. 31 (note) as the equivalent of παρα-
 δοθήσεται (x. 33), so vivid was the
 Lord's anticipation of the event; here
 it points to the event as now imminent,
 as in xiv. 21. Εἰς τὰς χ. τῶν ἀμαρτω-
 λῶν, cf. εἰς χ. ἀνθρώπων (ix. 31), τοῖς
 ἔθνεσιν (x. 33); on ἀμαρτωλοὶ see ii.
 15, viii. 38; the word may be used
 technically, or in its deeper sense. In
 this context it would mean to the
 disciples 'the Gentiles,' i.e. the Roman
 officials; but in the Lord's own thought
 the Scribes and Priests were doubtless
 included. He had sought the company
 of sinners who were willing to receive
 Him, for He came to call them (ii. 16,
 17); but to be delivered to the will of
 sinners who refused His call was one
 of the bitterest ingredients of His Cup.

42. ἐγειρεσθε, ἄγωμεν κτλ.] 'Rise

43 Καὶ εὐθὺς ἔτι αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος παραγίνεται [ὁ] 43
'Ιούδας εἰς τῶν δώδεκα καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ ὄχλος μετὰ
μαχαιρῶν καὶ ξύλων παρὰ τῶν ἀρχιερέων καὶ τῶν

43 om εὐθὺς DZ 1 13 69 346 604 2⁸⁰ latt¹pi¹ve syrr¹pe¹h arm | ο Ιουδας AB] Ιουδας
NCDLNB¹ΧΓΔΠΨ min¹fore¹om¹ + ο Ισκαριωτης A(D)KMUW¹ΠΦ min¹at¹mu¹ latt¹syrr¹pe¹h hoi
arm aeth Or (om NBCEGHLNSVXΓΔΣΨ min¹l syrr¹ae¹g go) | eis] + ων EFGHM
VXΓ 1 al¹vid¹ + εκ Δ min¹pe¹an | οχλος] + πολυς ACDNB¹ΧΓΔΠΣΦ min¹l k vg syrr¹pe¹h
Or | παρα] απο B pr απεσταλμενοι 1 al¹no¹an off the | των γραμμ.] om των ACKMNA
min¹no¹an pr απο D

ye, let us go.' They were still lying on the ground; He was standing by. At this moment the traitor and his party are seen to be approaching (on ἤγγικεν see i. 14, note). 'Ο παραδίδους points back to the revelation of the supper-chamber (xiii. 18 ff.), which Peter and John at least had understood. The call to 'go' ends the scene in Gethsemane, but cannot be intended to suggest flight, for the Lord had always reserved Himself for this 'hour,' and had now finally embraced the Divine Will concerning it; cf. Euth.: οὐ μόνον οὐκ ἔφυγεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς ἀπάτησιν αὐτῶν ἐξίέναι παρσκενύεται. On the arrival of Judas the Lord went forth to meet him (Jo. xviii. 4), and called the Three to accompany Him.

43—50. ARRIVAL OF THE TRAITOR. ARREST OF JESUS (Mt. xxvi. 47—56, Lc. xxii. 47—53, Jo. xviii. 2—12).

43. καὶ εὐθὺς ἔτι αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος κτλ.] The words ἰδοὺ...ἤγγικεν had hardly left the Lord's lips (cf. v. 35, note), when Judas arrived (παραγίνεται, *venit*, cf. Mt. iii. 1, Jo. iii. 23; in the LXX. the verb is with rare exceptions an equivalent of ἰδὲ). Lc. adopts the original phrase ἔτι αὐτ. λαλ. (Mt. Mc.), but seems to connect it with another saying (cf. Lc. xxii. 46 with Mt. xxvi. 41, Mc. xiv. 38). Jo. explains how it came to pass that Judas sought the Master in Gethsemane (ἦδει...τὸν τόπον, ὅτι πολλάκις συνήχθη Ἰησοῦς ἐκεῖ μετὰ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ). Possibly it was matter of notoriety among the

Twelve that the garden would be visited after the Paschal meal. Εἰς τῶν δώδεκα, cf. vv. 10, 20; Jo. vi. 71; the phrase appears to belong in this place to the original tradition, for it is common to the three Synoptists; "the literary reflection of the chronic horror of the Apostolic Church that such a thing should be possible" (Bruce). There is force in the remark of Euth.: οὐκ ἐπαισχύνονται τοῦτο γράφοντες οἱ εὐαγγελισταί, πανταχοῦ γὰρ τῆς ἀληθείας φροντίζουσιν. Cf. Origen, *c. Cels.* ii. 15.

καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ ὄχλος κτλ.] Judas came first, as guide to the party (προήρχετο αὐτοῦς, Lc., Acts i. 16), but was closely followed (μετ' αὐτοῦ) by an armed crowd. Their arms (ὅπλα, Jo.) consisted only of μάχαιραι (used here probably in the stricter sense), short swords or knives, such as even private persons carried (*infra*, v. 47, Lc. xxii. 36, 38; cf. Gen. xxii. 6, 10, Jud. iii. 16 ff., where see Moore's note), and ξύλα, stout sticks (cf. Jos. B. J. ii. 9. 4), or perhaps clubs, such as the fullers of Jerusalem used in their work (cf. Hegeippus *ap.* Eus. *H. E.* ii. 23)—such weapons in fact as could be hastily collected by an irregular body of men called out to deal e.g. with a brigand (v. 48, *ὡς ἐπὶ ληστίην*). But the men who followed Judas did not belong to the ὄχλος who thronged Jesus in the temple courts; they came from (WM., p. 457) the Sanhedrists (παρὰ τῶν ἀρχ. κ. τ. γραμμ. κ. τ. πρεσβ. = Mt. ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρχ. καὶ πρεσβ. = Jo.

44 γραμματέων καὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων. ⁴⁴δεδώκει δὲ ὁ
 παραδιδούς αὐτὸν σύσσημον αὐτοῖς λέγων "Ὁν ἂν
 φιλήσω αὐτός ἐστιν· κρατήσατε αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπάγετε

43 τῶν πρεσβ.] om τῶν B*AU 1 69 346 604 al^{pass} 44 δέδωκε] ἐδωκε
 D | συσσημον (συνσ. BΔ συσ. FL)] σημειον D 2^{ro} al^{pass} | om αὐτοῖς D 2^{ro} a c ff k q
 arm | αὐτος] οὗτος Ψ | καὶ απ. ἀσφαλως] ἀσφ. καὶ απ. συγγνωστῶν | ἀπαγετε MBDL
 604 al^{pass}] ἀπαγαγετε ACEGHKMN SUVW^b XΓΔΠΣΦΨ min^{pl} ἀγαγετε F min^{pass}

ἐκ τῶν ἀρχ. καὶ ἐκ τῶν Φαρισαίων ὑπη-
 ρέτας: each of the orders is regarded
 as separately responsible). These
 ὑπηρέται were probably members of
 the temple police (Jo. vii. 32, Acts
 v. 26; see Schürer, II. i. p. 264 f.,
 Edersheim, *Temple*, p. 119); if the
 νυκτοφύλακες could not be withdrawn
 from the Precinct, the ἡμεροφύλακες
 were doubtless available in emer-
 gencies. With them were regular
 troops from the Antonia, whose assist-
 ance had doubtless been secured
 through the influence of the High
 Priest (Jo. λαβὼν τὴν σπαῖραν, 'the
 maniple,' or perhaps 'the cohort,'
 under its tribune (χιλίαρχος), see
 Westcott on Jo. xviii. 3, 12); but of
 these the Synoptists seem to know
 nothing. The ὄχλος included personal
 servants of the High Priest (v. 47)
 and individuals who were attracted
 by curiosity or some other interest
 (v. 51); Lc. adds that members of
 the Sanhedrin were also present (xxii.
 52). Mc. mentions the three orders
 in the Sanhedrin separately (τῶν ἀρχ.
 καὶ τῶν γρ. καὶ τῶν πρ., cf. Jo.), for
 their action was due to a concurrence
 of class interests rather than to a
 formal vote of the whole body; cf.
 viii. 31, x. 33, xi. 18, 27, xiv. 1, xv. 1.
 Renan goes beyond the evidence
 when he writes (*Vie*, p. 305) "le
 mandat d'arrestation émanait ... du
 Sanhédrin."

44. δέδωκε δὲ ὁ παραδιδούς κτλ.]
 Such details might have been arranged
 after the departure of Judas from
 the supper. Σύσσημον is a word con-
 demned by Phrynichus, who classes

it with κίβδηλα ἀμαθῆ (Rutherford, p.
 493); but in the later prose style it is
 used freely (e.g. Diod. Sic. xi. 52 τὸ
 συγκείμενον πρὸς μάχην σύσσημον), and
 it occurs in the LXX (Jud. xx. 38, 39,
 B, Isa. v. 26, xlix. 22, lxii. 10, cf. Ign.
Smyrn. 1); more precisely than σι-
 μείον, which Mt. has here, it denotes
 a signal or token agreed upon between
 two parties, a *tesseira*. It was Judas
 again (cf. v. 10, note) who took the
 initiative; the token was of his pro-
 posing. On the omission of the sug-
 gement in the plup. δέδωκε see WM,
 p. 85, Blass, *Gr.* p. 37.

The σύσσημον was a kiss, the cus-
 tomary mode of saluting a Rabbi;
 see Wünsche, p. 339. Φιλεῖν *oculari*
 is frequent in the LXX (e.g. Gen. xxvii.
 26, xlviii. 10, Prov. vii. 13, Cant. i. 2,
 viii. 1), as in class. Gk., but the N.T.
 uses it only in this context; φιλῆμα,
 however, occurs in the Epistles (Paul,
 1 Pet.¹), where the kiss consecrated by
 the Gospel becomes the σύσσημον of
 brotherly love (φ. ἀγιον, ἀγάπης).

Αὐτός ἐστιν, 'he is the man'; cf.
 Blass, *Gr.* p. 264.

κρατήσατε αὐτὸν κτλ.] The under-
 taking of Judas was fulfilled by the
 kiss, which betrayed the Lord to His
 enemies; the rest belonged to the
 agents of the Sanhedrists. Yet he
 volunteers advice: 'seize and carry
 Him off securely.' The words reveal
 the interest which Judas, when com-
 mitted to the scheme, had learnt to
 take in its success. It might even now
 be frustrated by the escape of Jesus
 before there was time to arrest Him,
 or by a rescue on the way to the city or

ἰσφαλῶς. ⁴⁵καὶ ἔλθὼν εὐθὺς προσελθὼν αὐτῷ ⁴⁵
 λέγει 'Ραββεΐ, καὶ κατεφίλησεν αὐτόν. ⁴⁶οἱ δὲ ⁴⁶ ⁷¹²
 ἐπέβαλαν τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῷ καὶ ἐκράτησαν αὐτόν.

45 om ελθων D 1 al^{nonn} a off k q syrr^{sin(vld)} peah arm | om ευθυς D 251 604 2^{pe} a off k q |
 προσελθων] pr και K* min^{pasae} | ραββεϊ]+ραββεϊ (-βε) A E F G H K N S U V W^b X I Π Ξ
 syrr^{peah hel (tati)} arm go pr χαιρε C² Φ 1 13 69 124 346 2^{pe} al^{nonn} a c v g^{ed} syrr^{hel(mss)} the
 46 επεβαλαν NB] επεβαλον ACDLNΣΦΨ tell | τας χειρας αυτω K^bBDL 1 11 13 69 118
 346 604 1071 2^{pe} a k q syrr arm τας χ. αυτων K^cCΔΣ επ αυτον τας χ. M^cS min^{pasae}
 τας χ. επ αυτον Ψ επ. αυτον τ. χ. αυτων (A)E F²GH(K)M³UVW^bXI(Π)Φ min^{pl} | εκρα-
 τησαν] εδησαν k^{vld}

in the streets; hence the double direc-
 tion. For κρατεῖν 'to arrest,' cf. vi.
 17; for ἀπάγειν 'to carry off in cus-
 tody,' see xiv. 53, xv. 16, Mt. xxvii. 31,
 Acts xii. 19. Ἀσφαλῶς *caute*, Tindale
 "warely" (Acts xvi. 23), cf. ἀσφαλί-
 ζεσθαι, Acts xvi. 24, Jos. B. J. iii. 8.
 8 φρουρεῖν μετὰ πάσης ἀσφαλείας.
 There must be no risk of miscarriage.
 and Jesus had often shewn a super-
 natural power of eluding His enemies;
 "tamquam si dicat, 'nisi diligenter
 eum tenentes abduxeritis, cum volu-
 erit effugiet vos'" (Origen.)

45. καὶ ἔλθων εὐθὺς προσελθὼν κτλ.]
 No sooner had Judas reached the
 spot than he approached Jesus; not
 a moment was lost. Mt.'s εὐθὺς
 προσελθὼν is comparatively tame.
 He uttered the name of attachment
 by which he had so long been used to
 accost Jesus (ix. 5, note), and sealed
 it by a fervent kiss (κατεφίλησεν, Mt.
 Mc.). Καταφιλεῖν is frequent in the
 LXX. where, like φιλεῖν *oculari*, it
 usually represents רָצַח, and perhaps
 implies no particular vehemence or
 fervour. But the proper force of the
 compound verb (cf. Xen. *mem.* ii. 6.
 33 τοὺς δ' ἀγαθοὺς καταφιλοῦσιντος) is
 apparent in N. T. usage, cf. Lc. vii. 38,
 45, xv. 20, Acts xx. 37; comp. v. 40
 note. The kiss was not repeated;
 contrast Lc. vii. 38, 45 κατεφίλει, οὐ
 διέλιπεν καταφιλοῦσα, Acts i. c. κατεφί-
 λουν. Lc., as if he shrank from
 realising the scene, contents himself
 by saying ἡγγισεν τῷ Ἰησοῦ φιλεῖν

αὐτόν. There is much difficulty in
 harmonising the accounts of our
 Lord's answer. Acc. to Mt. He
 replied 'Ἐταῖρε, ἴφ' ὃ πάρει' ('do
 the work for which thou art here,'
 cf. Jo. xiii. 27); acc. to Lc., 'Ἰουδα,
 φιλήματι τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου παρα-
 δίδως; acc. to Jo., who omits the
 incident of the kiss, the Lord
 comes forward and asks the party
 τίνα ζητεῖτε; Both Tatian and Au-
 gustine (*de cons. ev.* iii. 15) place these
 evidently distinct sayings in the
 order Lc., Mt., Jo., but a satisfactory
 adjustment is hardly possible without
 fuller knowledge. Such a moment of
 surprise and terror would naturally
 leave different impressions on the
 minds of the witnesses. If Mc. re-
 presents Peter's testimony, his silence
 at this point is suggestive. That
 Apostle, we may imagine, was torn
 by a conflict of feelings which left his
 memory a blank in reference to the
 Master's words; the treachery of
 Judas, the arrest of Jesus, filled his
 thoughts.

46. οἱ δὲ ἐπέβαλαν κτλ.] The arrest
 was effected without resistance on
 the Master's part. For ἐπιβάλλειν
 τὰς χεῖρας (τὴν χεῖρα) in a hostile
 sense see Jo. vii. 30, 44, Acts iv. 3,
 v. 18, xii. 1, xxi. 27; in the LXX. the
 phrase is used for τὴν ἡλῶν (Gen. xxii.
 12, 2 Regn. xviii. 12) with ἐπὶ (ἐπὶ)
 followed by the acc., which is also
 the usual construction in the N. T.;

47 ⁴⁷ εἰς δὲ [τίς] τῶν παρεστηκότων σπασάμενος τὴν
 μάχαιραν ἔπαισεν τὸν δούλον τοῦ ἀρχιερέως καὶ
 48 ἀφείλεν αὐτοῦ τὸ ὠτίον. ⁴⁸ καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Ἰησοῦς
 εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Ὡς ἐπὶ ληστήν ἐξήλθατε μετὰ μαχαίρων

47 εἰς δε τις BCEFGHKNSUVXΓΔΠΣΦ min^a a vg syri^h go] εἰς δε KALIMV 60, al^{pauc} ciffkq aegg aeth και τις D | om των παρεστ. D a | τ. αρχιερεως] + Καιαφα ψ ωταριον NBDΦΨ 1 syri^hetms] ωτιον ACLNWBXΓΔΠΣ min^{teruomn} + το δεξιον go 48 κα αποκρ. ο Ι.] ο δε Ι. D aff q ο δε Ι. αποκρ. 604 (2^{da}) k | om ως D | εξηλθετε FKMSU VWΓΠ al^a

see however Esth. vi. 2 ἐπιβαλεῖν χεῖρας Ἀραξέρξη, and the frequent ἐπιβαλεῖν τι (e.g. Esth. i. 1). On the form ἐπέβαλαν cf. WH., *Notes*, p. 165.

47. εἰς δὲ τις τῶν παρεστ. κτλ.] Mc.'s vague phrase (cf. xiv. 69 f., xv. 35, Jo. xviii. 22) becomes in Mt. εἰς τῶν μετὰ Ἰησοῦ, and in Lc. εἰς τις τῶν ἐξ αὐτῶν, Jo. only supplying the name (Σίμων Πέτρος). On εἰς τις see Blass, *Gr.* pp. 144, 178. During the early days of the Church of Jerusalem when the evangelical tradition was being formed, prudential reasons (cf. Jo. xviii. 26) may have suggested reticence as to the name of the offender and even the fact of his connexion with the Christian body. In the Gospels we see the reserve gradually breaking down, and finally abandoned when the danger had ceased. Σπασάμενος τὴν μάχαιραν (cf. Acts xvi. 27), 'having drawn his knife' (see v. 43, note; the art. connects the weapon with the subject of the verb, cf. Mt. τὴν μ. αὐτοῦ) 'out of its sheath' (θήκη, Jo. xviii. 11). The verb is used both in act. and mid., and with reference to μάχαιρα or ῥομφαία, cf. Jud. ix. 54 (B, A), Ps. xxxvi. (xxxvii.) 14, cli. 7; Mt. has here ἀπέσπασεν. The Apostles, who had a couple of knives at hand (Lc. xxii. 38), when they saw violence offered to the Master eagerly asked, Κύριε, εἰ παράξομεν ἐν μαχαίρᾳ (Lc.); Peter, true to his impetuous nature, did not wait for the answer; to draw his knife and strike at the

nearest of the party was the work of a moment.

ἔπαισεν τὸν δούλον κτλ.] The blow fell on the High Priest's slave (δούλος, Mt. Mc. Lc. Jo.; to own no slaves was a peculiarity of the Essenes, Jos. ant. xviii. 1. 5). The sufferer was a Malchus (Jo.), Μάλχος, or Μάλχιος i.e. תלך (Dalman, p. 104)—a common name, for Josephus mentions five persons who bore it (see Niese's index). He was doubtless foremost in the business of the arrest, and thus provoked his punishment. Lc. and Jo. mention that the ear which was 'taken off' (ἀφείλεν Mt. Mc. Lc., ἀπέκοψεν Jo.) was the right one. ὠτίον Mc. Jo. (ὠτίον Mt. Lc.) is a dim. of the New Comedy, which had perhaps become colloquial; cf. γυναικάριον (2 Tim. iii. 6), κυνάριον (Mc. vii. 27), παιδάριον (Jo. vi. 9); Blass, *Gr.* p. 63 f. For the Lord's remonstrance with Peter, which Mc. omits, see Mt. xxvi. 52—54, Lc. xxii. 51, Jo. xviii. 11; the substance is well given by Ephrem: "cuius verbum gladius est gladium non indiget." Lc. alone adds ἀψάμενος τοῦ ὠτίου λάσατο αὐτόν.

48. ὡς ἐπὶ ληστήν κτλ.] The Lord remonstrates not against the arrest, but against the manner in which it was effected. Why this armed multitude? He was not a ληστής (cf. Jo. xviii. 14), but a religious teacher. Why this nocturnal sally (ἐξήλθατε)? If His teaching or conduct merited punishment, He had given them

49 ουκ εκρατησατε] ουκ εκρατε (sic) B ου κρατησατε (sic) L | αι γραφαι + των
 προφητων N^Φ 13 69 124 346 2^{pe} al^{pecc} syr^{hcl} arm the 50 και τοτε οι μαθηται
 N(Σ) 13 69 124 346 al^{pecc} o vg syr^(ita) pe^{sh} hcl arm the aeth | εφυγον παντες NBCLΔΨ
 61 258 435 me go] παντες εφ. ADPW^xXH al^{pe} latt syr^{hcl} al | εφυγον] pr οι μαθηται
 1071 | om παντες N 13 124 346 al^{pecc} syr^{pe}

23

- 51 ⁵¹ Καὶ νεανίσκος τις συνηκολούθει αὐτῷ περιβε-
βλημένος σινδόνα ἐπὶ γυμνοῦ, καὶ κρατοῦσιν αὐτόν
¶ 52 ⁵² ὁ δὲ καταλιπὼν τὴν σινδόνα γυμνὸς ἔφυγεν.⁵
53 ⁵³ Καὶ ἀπήγαγον τὸν Ἰησοῦν πρὸς τὸν ἀρχιερέα,
καὶ συνέρχονται [αὐτῷ] πάντες οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ

51 νεανίσκος τις NBC(D)LΨ | eis tis v. AEF G H K M N S U V W^b X Γ Δ Π Σ Φ min^{ae} om¹
(cf. Nestle T. C. p. 265) | συνηκολούθει NBCLΨ | ηκολούθει D φ 1 al^{ms} ηκολούθησεν
ANP X Γ Δ Π Σ min^{pl} συνηκολούθησεν Δ | αὐτῷ αὐτοὺς D 42 ff | ἐπὶ γυμνοῦ γυμνός 13
69 346 2^{po} om 1 118 209 ck syr^{ald} the | κρατοῦσιν αὐτὸν NBC*DLΔΨ aefkl me]
+ οἱ νεανίσκοι AC*NPW^b X Γ Π Σ Φ min^{pl} q syr^{bol} arm go aeth α δε v. κρατοῦσιν αὐτὸν 1
13 (69) 124 (209) 346 604 2^{po} the 52 εφυγεν] + απ αὐτων ADN P X Γ Δ Π Σ Φ min^{ms} vid
a f q r vg syr^{ald} bol arm go 53 τὸν ἀρχιερέα] + (vel pr) Καί φαν ΑΚΜΠ 11 13 69
124 604 736^o vid 1071 2^{po} al^{boan} syr^(peab) bol arm (Or) | αὐτῷ ABNP X Γ Π Σ Φ Ψ min^{pl}
(ad eum syr^{ald} (7) peab arm)] πρὸς αὐτὸν C αὐτοῦ 1 209 om NDLΔ 13 64 69 124 346 2^{po}
latt aeth | om πάντες C ff | οἱ πρ. καὶ οἱ γρ. NBCLNPW^b X Γ Δ Ψ min^{pl} syr^{bol} me go]
οἱ γρ. καὶ οἱ πρ. A(D)KΠ 604 2^{po} al^{boan} latt syr^{peab} arm aeth Or

51. καὶ νεανίσκος τις συνηκολούθει κτλ.] One there was, not an Apostle, who followed boldly and at once, going along with the Lord (συνηκολούθει αὐτῷ, cf. 2 Macc. ii. 4, 6, Mc. v. 37, Lc. xxiii. 49) until he was seized by the ὑπηρέται. His attire would excite attention, a σινδὼν ἐπὶ γυμνοῦ i.e. a linen garment or wrap, see J. Lightfoot *ad l.* and Moore on Jud. xiv. 12, 13; cf. Prov. xxix. 42 (xxx. 24), where the γυνὴ ἀνδρεία makes σινδῶνες (1st 7th) for sale; 1 Macc. x. 64 (A) περιβεβλημένον αὐτὸν σινδῶνα. In the present case the σινδὼν was either a light summer 'square' hastily caught up, or, possibly, a night-dress; cf. Galen cited by Wetstein, μὴ γυμνὸς κοιμίζεσθαι ἀλλὰ περιβεβλημένος σινδῶνα, and Field, *Notes*, p. 40. In either case Bengel's inference is just: "locuples igitur erat." Ἐπὶ γυμνοῦ is in this case 'on the naked body'; for a more restricted sense of γυμνός see Tob. i. 16, Isa. xx. 2 ff., 2 Macc. xi. 12.

52. καταλιπὼν τὴν σινδόνα] The incident recalls Joseph's flight from the wife of Potiphar (Gen. xxxix. 12 ff.). The σινδὼν, if of the nature of an ἱμάτιον, a rectangular wrap and not a

close-fitting garment, could easily be detached.

The νεανίσκος has been identified with St John (Ambr., Chrysa., Bede), James the brother of the Lord (Epiph. *haer.* lxxviii.), a resident in the house where the Lord had eaten the Pass-over (Thpht.), or the Evangelist himself (many recent commentators). The last two views are not incompatible, if John Mark was the son of the οἰκοδεσπότης (v. 14, note). It has also been suggested that Gethsemane was the property of his mother Mary (*Exp.* iv. iii. p. 225). That the incident was drawn by Mark from his own recollection or from his stores of local knowledge may be regarded as certain; it formed no part of the common tradition or (as we may assume) of St Peter's preaching.

53—65. TRIAL BEFORE THE HIGH PRIEST (Mt. xxvi. 57—68, Lc. xxii. 54^a, 63—71; cf. Jo. xviii. 12—14, 19—24).

53. καὶ ἀπήγαγον τὸν Ἰησοῦν κτλ.] They followed the traitor's advice (v. 44), and for greater security bound their Prisoner first (Jo. ἔδησαν αὐτὸν καὶ ἤγαγον). He was taken from

τρεσβύτεροι καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς. ⁵⁴καὶ ὁ Πέτρος ἀπὸ 54
μακρόθεν ἠκολούθησεν αὐτῷ ἕως ἔσω εἰς τὴν αὐλὴν
τοῦ ἀρχιερέως· καὶ ἦν συνκαθήμενος μετὰ τῶν

54 om απο L¹⁴ΔΨ | ηκολουθει GΨ I 13 69 604 | om εσω D I 109 al¹⁰⁰⁰ syr⁶ | εἰς
την αυλην | της αυλης I 109 al¹⁰⁰⁰ | καθήμενος D lat¹τιμ¹ν¹ν¹

Gethsemane direct to the house of the High Priest (πρὸς τὸν ἀρχ., Lc. εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν (Mc. *infra*, Jo. εἰς τὴν αὐλὴν) τοῦ ἀρχιερέως), who that year was Caiaphas (Mt. Jo.); acc. to Jo., they led Him first to Annas, who as an ex-High Priest and father-in-law of Caiaphas (Jo.) was possibly still an inmate of the official residence (see Westcott on Jo. xviii. 15). Annas (Ἰῴ, Ἄννας, Jos. Ἄνανος) had been High Priest A.D. 7—14; Joseph Caiaphas (Καῖφ, Dalman, p. 127, Ἰώσηπος ὁ καὶ Καϊάφας, Jos. *ant.* xviii. 2. 2) held the office A.D. 18—36. At the house of the latter, notwithstanding the early hour, the whole hierarchy (Mc. πάντες οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς, cf. Acts iv. 6) were assembled, and with them were members of the other orders which composed the Sanhedrin. Mc. pictures the assembly as flocking together (συνέρχονται) to the palace (cf. Field, *Notes*, p. 40), Mt. represents them as already in session when Jesus arrived (συνήχθησαν); all were probably on or near the spot, awaiting the result of Judas's mission. With *συνέρχ. αὐτῷ* cf. Jo. xi. 33, and see WM., p. 269, and Field, *loc.*

54. καὶ ὁ Πέτρος ἀπὸ μακρόθεν κτλ.] Peter's flight (v. 50) was checked perhaps by the recollection of his boast, and he followed the party, but at a safe distance (ἀπὸ μακρ., v. 6, note, viii. 3, xi. 13, xv. 40). On arriving at the High Priest's house Peter passed into the αὐλή (Vg. *atrium*), i.e. the open court round which the chambers were built, and which was entered through a *προαυλίον* (*infra* v. 68) opening into the street; αὐλή is con-

stantly used in the LXX. for the ἄλυσσ or court of the Tabernacle (Exod. xxvii. 9) or Temple (3 Regn. vi. 36), but also in reference to a large private house (2 Regn. xvii. 18, 4 Regn. xx. 4, Dan. ii. 49 (ἄλυσσ)), 3 Macc. v. 10, 46). He gained admission through the influence of St John, who was an acquaintance of the High Priest (Jo. xviii. 15 ff.), and had entered with Jesus (συνεισηλθεν τῷ Ἰησοῦ, Jo.). His purpose was to see how the trial would end (ἰδεῖν τὸ τέλος, Mt.); meanwhile he took up his place with the members of the Levitical guard (μετὰ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν, see note on v. 43) who had been engaged in the arrest, and were warming themselves over a charcoal fire (ἀνθρακίαν πεποιηκότες Jo.) in the court (ἐν μέσῳ τῆς αὐλῆς Lc.). Peter sat (Mt. Mc. Lc.) or stood (Jo.) among them, glad of the heat after his long exposure to the night air, but forgetful that the blaze lit up his features (πρὸς τὸ φῶς, so Mc. only), and exposed him to the scrutiny of enemies; cf. Bengel: "saepe sub cura corporis negligitur anima." The altitude of Jerusalem causes the nights to be cold; the mean annual temperature is variously given as 66° or 62°, and the two or three hours which precede sunrise are everywhere the coldest. For other Biblical references to the use of fires in Jerusalem for the purpose of giving warmth see Isa. xlv. 16 θερμανθεῖς εἶπεν Ἠδύ μοι ὅτι ἐθερμάνθην καὶ εἶδον πῦρ, Jer. xliii. (xxxvi.) 22 ἐκάθην ἐν οἴκῳ χειμῶν καὶ ἐσχάρα πυρὸς κατὰ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ. For the form ἦν συνκαθ. see WM., p. 438.

55 ὑπηρετῶν καὶ θερμαινόμενος πρὸς τὸ φῶς. 55 οἱ δὲ
 ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ ὅλον τὸ συνέδριον ἐζήτουν κατὰ τοῦ
 Ἰησοῦ μαρτυρίαν. εἰς τὸ θανατώσαι αὐτόν, καὶ οὐχ
 56 ἠύρισκον. 56 πολλοὶ γὰρ ἐψευδομαρτύρουν κατ' αὐτοῦ,
 57 καὶ ἴσαι αἱ μαρτυρίαι οὐκ ἦσαν. 57 καὶ τινες ἀναστάντες
 58 ἐψευδομαρτύρουν κατ' αὐτοῦ λέγοντες ὅτι 58 Ἡμεῖς

54 καὶ θερμ. μετα τ. υ. Σ | om πρὸς τὸ φῶς 1 al¹⁰⁰⁰ sy¹⁰⁰⁰ 55 μαρτυρίαν] ψευδομαρτυρίαν AS* min¹⁰⁰⁰ k the | εἰς τὸ θανατώσαι] να θανατώσουσιν D (2nd) et ut vid sy¹⁰⁰⁰ agm να αὐτὸν θανατώσουσιν 1071 | εὕρισκον MACNW¹⁰⁰⁰ ΣΠ min¹⁰⁰⁰ 56 ἐψευδομαρτύρουν] + καὶ εἰπὼν D | αὐτοῦ] τοῦ Ἰησοῦ Ψ 57 καὶ τινες] καὶ ἄλλοι D a ff k q Or¹⁰⁰⁰ ἄλλοι δὲ 13 69 124 346 604 o alii agm | ἐψευδ. κατ' αὐτοῦ λεγόντες] ἐψευδ. καὶ εἰπὼν κατ' αὐτοῦ D (k) 58 ὅτι ἡμεῖς ἡκούσ. αὐτοῦ λεγόντες] ὅτι εἰπὼν k hic dixit ok

55. οἱ δὲ ἀρχιερεῖς κτλ.] While Peter sits in the αὐλή, the Lord is standing in one of the chambers above (v. 66) before His judges. It was a full (ὅλον) if informal meeting of the Sanhedrin (Edersheim, *Life*, ii. p. 553). For the word συνέδριον see xiii. 9: here and in xv. 1 it is used in an exclusive sense of the national council (cf. Acts iv. 15, v. 21 ff., vi. 12 ff., xxii. 30, xxiii. 1 ff.), the סנהדרין of the Talmud, on the history and character of which see Schürer, II. i. 163 ff. As a first step Caiaphas appears to have examined Jesus as to His disciples and teaching (Jo. xviii. 19 ff.). The day had begun to dawn (Lc. xxii. 66), when the actual trial took place. Witnesses had meanwhile been brought together, but when they came to give their evidence, the result was disappointing, indeed practically nothing (ἐζήτουν... μαρτυρίαν... καὶ οὐχ ἠύρισκον); it failed to establish a capital offence, which was the purpose in view (εἰς τὸ θανατώσαι αὐτόν, Mt. ὅπως αὐτ. θανατώσωσιν = ἰθὺς), or indeed any offence at all; "sic omnia irreprehensibiliter et dixit et fecit ut nullam verisimilitudinem reprehensionis invenirent in eo" (Origen). On θανατοῦν see xiii. 12, note. Οὐχ ἠύρισκον: such was the

situation at the moment to which the narrative refers.

56. πολλοὶ γὰρ ἐψευδομαρτύρουν κτλ.] Of witnesses there was no lack, but their evidence was palpably false; they contradicted one another. Ἰσαι αἱ μαρτυρίαι οὐκ ἦσαν, Vg. *convenientia testimonia non erant*, they did not correspond; see J. Lightfoot *ad l.* No two witnesses could be found to bear the joint testimony which was legally requisite to justify a capital sentence (Deut. xix. 15). The proposal to render ἴσος 'adequate' (Erasmus, Grotius) is unnecessary, and without support. On καὶ in this sequence see on v. 49.

57—58. καὶ τινες ἀναστάντες κτλ.] Mt. ὑστερον δὲ προσελθόντες δύο. The conditions seemed to be satisfied at last; the scene recalls 3 Regn. xi. 13 καὶ ἦλθον δύο ἄνδρες οἱ υἱοὶ παρ' αὐτοῦ καὶ... κατεμαρτύρησαν αὐτοῦ. The Lord had been heard to say that He would overthrow the Temple. Similarly Stephen was charged with having affirmed that He would do so (Acts vi. 14 ἀκηκόαμεν γὰρ αὐτοῦ λέγοντος ὅτι Ἰησοῦς ὁ Ναζωραῖος οὗτος καταλύσει τὸν τόπον τούτον). The question arises how this idea impressed itself on the Jews. Did the words

ἠκούσαμεν αὐτοῦ λέγοντος ὅτι Ἐγὼ καταλύσω τὸν ναὸν τοῦτον τὸν χειροποίητον, καὶ διὰ τριῶν ἡμερῶν ἄλλον ἀχειροποίητον ⁵⁸οικοδομήσω. ⁵⁹καὶ οὐδὲ οὕτως ⁵⁹ἰση ἦν ἡ μαρτυρία αὐτῶν. ⁶⁰καὶ ἀναστὰς ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς εἰς μέσον ἐπηρώτησεν τὸν Ἰησοῦν λέγων Οὐκ ἀποκρίνη

58 καταλυω ΔΠ* 2 vg^{codd} | om τουτον D k syr^{sin} | οικοδομησω] αναστησω D a off k
60 εις το μεσον DMΦΨ min^{ma} pr εστη Ψ

spoken at the first Passover of the Ministry (Jo. ii. 19) rankle in the minds of the hearers till they were used as evidence against Him three years afterwards? Or were they repeated in a fuller form during the teaching of the Holy Week? or did the witnesses base their testimony on a distorted report by Judas of words spoken to the Twelve on the Mount of Olives (xiii. 2, note)? Mt. gives the testimony in the simpler form Οὗτος ἔφη Δύναμαι καταλύσαι τὸν ναὸν τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ διὰ τριῶν ἡμερῶν οἰκοδομήσαι. It has been suggested (Bruce) that this "comes nearest to what the witnesses actually said," and that Mc. "puts into their mouths, to a certain extent, the sense" afterwards attached to the saying of Christ. But this is not after Mc.'s manner; when he repeats a saying in a longer form, there is reason to regard the longer form as original. Some such saying as this is possibly behind the words of Stephen (Acts vii. 48 οὐχ ὁ ὕψιστος ἐν χειροποιήτοις κατοικεῖ) and St Paul (Acts xvii. 24; cf. 2 Cor. v. 1, Heb. ix. 11, 24). On the history and meaning of χειροποίητος, ἀχειροποίητος, see Lightfoot's note on Col. ii. 11.

If the Lord said the words as they stand in Mc., He said what the event has proved to be true; His death destroyed the old order, and His resurrection created the new. In this case the ψευδομαρτυρία consisted in wresting the *logion* from its context and giving it a meaning which His character and manner of life

proved to be impossible; cf. Jerome in Mt.: "falsus testis est, qui non in eodem sensu dicta intellegit quo dicuntur." On διὰ τρ. ἡμερῶν see ii. 1 and viii. 31, note; and with οἰκοδομήσω cf. Mt. xvi. 18; the Western *αναστήσω* recalls the *ἐγερῶ* of Jo. ii. 19.

59. καὶ οὐδὲ οὕτως κτλ.] Mt. omits this verse; in Mc. it looks back to v. 56, and expresses the disappointment felt by the Sanhedrists when even this last resource failed them. For οὐδὲ οὕτως cf. Isa. lviii. 5, 1 Cor. xiv. 21: 'not even under these circumstances' (οὐδέ as in v. 3, vi. 31, xii. 10, xiii. 32, xvi. 13). Mc. does not explain the nature of the ἀνισότης; possibly the witnesses broke down under examination or contradicted one another as to matters of detail.

60. καὶ ἀναστὰς ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς κτλ.] Caiaphas rose, for greater solemnity, in the assembly (cf. iii. 3 εἰς τὸ μέσον), and endeavoured to extort a statement from Jesus, urging that His silence suggested that He had no answer to make and that the witness was true. The rendering of the Vg. and several of the O.L. authorities (*f*, *g*; cf. *a*, *c*, *k*), which brings the two questions into one ("non respondes quicquam ad ea quae tibi obiciuntur ab his?"), is, as Blass points out (*Gr.* p. 176 n.), impossible, since it would require ἀποκρ. πρὸς δ (cf. Mt. xxvii. 14). Οὐκ...οὐδέν, a combination which intensifies the negation; cf. iii. 27 and see Blass, *Gr.* p. 256. Τί= τί ἐστιν ὁ (Blass, p. 177 n.), what is

§ 33 61 οὐδέν; ⁸τί οὗτοί σου καταμαρτυροῦσιν; ⁶¹οὐ δὲ ἐσιώπα
¶ P καὶ οὐκ ἀπεκρίνατο οὐδέν. πάλιν ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς ἐπηρώτα
αὐτὸν καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ Cὺ εἶ ὁ χριστός, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ

60 τι] σι LΨ (k) 61 ο δε] ο δε Iησους NA min¹⁰⁰⁰ sy¹⁰⁰⁰ aeth εκεινος δε
D | ουκ απεκρινατο ουδεν NBCLΨ 33 1071] ουδεν απεκρινατο (vel απεκριθη) A(D)IN
PW⁵ΣΓΔΠΣΦ min¹ Or om k | επηρωτα αυτων] επηρωτησεν αυτ. FIΦ 604 2¹⁰⁰ al¹⁰⁰
Or + εκ δευτερου Φ 13 69 124 346 604 2¹⁰⁰ sy¹⁰⁰⁰ arm Or | και λεγει αυτω] λεγων Φ
346 2¹⁰⁰ (arm) Or + ο αρχιερευς D q | om ο χριστος Γ k | του ευλογητου] του θεου N⁺
(του ευλ. N^o) του θ. του ευλ. AKΠ 346 al¹⁰⁰⁰ vg arm¹⁰⁰⁰ του ευλογημενου Ψ

the value of this testimony? what construction is to be put upon it? Καταμαρτυρεῖν: frequent in the Orators and used by the LXX (3 Regn. xx. (xxi.) 10, Job xv. 6, Prov. xxv. 18, Dan. vi. 24 (25)); in the N. T. only in the Synoptic accounts of the Passion (Mt. xxvi. 62 = Mc. xiv. 60; Mt. xxvii. 13).

61. ὁ δὲ ἐσιώπα κτλ.] The Lord refused the opportunity of either denying the charge, or justifying the words if they were His. This was not the time for serious instruction, nor were these the men to whom it could be profitably addressed; nor could He admit the authority of an assembly which was following up an unjust arrest by the employment of perjured witnesses. It was a *καιρὸς τοῦ σιγᾶν*, and He kept silence (*ἐσιώπα*, imperf.) accordingly. Cf. Origen in *Mt.*: "discimus ex hoc loco contemnere calumniantium et falsorum testium voces ut nec responsione nostra dignos eos habeamus, nec defendere nosmetipsos ubi non sunt convenientia quae dicuntur adversus nos." The Lord's silence before His judges afterwards recalled to the minds of the disciples Isa. liii. 7; cf. Acts viii. 32 ff., 1 Pet. ii. 23. The classical ἀπεκρινάμην occurs in the LXX and N. T. but rarely (LXX.⁵ Mt.¹, Mc.¹, Lc.^{ev. 2, act. 1}, Jo.²), ἀπεκρίθην elsewhere taking its place; ἀπεκρινάμην itself was a substitute for the earlier ἡμειψάμην, ἀπημειψάμην (Rutherford, p. 186 f.).

πάλιν ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς κτλ.] A second

and successful attempt to obtain an answer; to the direct question "Art Thou the Christ?" solemnly put to Him on oath (Mt. ἐφοκίσε σε κατὰ τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ ζῶντος ἵνα ἡμῖν εἴπῃς εἰ σὺ εἶ ὁ χρ.) by the ecclesiastical head of the nation, Jesus at once replies. Thpht.: ἵνα μὴ ἔχωσω ὑστερον λέγειν ὅτι 'ἐάν σαφῶς εἰπόντος αὐτοῦ ἤκούσαμεν, ἐπιστεύσαμεν ἂν.' Σὺ εἶ, 'art Thou?' as in xv. 2; cf. Rom. xiv. 4. Jas. iv. 12; ὁ χριστός, see notes on viii. 29, xii. 35. Τοῦ ευλογητοῦ, Mt. τοῦ θεοῦ: the title ὁ ευλογητός is perhaps based on the doxology ܡܝܪܝܬܐ ܥܕܝܢܐ (Aram. ܡܝܪܝܬܐ ܥܕܝܢܐ) מִיָּהּ (cf. Schöttgen on Rom. ix. 5, and Dalman, *Worte*, i. p. 163 f.). The High Priest admits the Divine Sonship of Messiah; the Christ was the Son of God, since He inherited the promises made to David (2 Sam. vii. 14, Ps. ii. 7, lxxxix. 26 f.). The alternative to this inference is that Caiaphas is quoting words which were attributed to Jesus (cf. Mt. xxvii. 43) and demanding that He should either admit or deny them; but the form of the sentence favours the view that Caiaphas himself identified the Messiah with the Son. In the Psalms of Solomon the *χριστός* κύριος is merely Son of David (cf. James and Ryle, p. liv. ff.); but Enoch cv. 2 and 4 Esdr. vii. 28 f., xiv. 9 recognise His Divine Sonship, and the idea seems to have been familiar during the Lord's lifetime; see Jo. i. 49, xi. 27, Mt. xvi. 16 (cf. Mc. viii. 29). The Messianic Sonship was perhaps not regarded as specifically different

εὐλογητοῦ; ⁶²ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν Ἐγὼ εἰμι καὶ ⁶²ὁ [†] ὄψεσθε τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐκ δεξιῶν καθήμενον τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ ἐρχόμενον μετὰ τῶν νεφελῶν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ. ⁶³ὁ δὲ ἀρχιερεὺς διαρήξας τοὺς χιτῶνας ⁶³

62 ο δε L]+αποκριθεις DG I 13 69 124 346 1071 2^o a ff k q syrd arm the |
εγω ειμι] pr συ ειπας οτι 13 69 124 346 604 1071 2^o arm Or | om και ερχομενον D |
μετα] επι G I II 18 33 al^{honn} a syrd pesh the 63 διαρηξας (B*N)]+ευθεις 124 604
2^o a arm Or | τον χιτωνα S syrd pesh arm^{ood}

from the Sonship of Israel; see the Rabbinical references in Edersheim, *Life*, ii. pp. 716, 719, Weber, *Jüd. Theol.*, p. 153, and on the whole subject consult Schürer, ii. ii. p. 158 ff.; Hastings, *D.B.* iv. p. 570 ff.

62. ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν Ἐγὼ εἰμι] Cf. Lc.: ὑμεῖς λέγετε ὅτι ἐγὼ εἰμι. The phrase σὺ εἶπας (Mt. xxvi. 25, 64), or σὺ λέγεις (Mt. xxvii. 11 = Mc. xv. 2 = Lc. xxiii. 3 = Jo. xviii. 37), has since Erasmus usually been regarded as an idiomatic affirmative, on the strength of certain classical and Rabbinical parallels; but it has been shewn by Dr Thayer (in the *Journal of Bibl. Literature*, xiii. p. 40 ff.) that the balance of ancient opinion is against this view, and that the words mean simply what they say, while the context, the tone, and the circumstances must in each case determine the exact inference which is to be drawn from them. Mc. has seen in this σὺ εἶπας a direct affirmation, and interprets it accordingly; but it is possible that the Lord purposely preferred the vaguer form; cf. Origen in *Mt.* (cited by Thayer): "quia non erat dignus princeps ille sacerdotum Christi doctrina, propterea non eum docet, nec dicit quia *Ego sum*, sed verbum oris eius accipiens in redargutionem ipsius convertit dicens *Tu dixisti*, ut eo modo videretur argui non doceri."

καὶ ὄψεσθε τὸν υἱὸν κτλ.] The words point to Dan. vii. 13 Th. ἰδοὺ μετὰ (LXX. ἐπὶ, cf. Mt.) τῶν νεφελῶν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὡς υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου ἐρχόμενος (cf. xiii. 26, note), and Ps. cix. (cx.) 1,

κάθου ἐκ δεξιῶν μου. Both passages seem to have been regarded by the Jews as Messianic (cf. xii. 36, note, and for Dan. *l.c.* see Edersheim, *Life*, ii. p. 733 f.), and to claim that they would be fulfilled in Himself was equivalent to an assertion of His Messiahship. But the words of Jesus are also a solemn warning that His position and that of His judges would one day be reversed, and a final but ineffectual summons to repentance and faith; cf. Victor: ἐπιφέρει δὲ τὸ τῆς κρίσεως, ἀπειλῶν ὅτι ὄψονται αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ οὐρανίῳ δόξῃ φαινόμενον... ἀλλ' ὁμῶς ἀκούσαντες οὐκ ἐφυλάξαντο... τὸν λόγον... οὕτως οὐκ εἰς ὠφέλειαν τοῖς ἀθηκόις αἱ τῶν μυστηρίων ἀποκαλύψεις, ἀλλ' εἰς κατάκρισιν. Mt. prefixes ἀπ' ἀρτι το ὄψεσθε, and Lc. ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν: the vision of the Son of Man sitting on the Right Hand of the Power of God (τῆς δυνάμεως τοῦ θεοῦ Lc.; ἡ δύναμις = ܡܠܚܬܐ, which was technically used for God, cf. Thpht., δύναμιν γὰρ ἐνθάδε τὸν πατέρα φησίν, and see Dalman, *Worte*, i. p. 164 f.) began from the year of the Crucifixion (cf. Acts ii. 33 f., vii. 55, Rom. viii. 34, Heb. i. 3 f., 1 Pet. iii. 22, Apoc. ii. 21, xii. 5, 'Mc.' xvi. 19), and is to be followed in due course by the vision which all must see of His Return (Apoc. i. 7). The Jewish leaders by their rejection of His Messiahship secured His exaltation (Phil. ii. 9) and their own ultimate confusion.

63. ὁ δὲ ἀρχιερεὺς διαρήξας κτλ.] This old sign of mourning or horror is mentioned first in Gen. xxxvii. 29;

64 αὐτοῦ λέγει Τί ἔτι χρεῖαν ἔχομεν μαρτύρων; ἡκού-
σατε τῆς βλασφημίας· τί ὑμῖν φαίνεται; οἱ δὲ
65 πάντες κατέκριναν αὐτὸν ἔνοχον εἶναι θανάτου. καὶ

64 ἡκουσατε] pr ἰδε νυν & (min^{propos} συγγⁱⁿ pesh arm) + παντες GNZ I 124 2^o al^{non}
συγγⁱⁿ arm | τῆς βλασφημίας] τῆς βλασφημίας ADG I 13 2^o al^{non} + αὐτου DGINZ
min^{non} q συγγⁱⁿ go aeth + του στοματος αυτου 13 61 69 (124) 346 (2^o) συγγⁱⁿ hoi pesh
arm | φαίνεται] δοκει DNZ 28 2^o

the phrase is usually διαρηγνῖναι τὰ ἱμάτια (cf. Mt., and so more than forty times in the LXX.), but τοὺς χιτῶνας occurs in Judith xiv. 19, Ep. Jer. 31, 2 Macc. iv. 38, and is strictly accurate in the present case: cf. Maimonides *ap.* Buxtorf: "laceratio non fit in interula seu indusio linteo nec in pallio exteriori; in reliquis vestibus... omnibus fit." What was originally a natural act of passionate grief is reduced in the Talmud to minute and stringent rules: "laceratio fit stando (v. 60), a collo anterius non posterius, non ad latus neque ad fimbrias... longitudo rupturæ palmus est." The law forbade the High Priest to rend his garment in private troubles (Lev. x. 6, xxi. 10), but when acting as a judge, he was required by custom to express in this way his horror of any blasphemy uttered in his presence (cf. J. Lightfoot on Mt.). On the form διαρηγας see WH., *Notes*, p. 163, WSchm., p. 56; on χιτῶνες pl., see vi. 9, note.

τί ἔτι χρεῖαν ἔχομεν μαρτύρων;] The relief of the embarrassed judge is manifest. If trustworthy evidence was not forthcoming, the necessity for it had now been superseded; the Prisoner had incriminated Himself. On χρεῖαν ἔχειν τινός see ii. 17, xi. 3, notes.

64. ἡκούσατε τῆς βλασφημίας] WH. places a mark of interrogation after βλασφ., but perhaps unnecessarily; cf. Mt. ἰδε νυν ἡκ. τὴν βλασφημίαν. The *gen. rei* after ἀκούειν is on the whole less usual than the acc., but cf. Lc. xv. 25, Acts vii. 34; in Acts xxii. 1 both person and thing are in the *gen.* (ἀκούσατέ μου τῆς... ἀπολογίας): the *gen.* is perhaps more realistic than

the acc (cf. Buttmann, *Gr.* p. 144 f.). On βλασφημία see iii. 28, vii. 22, notes. The blasphemy in this case is the claim to Messianic honours and powers, which is assumed to be groundless.

τί ὑμῖν φαίνεται;] 'What is your view?' (Mt. τί ὑ. δοκεῖ;), cf. Ar. *Ecol.* 875 ὁρθῶς ἔμογε φαίνεται (*me iudice*). The formula as prescribed in *Sanhedrin* iii. 7 (see Edersheim, *Life* ii. p. 561 note) is מֵרִי מָרִי, to which the answer is either יֵיחַל (for life) or הֵחַל (for death) as the case may be. On this occasion the conclusion was foregone; no one proposed to test the claim of Jesus before condemning it as blasphemous; all condemned Him to be worthy of death. Κατέκρ. αὐτὸν ἔνοχον εἶναι θανάτου is under the circumstances more exact than κατέκριναν θανάτῳ (x. 33); the court could not pass a capital sentence (see on xv. 1). On ἔνοχος θανάτου cf. iii. 29, note. Death was the legal penalty of blasphemy (Lev. xxiv. 16, 1 Kings xxi. 10 ff.), and stoning the manner of execution in such cases (1 K. 12, Jo. x. 30 ff., Acts vii. 55 ff.). Πάντες, i.e. all who were present (πάντας γὰρ ἐπεσπάσατο διὰ τὸ ῥῆξαι τὸν χιτωνίσκον, Victor); those who, like Joseph (Lc. xxiii. 51) and Nicodemus (Jo. vii. 50 ff.), were opposed to the whole plot against Jesus would not have been summoned to this meeting.

65. καὶ ἡρξαντό τινες ἐμπύειν αὐτῷ κτλ.] Mt. abridges: τότε ἐπέπυσαν εἰς τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ, omitting the covering of the Lord's Face; Lc., who retains the latter particular, substitutes ἐπέπαιζον for ἐπέπυσαν. The prophecy

ἤρξαντό τινες ἐμπτύειν αὐτῷ καὶ περικαλύπτειν αὐτοῦ τὸ πρόσωπον καὶ κολαφίζειν αὐτὸν καὶ λέγειν αὐτῷ Προφήτευσον· καὶ οἱ ὑπηρέται ραπίσμασιν αὐτὸν ἔλαβον.

65 ἐμπτύειν (εὐπτ. DA)] + τω προσώπῳ αὐτοῦ D (604) af syrt^{sch} arm aegg go | om και περικαλ. αὐτοῦ το πρ. D af syrt^{sch} και περικ. αὐτοῦ το πρ. 1071 | κολαφίζειν και λεγειν | εκολαφισον και ελεγον D a c velantes faciem eius clarificabant (sic) eum k | προφητευσον] + νυν G 1 118 + ημιν Ψ k + νυν ημιν 1071 syrt^{sch} + ημιν χε τις εστιν ο παισας σε IUXΔΣ (13) 33 (69) 108 124 604 736^{scot} 1071 2^{pe} al^{nonn} syrt^{sch} arm aegg aeth | om οι υπηρεται D c (k) | ελαβον KABCIKLNSVTAIΨ min^{nonn}] ελαμβανον DG 1 13 69 2^{pe} al^{nonn} syrt^{sch} me εβαλλον HW^bΣ min^{nonn} εβαλον EMUW^x 33 604 min^{ant} ma

of x. 34 includes both indignities (ἐμπαΐζουσιν καὶ ἐμπτύουσιν) among those which Jesus would receive at the hands of the Gentiles, and it was fulfilled by the Procurator's soldiers (xv. 19, 20); but certain of the Sanhedrists anticipated this pagan outrage. In *Ea. Petr.* 4 the Jews are unjustly charged with the subsequent mockery: [ὁ Πειλᾶτος] παρέδωκεν αὐτὸν τῷ λαφ... καὶ τις αὐτῶν ἐνεγκεν στέφανον ἀκάνθινον... καὶ ἕτεροι ἐστῶτες ἐνέπνυν αὐτοῦ ταῖς ὀφείσι. See the remarkable parallel cited by Wetstein from Seneca *de consol.* 13: "ducebatur Athenis ad supplicium Aristides, cui quisquis occurrerat deiciebat oculos et ingemiscibat... tanquam in ipsam iustitiam animadvertentes; inventus est tamen qui in faciem eius inspueret." 'Εμπτύειν conspuere is a late equivalent in the LXX. (Num. xii. 14, Deut. xxv. 9) and N. T. of the Attic καταπτύειν; cf. Rutherford, *N. Phryg.*, p. 66. Περικαλύπτειν (Exod. xxviii. 20, 3 Regn. vii. 17): with reference, perhaps, to the Roman practice of covering the heads of the condemned (Cic. *pro Rabir.* (ed. Heitland) iv. 13 "i lictor, ...caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito"; *ib.* v. 16 "obductio capitis et nomen ipsum crucis absit"), as well as for the purpose of concealing from Him the persons of His tormentors.

καὶ κολαφίζειν αὐτὸν κτλ.] So Mt.; Lc. δέροντες (cf. Mc. xii. 3, xiii. 9).

Κολαφίζειν is specific: the blows were inflicted with the fist (κόλαφος, Att. κάδυλος; cf. Ter. *Adelph.* ii. 2. 36 "colaphis tuber est totum caput"). Προφήτευσον as it stands alone in Mc. is scarcely intelligible; Mt. gives a clue to its meaning (προφ. ἡμῖν, χριστέ, τίς ἐστιν ὁ παῖσας σε); 'use Thy supernatural powers, Messiah, to detect the offender.' Our Lord was not the first prophet in Israel who had been smitten on the face; cf. 1 Kings xxii. 24, Mic. v. 1. On the Jewish conception of Messiah as a Prophet see Stanton, *J. and Chr. Messiah*, p. 126 ff., and cf. vi. 4, note.

καὶ οἱ ὑπηρέται κτλ.] Mt. also distinguishes this class of offenders (οἱ δὲ ἐράπισαν), but without identifying them. They were the members of the Temple guard who had effected the arrest (v. 43, note), and were still in charge of their Prisoner (cf. Lc. οἱ ἄνδρες οἱ συνήχοντες αὐτόν). Emboldened by the conduct of their superiors, they added their own form of insult. For ραπίζειν, ράπισμα see Lobeck, *Phryg.*, p. 175, and Rutherford's important discussion (*N. Phryg.*, p. 257 ff.); the words are used in reference to blows delivered by a stick (ράπισ), or by the palm of the open hand; in the latter case the Attic form was ἐνὶ κόρρη παραΐσαι, but later writers, beginning with Plutarch, use ἐπὶ κ. ραπίζειν. In two at least of the three LXX.

66 ⁶⁶ Καὶ ὄντος τοῦ Πέτρου κάτω ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ ἔρχεται
67 μία τῶν παιδισκῶν τοῦ ἀρχιερέως, ⁶⁷ καὶ ἰδοῦσα τὸν
Πέτρον θερμαινόμενον ἐμβλέψασα αὐτῷ λέγει Καὶ

66 om κατω DIΨ I 69 2^{mo} al^{pac} a off q syri^{sin} (vidi) aegg | αὐλῃ] + του αρχιερεως
syri^{sin} | ερχεται] om syri^{sin} + προς αυτον D | μια παιδισκη NC syri^{sin} pesh arm 67 om
και 2^o D

instances of *ραπίζειν*, it refers to a blow on the face by the hand of another person (1 Esdr. iv. 30, Hos. xi. 4), and *ράπισμα* is used in the same sense in Isa. l. 6 τὰς δὲ σιαγόνας μου [ἔδεκα] εἰς *ράπισματα*. The Vg. adopts this meaning here (*alapis eum caedebant*); the English versions vary (Wycliffe, "beeten him with strokis or boffatis"; Tindale, Cranmer, "boffeted him on the face"; Geneva, "smote him with their rods of office"; R.V. offers the alternative "blows of their hands" (text), "strokes of rods" (marg.)). Cf. Field, *Notes*, p. 105 (on Jo. xviii. 22). The difficult phrase *ἔλαβον ράπισμασιν* has been changed in many secondary uncials and cursives into *ἔβαλλον* or *ἔβαλον* (see *app. crit.*); the confusion of *βαλεῖν* and *λαβεῖν* is one of the commonest in mss. Field (*Notes*, p. 40) supports the latter reading by arguments which deserve consideration, but the harder *ἔλαβον* (or *ἐλάμβανον*, cf. Nestle, *T. C.* p. 266), supported as it is by the great majority of the older and better authorities, claims preference; and it finds a parallel in a papyrus of the first century which has the phrase *κονδύλοις λαβεῖν τινα* (Blass, *Gr.* p. 118). Moreover, 'they caught Him with blows' is more realistic than 'they struck Him,' and therefore more true to Mc.'s usual manner. Cf. Origen in *Mt.*: "et nunc qui iniuriant unum aliquem de ecclesia et faciunt ei haec, in faciem expuunt Christi, et Christum colaphis caedentes castigant et pugnīs."

66—72. PETER DENIES THE MASTER
THREE (*Mt.* xxvi. 69—75, *Lc.* xxii. 56—62, *Jo.* xviii. 17, 25—27).

66, 67. *ὄντος τοῦ Π. κάτω ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ κτλ.*] The story of Peter's adventure in the court of the High Priest's official residence (cf. v. 54, note), which had been interrupted by the account of the trial, is now resumed. He is *κάτω* (Mc.), *ἔξω* (Mt.), outside the council chamber, and below it, in the open area beneath the room where the Sanhedrin had met, and he sat there (v. 54) by the charcoal fire. While he is there a servant maid (*μία παιδίσκη*, *Mt.*, π. τις, *Lc.*), one of the High Priest's domestics (Mc.), comes to the fire (*ἔρχεται*); she notices Peter sitting in the firelight (*ἰδοῦσα τὸν Π. θερμαινόμενον*, *Lc.* *καθήμενον πρὸς τὸ φῶς*: cf. v. 54), and after gazing at him intently for a moment (*ἐμβλέψασα αὐτῷ*), she crosses to the place where he is sitting (*προσηλθεν αὐτῷ*, *Mt.*) and charges him with belonging to the party of Jesus. *Παιδίσκη* is a slave-girl employed in domestic service (*Gen.* xii. 16, xvi. 1 ff., *Lc.* xii. 45, *Acts* xii. 13, xvi. 16), the female equivalent of *παῖς* in the sense of *δούλος* (*Pa.* cxv. 7 (cxvi. 16), *Eccl.* ii. 7, *Sap.* ix. 5, *Esth.* vii. 4 = *פִּתְיָוָה*); the wider meaning (= *κόρη*, *νεάνις*) disappears in Biblical Gk., see Lightfoot on *Gal.* iv. 22. For *ἐμβλέπειν* cf. viii. 25, x. 21, 27, notes. The first glance revealed the presence of a stranger; closer attention enabled her to recognise Peter. St John tells us why—she was the portress who at his desire had let Peter in (*ἡ παιδίσκη ἡ θυρωρός*, cf. *Acts* xii. 13). For *Ναζαρητός*, the less common form which Mc. uniformly adopts, see i. 24, note. The order *τοῦ Ναζαρητοῦ... τοῦ Ἰησοῦ* suits an excited,

σὺ μετὰ τοῦ Ναζαρηνοῦ ἦσθα τοῦ Ἰησοῦ. 68 ὁ δὲ 68 τ' w
 ἡρνήσατο λέγων Οὔτε οἶδα οὔτε ἐπίσταμαι σὺ
 τί λέγεις· καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ἔξω εἰς τὸ προαύλιον.

67 μετὰ του Ναζ. ἦσθα του I. BCLΨ] μετὰ του I. ἦσθα του N. N syr^h min^h μετὰ
 του I. του N. ἦσθα DA min^h latt syr^h arm go aeth Eus μετὰ του N. I. ἦσθα
 ANXΓΠΣ min^h | Ναζωραιου Δ 238 ff Eus (cf. Ναζορηνου D Nazoreno k l* q)
 68 ουτε οἶδα ουτε ἐπίσταμαι NBDL 1071 2^o Eus] ουκ οἶδα ουτε (vel ουδε) επ. (A)CE
 GH(KMNU)V(XΓ)Δ(ΠΣ) min^h ουκ οἶδα k syr^h | συ τι NBDLNUΔΣΨ 1 33
 108 209 1071 2^o] τι συ AIXΓΠ min^h τι D min^h latt | εξω εἰς το προαυλιον] εξω εἰς
 την προαυλην D εἰς το εξω προαυλιον 2^o εἰς την εξω αυλην (vel προαυλην) 1 (13
 69) 209 (604) k^{ia} (in exteriorem atrii locum) syr^h arm + και αλεκτωρ εφωνησεν
 ACDINXΓΔΠΣ min^h a fff k q vg syr^h arm go aeth (om κ. αλ. εφ. NBLΨ
 17^{ov} o syr^h me)

hurried, utterance; 'that Nazarene...
 Jesus.' Ἦσθα μετὰ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ gives
 an exact description of Peter's relation
 to the Lord (iii. 14, cf. Acts iv. 13);
 on ἦσθα see WM., p. 96. All the
 Evangelists give the words of the παι-
 δίσκη, but with much variation (Mt.
 καὶ σὺ ἦσθα μετὰ Ἰ. τοῦ Γαλιλαίου, Lc.
 καὶ οὗτος σὺν αὐτῷ ἦν, Jo. μὴ καὶ σὺ
 ἐκ τῶν μαθητῶν εἶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τού-
 του;).

68. ὁ δὲ ἡρνήσατο κτλ.] Cf. v. 30 f.
 Had Peter been called to go with the
 Master to judgement and death, prob-
 ably he would gladly have done so.
 The trial came in an unexpected form,
 and discovered a weak point—his
 lack of moral courage (cf. Gal. ii. 11 ff.).
 Οὔτε οἶδα οὔτε ἐπίσταμαι σὺ τί λέγεις.
 Again the Gospels vary, Mt. being
 nearest to Mc., and Jo. most remote
 (Mt. οὐκ οἶδα τί λέγεις, Lc. οὐκ οἶδα
 αὐτόν, γύναι, Jo. οὐκ εἰμί, sc. ἐκ τῶν
 μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ), and again the words
 as given by Mc. seem specially approp-
 riate; the eager repetition οὔτε οἶδα
 οὔτε επ. betrays the effort to hide
 embarrassment, and the order of the
 words σὺ τί λ. suggests unusual emo-
 tion (unless we punctuate with WH.
 marg., οὔτε ἐπίσταμαι· σὺ τί λέγεις;).
 Οἶδα and ἐπίσταμαι differ as νοσὶ and
 scio, though the Vg. reverses the dis-
 tinction here: 'I neither know nor
 understand what you are saying,' i.e.

I am neither conscious of the fact,
 nor is the statement intelligible to
 me. Or οἶδα may refer to the Master
 as in Lc. οὐκ οἶδα αὐτόν. Ἐπίσταμαι
 occurs here only in the Gospels,
 and rarely in the Epistles (Paul¹,
 Heb.¹, Jas.¹, Jude¹), but is frequent in
 the Acts, where it appears in con-
 nexion and partial contrast with
 γινώσκω (Acts xix. 15); οἶδα and
 ἐπίσταμαι appear together again in
 Jude 10. Blass (*Gr.* p. 265) rejects
 οὔτε...οὔτε as inadmissible in the case
 of 'two perfectly synonymous' verbs,
 but the objection disappears when
 their meanings are seen to be dis-
 tinct.

καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ἔξω εἰς τὸ προαύλιον]
 Mt. ἐξελθόντα δὲ εἰς τὸν πυλῶνα. The
 πυλῶν is properly the gateway of a
 mansion (Gen. xliii. 19, Lc. xvi. 20,
 Acts xii. 13 f.), a temple (3 Regn. vi. 8),
 or a city (3 Regn. xvii. 10, Apoc. xxi.
 12 ff., xxii. 14); the προαύλιον (ἀπ. λεγ.)
 is doubtless the vestibule by which
 access was gained to the αὐλή, and
 which was contiguous to the πυλῶν.
 Peter left the fire, and retreated into
 the comparative darkness of the vesti-
 bule, but only to fall again into the
 hands of his persecutor. Jo., who
 apparently connects the first denial
 with the moment of Peter's admission
 to the αὐλή, places the second at the
 fire (v. 25).

69 καὶ ἡ παιδίσκη ἰδοῦσα αὐτὸν ἤρξατο πάλιν λέγει
 70 τοῖς παρεστῶσιν ὅτι Οὗτος ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐστίν· ὁ δὲ
 π I πάλιν ἠρνεῖτο. καὶ μετὰ μικρὸν π πάλιν οἱ παρεστῶτες
 π I ἔλεγον τῷ Πέτρῳ Ἀληθῶς ἐξ αὐτῶν εἶ, καὶ γὰρ

69 καὶ ἡ παιδ. ἰδ. αὐτον ηρξ. παλιν KCLΔΨ 108 127] καὶ ἡ παιδ. ἰδ. αὐτον παλιν ηρξ. ΑΙΝΧΙΠΣ min^a παλιν δε (ε)ιδ. αὐτων ἡ παιδ. D 604 2^o of (k) q vg syr^m arm Eus om παλιν BM 50 f aegg aeth | ηρξατο...λεγειν] ειπεν B aegg aeth | παρεστηκοσιν ADNΧΠΠ²S min^a | ουτος] και αυτος D και ουτος 13 59 69 106 124 251 346 604 2^o a c ff syr^{sin} pesh arm aeth 70 ηρνησατο (D)FGMNΧΔΣ 1. 13 69 124 604 2^o al^{rom} Eus | παρεστωτες (-στηκοτες D)] περιεστωτες G 1

69. καὶ ἡ παδίσκη ἰδοῦσα αὐτὸν κτλ.] The portress (cf. v. 66, note), who has returned to her post, recognises and points Peter out to the idlers in the vestibule. Mt. ἀλλη, another maid, not the portress; cf. Thpht.: Ματθαῖος μὲν ἄλλην ταύτην λέγει, Μάρκος δὲ τὴν αὐτήν, οὐδὲν δὲ ἡμῖν οὗτο πρὸς τὴν ἀλήθειαν τοῦ εὐαγγελίου· μὴ γὰρ ἐν μεγάλῳ τινὶ καὶ συνεκτικῷ τῆς σωτηρίας ἡμῖν διαφωνοῦσι; Augustine, in order to harmonise Mc. with Jo., suggests that the maid was at the fire, and that Peter, overhearing her remark, turned to defend himself: "rediens et rursus ad ignem stans resistebat negando verbis eorum." Aug. adds: "liquido...colligitur collatis de hac re omnibus evangelistarum testimoniis non ante ianuam secundo Petrum negasse sed intra in atrio ad ignem; Matthaeum autem et Marcum...regressum eius brevitatibus causa tacuisse." He does not feel the difficulty of reconciling Mt.'s ἀλλη with Mc.'s ἡ παιδίσκη, which in his Latin codex is simply *ancilla*; and Lc.'s ἕτερος is taken to be one of the bystanders who joins in the attack on Peter. The last supposition, which is supported by Jo.'s εἶπον, is not improbable; the loquacity of the maid would naturally communicate itself to some of the company. Mc.'s account places Peter's conduct in the least favourable light; if the remark came only from the maid to whom he had already replied, and was ad-

dressed to those about her and not to the Apostle, his second denial was without excuse.

70. ὁ δὲ πάλιν ἠρνεῖτο] Mt. adds μετὰ ὅρκου (cf. xvi. 63), and gives the words of the denial: οὐκ οἶδα τὸν ἀνθρώπον (Lc. Jo. οὐκ εἰμί). Thpht.: ἐπιλαθόμενος τοῦ λόγου οὐ εἶπεν ὁ κύριος ὅτι τὸν ἀρνησάμενός με...ἀρνησμαι κἀγώ.

καὶ μετὰ μικρὸν πάλιν κτλ.] So Mt.; Lc. διαστάσης ὥσει ὄρας μᾶς, and for οἱ παρεστῶτες, ἄλλος τις. During the interval Peter's Galilean accent had attracted attention and confirmed the suspicions of the bystanders. At length they accosted Peter (προσελθόντες, Mt.), or, according to Lc., one of them affirmed (δυσχυρίζετο) in his presence that he was assuredly what he had denied himself to be. Καὶ γὰρ (Vg. *nam et*, cf. Ellicott on 2 Thess. iii. 10) Γαλιλαῖος εἶ, Mc. (Lc.), 'for, besides other considerations, thou art from Galilee'; Mt. καὶ γὰρ ἡ λαλιά σου δηλὸν σε ποιεῖ: for the form which these words assume in some mss. of Mc. see the *app. crit.* On the dialectic peculiarities of Galilean Aramaic comp. Neubauer, *géogr. du Talmud*, p. 184 f., *Dialects of Palestine* in *Stud. Bibl.* i. p. 49 ff.; Dalman, *Gr.* p. 4 f., 31 ff., 42 ff., *Worte*, i. p. 64, and the older literature mentioned by Schürer II. i. p. 10, note; and for an earlier reference to local differences of pronunciation in Palestine see Jnd. xii. 8. Jo., whose acquaintance with

Γαλιλαῖος εἶ· ὁ δὲ ἤρξατο ἀναθεματίζειν καὶ ὀμνύναι 71
ὅτι Οὐκ οἶδα τὸν ἄνθρωπον τοῦτον ὃν λέγετε. 72 καὶ 72
εὐθὺς ἐκ δευτέρου ἀλέκτωρ ἐφώνησεν καὶ ἀνεμνήσθη
ὁ Πέτρος τὸ ῥῆμα, ὡς εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς ὅτι Πρὶν

70 Γαλιλαῖος εἶ] + καὶ ἡ λαλία σου ὁμοιάζει ΑΧΓΑΠ min^{pl} q syrr^{peah} hoi arm go +
καὶ ἡ λ. σου δηλοῖ ΝΞ (33) 71 ὀμνύναι BEHLSUVXΓ min^{ms} mu] ὀμνύειν
ΞΑCΓΚΜΝΔΠΞΨ min^{peam} Eus + καὶ λέγειν D (a) q arm | om τούτου ὃν λέγετε Ξ
om τούτου DKNΣ arm om ὃν λ. k 72 om εὐθὺς ACNΧΓΔΠΞΨ min^{pl} syrr^{peah} hoi
aegg go | om ἐκ δευτέρου ΝΛ ο | το ῥῆμα ως] το ρ. ο DNΧΓΠΞ min^{ms} mu του ῥήματος
ou Μ 69 al^{vism} | το ῥῆμα... Ἰησ.] του ῥήματος του Ἰησοῦ εἰπόντος 1 209 syrr^{peah} hoi (baz)
arm^{cond} aeth | om οτι... ἀπαρρηγή D 142* a

the High Priest gave him special opportunities of knowing the fact, states that at this crisis a slave of Caiaphas who was a relative of Malchus, clinched the charge with the question Οὐκ ἐγὼ σε εἶδον ἐν τῇ κήρῃ μετ' αὐτοῦ;

71. ὁ δὲ ἤρξατο ἀναθεματίζειν κτλ.] Peter, growing desperate as he sees the meshes closing round him, invokes an anathema on himself if his denials are false. Ἀνάθεμα, ἀναθεματίζειν are LXX. equivalents for אָרָן, אָרָן, cf. e.g. Num. xviii. 14, xxi. 3f., Deut. xiii. 15 (16) ff.; an ἀνάθεμα (a late collateral form of ἀνάθημα as εὐρεμα of εὐρημα, cf. H. H. A. Kennedy, *Sources*, p. 117, and SH. on Rom. ix. 3) is an object devoted to destruction; see the discussion in Driver's *Deuteronomy*, p. 98 f. and the interesting illustration which he cites from the Moabite stone, and cf. Lightfoot on Gal. i. 8, 9. The practice of laying oneself under a conditional anathema is exemplified in Acts xxiii. 12 (ἀνεθεμάτισαν ἑαυτοὺς). In Mt., Mc., the verb is used absolutely; cf. Vg. *coepit anathematizare*, English versions from Wycliffe onwards, "he began to curse"; but the usage of the words shews that the imprecation was directed against himself. Mt. employs the stronger καταθεματίζειν (cf. κατάθεμα, Apoc. xxii. 3). On the alternative forms ὀμνύναι, ὀμνύειν (Mt.), see WH., *Notes*, p. 168 f.,

WSchm. p. 123, Blass, *Gr.* p. 47 f. Οὐκ οἶδα τὸν ἄνθρωπον τοῦτον ὃν λέγετε: the indirect denial of the Lord has grown into the direct: 'I am not one of His' into 'I know Him not'; the former, indeed, involved the latter: "negavit ipsum cum se negavit eius esse discipulum" (Bede). Ὅν λέγετε, nearly = περὶ οὗ λ.; cf. Jo. vi. 71 ἔλεγεν δὲ τὸν Ἰουδαν, 1 Cor. x. 29 συνείδησιν δὲ λέγω.

72. καὶ εὐθὺς ἐκ δευτέρου ἀλέκτωρ ἐφώνησεν] 'That moment, as he spake (Lc. παραχρήμα, ἔτι λαλοῦντος αὐτοῦ), for the second time a cock crew.' Ἐκ δευτέρου (Jos. v. 2, Mt. xxvi. 42, Jo. ix. 24, Acts x. 15, Heb. ix. 28, a non-classical phrase = (τὸ) δεύτερον, cf. Blass on Acts, l.c.) is here peculiar to Mc., corresponding to δὲ in v. 30 and below in this verse (72^b). On the textual history of the passage see WH., *Intr.*² pp. 243, 330, *Notes*, p. 27; on ἀλέκτωρ, φωνεῖν, cf. v. 30, note.

καὶ ἀνεμνήσθη ὁ Πέτρος κτλ.] Mt. ἐμνήσθη τοῦ ῥήματος, Lc. ὑπέμνησθη τοῦ ῥ. The second cockcrowing recalled to Peter's mind the forgotten saying. Mc., according to the best text (see v. 68, *app. crit.*), has not referred to an earlier cockcrowing; Peter may not have noticed the first, but from the lapse of time he would recognise that this was the second—the ἀλεκτοροφωνία of the third watch

ἀλέκτορα [δὲς] φωνῆσαι τρίς με ἀπαρνήση. καὶ ἐπιβαλὼν ἔκλαιεν.

XV. 1 ² Καὶ εὐθὺς πρωὶ συμβούλιον ποιήσαντες οἱ ἀρχι-

72 *dis φωνῆσαι* B 2^o k aegg | φ. *dis* AC²LNΧΓΔΨ al¹ om *dis* NC² 72Δ 251
cfl lq aeth | καὶ ἐπιβαλὼν (ἐπιλαβὼν Δ 247) ἐκλαιεν (ἐκλαυσεν NC) | καὶ ᾤχετο εἰς τὸ
D latt syri¹ *peah* *had* arm the go καὶ ἐκλαιεν (? ἐκλαυσεν) aeth¹ XV 1 *πρω* | *πρ*
επὶ το (vel τω) A(E)N(S)ΧΓΔΠΣ min¹ 720000 | ποιήσαντες AB(D)NΧΓΔΠΣΨ min²
(a ff k q) vg syri arm go (aeth) Or] *ετοίμασαντες* NCL

(xiii. 35). For ῥῆμα of a particular saying of Jesus cf. ix. 32, Lc. ii. 50, Jo. v. 47. It is instructive to note that in quoting the saying Mc. does not quote verbally reproduce his own report of it (v. 30). On ἀναμνήσκουσαί τι see WM., p. 256, Blass, *Gr.* p. 102.

καὶ ἐπιβαλὼν ἔκλαιεν] Mt., Lc. καὶ ἐξελθὼν ἔξω ἔκλαυσεν πικρῶς. From the second century onwards Mc.'s ἐπιβαλὼν has been felt to be a difficulty. (a) The 'Western' text substitutes καὶ ᾤχετο κλαίειν (Vg. *et coepit flere*), cf. Thpht., Euth., ἐπιβ. ἀπὸ τοῦ 'ἀρξάμενος' (for the part. cf. Acts xi. 4 ἀρξάμενος ἐξετίθετο). (b) Thpht.'s alternative ἡ ἐπικαλυψάμενος τὴν κεφαλὴν is supported with great learning by Dr Field (*Notes*, p. 41 ff.), but he fails to produce any instance in which ἐπιβάλλειν is used in this sense without ἑμῶν (cf. e.g. Lev. xix. 19 ἑμῶν... κίβδηλον οὐκ ἐπιβαλεῖς σεαυτῷ) or some explanatory word. (c) There is more to be said for the interpretation adopted by the A.V. and R.V. (text): "when he thought thereon." Wetstein cites from Galen the phrase ἐπιβάλλειν τινὶ τὴν διάνοιαν, and the analogy of προσέχειν, ἐπέχειν, ἐνέχειν (vi. 19) affords some justification for understanding ἐπιβαλὼν in this sense. (d) The word is used by late writers intransitively in such phrases as ἐπιβαλὼν φησι, ἐπιβ. ἔρωτῃ, with the meaning *sermonem excipiens*, and Mc. may have employed it here in some such sense; Peter's weeping was his answer to the Lord's words

recalled to his memory by the second cock-crowing. On the whole it must be confessed that the word remains one of the unsolved enigmas of Mc.'s vocabulary; but of current interpretations the choice seems to lie between (c) and (d). "Ἐκλαυσεν, the weeping continued some while; Mt.'s and Lc.'s ἔκλαυσεν, even with the added πικρῶς, is less suggestive.

XV. 1-15. THE TRIAL BEFORE THE PROSECUTOR (Mt. xxvii. 1-26, Lc. xxiii. 1-3, 18-25, Jo. xviii. 28-40, xix. 4-16).

1. εὐθὺς πρωί] At daybreak, as soon as it was morning; Mt. *πρωίας γενομένης* (cf. ἅμα πρωί, Mt. xi. 1). For εὐθὺς in this sense cf. i. 10, 21, 23. The precise meaning of *πρωί* must be determined by the context; in this case, since the second cock-crowing was past and the Crucifixion followed at the third hour (v. 25), it is natural to understand the hour of daybreak—from 5 to 6 a.m.

συμβούλιον ποιήσαντες κτλ.] Vg. *consilium facientes*, R.V. "held a consultation." Mommsen (cited by Deissmann, *B. St.* p. 238) shews that the late and rare word *συμβούλιον* was used as a technical term to represent the Latin *consilium*; cf. *Plut. Rom.* 14 *κωνσουλίων γὰρ ἔτι νῦν τὸ συμβούλιον καλοῦσι*. Deissmann quotes from an Egyptian inscription of the time of Antoninus Pius *καθημένον ἐν συμβουλίῳ ἐν τῷ πρατωρίῳ*. In Biblical Greek the word occurs only in 4 Macc. xvii. 17 *ὅλον τὸ συμβούλιον* (NV, *συνέδριον* Δ), Mt. xii. 14, xxii. 15,

ερεῖς μετὰ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων καὶ γραμματέων καὶ
ὅλον τὸ συνέδριον δήσαντες τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἀπήνεγκαν

1 γραμματεων] pr των K(C)D 1 2^o aegg Or | απηνεγκαν] απηγαγον CDGNZ 1 124
604 2^o al¹⁸⁸⁸ Or + εις την αυλην D in atrium a c ff q + in praetorium k

xxvii. 1, 7, xxviii. 12, Mc. iii. 6, xv. 1, Acts xv. 12; in the first and last of these passages (see Blass on Acts *l.c.*) it answers to *concilium*, but in the rest the abstract sense is to be preferred. Mc.'s ποιειν συμβ. is equivalent to Mt.'s λαβειν συμβ. This seems not to have been realised by the (?Alexandrian) correctors, who have changed ποιήσαντες into ἐτοιμάσαντες (cf. *app. crit.*).

The consultation was held between the hierarchy on the one hand, and the rest of the Sanhedrin on the other (μετὰ τῶν πρ. καὶ γρ.; contrast xiv. 53); the priesthood led by Caiaphas now openly take the lead, as they have done in fact since the affair of the Temple market. The purpose of their deliberations would be to resolve on a way of giving effect to the judgement of the Sanhedrin (xiv. 64); cf. Mt. κατὰ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ὥστε θανατώσαι αὐτόν. Καὶ ὅλον τὸ συνέδριον. Mt. πάντες: the three orders were agreed, the result was practically the act of the whole Sanhedrin, though there were individuals who held aloof from the proceedings (Lc. xxiii. 51, Jo. xix. 39, cf. vii. 50 f.). On the irregular and informal character of the whole trial see Edersheim, *Life*, ii. p. 553 ff.

δήσαντες...παρέδωκαν Πειλάτῳ] The Sanhedrists' resolve was immediately followed by action. There was no time to be lost; the Feast had begun (cf. xiv. 2), and the multitudes would presently assemble; they must place the Lord in the hands of the Procurator before a rescue could be attempted. Δήσαντες Mt., Mc. He had been bound on His arrest (Jo. xviii. 12), but the manacles or cords

had probably been removed while He was in the High Priest's house; now that the streets had to be traversed again, they were replaced. Origen: "Christus... volens tradidit se ad vincula, seponens in se divinitatis virtutem." Παρέδωκαν. The nemesis which overtook these betrayers was swift and precise: παρέδωκαν οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις τὸν κύριον παρεδόθησαν δὲ αὐτοὶ ὑπὸ Κυρίου τῶν Ῥωμαίων χερσὶ (Thpht.). Πειλάτῳ: Mt. adds τῷ ἡγεμόνι (cf. Tac. *ann.* xv. 44), Jo. substitutes εἰς τὸ πραιτώριον (cf. v. 16 *infra*).

Since the fall of Archelaus in A.D. 6 Judaea had been under a *procurator* (ἐπίτροπος) who governed it subject to the supervision of the *legatus* of Syria; cf. Jos. *ant.* xvii. 13. 5, xviii. 1. 1, B. J. ii. 8. 1, and compare Marquardt, *Staatsverwaltung*, i. p. 250 ff., Schürer i. ii. p. 44 ff. Pontius Pilatus—Mc. uses only the *cognomen*—(Lc. iii. 1, Acts iv. 27, 1 Tim. vi. 13; cf. Tac. *ann.* xv. 44 "Christus Tiberio imperitante per procuratorem Pontium Pilatum supplicio adfectus erat"), the fifth Procurator, entered upon his office in A.D. 25—6, and held it for ten years. A fortunate accident enables us to compare with the portrait which the Gospels draw of this man the estimates formed by Josephus and Philo; cf. Jos. *ant.* xviii. *passim*, B. J. ii. 9. 2 ff.; Phil. *de leg.* 38. The latter cites a letter of Agrippa I. in which Pilate is described as τὴν φύσιν ἀκαμπῆς καὶ μετὰ τοῦ αὐθάδους ἀμελίκτος, and a terrible picture is drawn of the blots upon his official life, τὰς δωροδοκίας, τὰς ὑβρεῖς, τὰς ἀρπαγὰς, τὰς αἰκίας, τὰς ἐπηρεῖας, τοὺς ἀκρίτους καὶ ἐπαλλήλους φόνους, τὴν ἀνήνυτον καὶ

¶ 1 2 καὶ παρέδωκαν Πειλάτῳ.¹ ² καὶ ἐπηρώτησεν αὐτὸν ὁ
Πειλάτος Ὡς εἴ ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων; ὁ δὲ ἀπο-
3 κριθεὶς αὐτῷ λέγει Ὡς λέγεις. ³ καὶ κατηγόρουν αὐτοῦ
4 οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς πολλά. ⁴ ὁ δὲ Πειλάτος πάλιν ἐπηρώτα
αὐτὸν λέγων Οὐκ ἀποκρίνη οὐδέν; ἶδε πόσα σου

1 Πιλ. CLNTΓΑΠΣΨ min^{omn} vid (Πειλ. MABD) 2 ο Πειλ.] + λεγων 13 69 124
346 556 o k arm the | αυτω λεγει | ειπεν αυτω ANX^{vid} ΓΑΠΣ min^{pl} 3 κατηγορουσιν
D | πολλα] + αυτος δε ουδεν απεκρινατο ΝΥΔΨ 13 33 69 124 1071 al^{ms} mu a c syrr^{ms} hcl
arm aeth Or 4 επηρωτα BU 13 33 69 124 2^{pe} al^{omn} a k syrr^{hcl} (ms) arm]
επηρωτησεν M A C D N X Γ Α Π Σ min^{pl} ff q vg syrr^{pe} hcl (text) | om λεγων N* 1 209 2^{pe}
a arm the | om ουδεν B*

ἀργαλειωτάτην ἐμότητα. This last feature of his administration is well illustrated by Lc. xiii. 1. But the picture is perhaps overdrawn; see Renan, *Vie*, p. 413 ff. The Pilate of the Gospels is not altogether wanting in the sense of justice which characterised the better class of Roman officials; and if he is compared with the Jewish leaders, the result is distinctly in his favour.

The Procurator resided at Caesarea by the sea (Acts xxiii. 23 ff., Joa. B. J. ii. 9, 2), but he spent the Paschal week in Jerusalem, where his presence might be needed in case of an outbreak of fanaticism; cf. Joa. B. J. ii. 14, 8, 15, 5. As to the quarters he occupied at Jerusalem see xv. 16, note.

2. καὶ ἐπηρώτησεν αὐτὸν ὁ Π. κτλ.] The preliminaries are related by Jo. The Sanhedrists are too punctilious to enter the pagan Procurator's house during the Paschal season, and the interview takes place outside. He asks the nature of the charge, and gathers from their answer that the Prisoner is accused of a capital offence. Then he calls Jesus into the *praetorium*; the Lord stands before him (Mt.), and the Procurator enquires, Σὺ εἶ κτλ. (Mt. Mc. Lc. Jo.). Many causes may have cooperated to suggest this question—the tradition of the coming of the Magi (Mt. ii. 1 ff.), the report of the Lord's preach-

ing concerning the Kingdom of God, the cries raised at the Triumphal Entry; or it may refer simply to His claim of Messiahship, for ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων is merely ὁ χριστός interpreted from the standpoint of a Roman official. According to Lc. the Priests had already accused Jesus of sedition (ἤρξαντο κατηγορεῖν αὐτοῦ λέγοντες Τούτον εὗραμεν διαστρέφοντα τὸ ἔθνος ἡμῶν...λέγοντα ἑαυτὸν χριστὸν βασιλέα εἶναι), but the words are possibly intended to express at the outset the substance of the charge upon which He was tried before the Procurator. On οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι see vii. 3, note; the term is appropriate on the lips of an alien; to the Priests and Scribes the Christ is ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἰσραὴλ (ἰσρα, σ. 32). "The form of the sentence (σὺ εἶ...) suggests a feeling of surprise in the questioner" (Westcott); see however xiv. 61, Lc. vii. 19 f., where the pronoun appears merely to emphasise the identity: 'art thou the person...?'

ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς αὐτῷ κτλ.] The answer is given more fully by Jo. (σὺ λέγεις ὅτι βασιλεὺς εἰμι), who narrates the whole conversation between Jesus and Pilate. Σὺ λέγεις neither affirms nor denies (cf. xiv. 61, note; Thpht.: ἀμφίβολον ἀπόκρισιν δίδωσι), but leaves the matter to Pilate's judgment (see, however, Blass, *Gr.* p. 260). But according to Jo., the Lord pro-

κατηγοροῦσιν. ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς οὐκέτι οὐδὲν¹ ἀπεκρίθη, 5 ¶ α ὥστε θαυμάζειν τὸν Πειλάτον. 6⁸ κατὰ δὲ ἑορτὴν 6 § F

4 κατηγοροῦσιν NBCDΨ 1 604 48^{ov} latt^{id} me aeth] καταμαρτυροῦσιν AEGHKM
NSUVXΓΔΠΣ min^d syrt arm the go 5 ἀπεκρίνατο G 1 13 69 al^{pass} | τὸν Π.] + λαν
arm^{id} 6 την εορτ. D

ceeded to reveal the sense in which He claimed kingship (ἡ βασιλεία ἡ ἐμὴ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου τούτου... πᾶς ὁ ὢν ἐκ τῆς ἀληθείας ἀκούει μου τῆς φωνῆς). The contrast between His reply to Pilate and that to Caiaphas (xiv. 62) is of great interest; in dealing with Pilate He appeals to conscience only, and makes no reference to the Messianic hopes raised by the O.T.

3—5. καὶ κατηγοροῦν αὐτοῦ κτλ.] Pilate and Jesus are now again standing outside the Praetorium (cf. Jo. xviii. 38); the Priests and other members of the Sanhedrin (Mt. καὶ πρεσβυτέρων) are still there, and the crowd has begun to assemble (Lc. καὶ τοὺς ὄχλους). Pilate, satisfied of the innocence of Jesus, announces, Οὐδὲν εὕρισκω αἴτιον ἐν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ τούτῳ (Lc., cf. Jo.). He is answered by a storm of fresh accusations (πολλά), which are audaciously contrary to fact (cf. Lc. xxiii. 2, 5). The Lord preserves a strict silence, as He had done when false witnesses gave contradictory evidence before Caiaphas (xiv. 60, 61, notes). To Pilate this self-restraint was incomprehensible; he invited answers from the Prisoner, and, when He remained silent, expressed great astonishment (θαυμάζειν... λαν, Mt.); cf. Victor: ἰθαύμασεν ὁ Πειλάτος πῶς ὁ λογιώτατος διδάσκαλος... οὐκ ἀπολογεῖται. Οὐδὲν... πόσα: the charges were many—πόσα answers to πολλά, v. 3,—and to not one of them did the Lord vouchsafe a reply. His reserve was the more remarkable, because He had answered Pilate before; but now His lips were sealed (οὐκέτι οὐδὲν ἀπεκρίθη, Vg. *amplius nihil respondit*). Cf. Origen: "nec enim erat dignum respondere ut

dubitanti utrum debeat adversus accusationes eorum falsas respondere"; see also his remarks in *c. Cels. praef.* (ad init.). Ambrose: "bene tacet qui defensione non indiget."

6. κατὰ δὲ ἑορτὴν κτλ.] 'At (the) feast' = at the Passover, Vg. *per diem festum*, Wycliffe, "by a solemn day"; cf. Ps. xciv. (xcv.) 8 κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν τοῦ πειρασμοῦ, and Westcott's note on Heb. iii. 8: κατὰ τὴν ἑορτὴν occurs in Jos. *ant.* xx. 9. 3. The alternative rendering (Fritzsche) 'feast by feast' (cf. καθ' ἡμέραν, καθ' ἐνιαυτόν) is perhaps less probable, notwithstanding the absence of the article; the Passover was so clearly in view that ἑορτή required no definition. Of the custom (Mt. εἰσθελὶ ὁ ἡγεμὼν, Jo. ἔστιν δὲ συνήθεια ὑμῖν) there seems to be no other evidence than that which the Gospels furnish. Mc.'s ἀπέλυσεν (cf. ἐποίησεν, v. 8) does not compel us to look further back than Pilate's own term of office for the origin of the custom; a precedent of the kind would ripen into a claim almost at once. The commentators find a partial parallel in Livy's account of the *lectisternium* (v. 13 "vinctis quoque demta in eos dies vincula")—a passage which shows at least that the practice was not foreign to Roman feeling. 'Ον παρητοῦντο, 'for whose life (or liberty) they begged.' Παραιεῖσθαι is usually to deprecate censure or punishment, cf. 4 Macc. xi. 2 οὐ μᾶλλον, τύραννε, πρὸς τὸν... βασανισμὸν παραιεῖσθαι, Acts xxv. 11 οὐ παραιτούμαι τὸ ἀποθανεῖν, or with an acc. of the person addressed, Esth. vii. 7 παρητείτο τὴν βασιλίσσαν. Here it is followed by an acc. of the object desired (WM.,

7 ἀπέλυνεν αὐτοῖς ἓνα δέσμον ὃν παρητοῦντο. ἦν δὲ
ὁ λεγόμενος Βαραββᾶς μετὰ τῶν στασιαστῶν δεδε-

6 απελυνεν] απελυσεν 1071 ευωθει ο ηγεμων απολυνει 13 69 124 346 [solebat dimitt-
tere a (c) ff vg conuenerat remittere k: cf. syr^{ant}] | om δεσμον 604 | ω παρητοῦντο
κ*AB*(Δ) et ut vid k syr^{ant} aeg] οσπερ ητουστο κ*BCNXΓΠΣΨ min¹ ω αν τ.
DG 2^o 13 69 al^{ms} ω η. 1 quetuncque petissent a off k vg 7 Βαβαρβας
(sic) Δ | στασιαστων κBCDKNΨ 1 13 69 min^{200m} συνστασιαστων (συστ.) Δ(Ε)ΓΗ
(MSU)Υ(ΧΓ)Δ(Π)Σ min^{ms}

p. 284), like the uncompounded verb ;
cf. Lc. xxiii. 25 ὃν ἤτοῦντο, Acts iii. 14
ἤτησασθε ἄνδρα φονία χαρισθῆναι ὑμῖν.
Mt.'s ἤθελον colours the fact by sug-
gesting that the request implied a
choice. The alternative reading *ὅσπερ*
ἤτοῦντο (see *app. crit.*) is defended by
Field, *Notes*, p. 43, cf. Burgon-Miller,
Causes, p. 32. *Ὅσπερ* occurs nowhere
else in the N.T. (Blass, *Gr.* p. 36, who
on grammatical grounds prefers (p.
207) the reading of D).

7. ἦν δὲ ὁ λεγόμενος Βαραββᾶς κτλ.]
The form of the sentence is remark-
able, when it is compared with the
notices of Barabbas in the other
Gospels: "there was the man known
as B." &c., not *ἦν δὲ δέσμιός τις* λεγ.
B. as one might have here expected.
When the Marcan tradition was being
formed the name of Barabbas was
still perhaps remembered at Jerusalem
as that of a once formidable person
(Mt. δ. ἐπίσημον). The name was
probably secondary, a surname, or, as
the form suggests, a patronymic (for
ὁ λεγόμενος in this connexion see Mt.
i. 16, ix. 9; on the other hand cf. Lc.
xxii. 47, Jo. ix. 11, where the personal
name follows); the man was commonly
called *באראבבא* (Dalman, p. 142), "a
very usual name in the Talmudists"
(J. Lightfoot on Mt. xxvii. 16) and
borne by two Rabbis, R. Samuel Bar
Abba, and R. Nathan Bar Abba.
According to Jerome in *Mt.*, "in
evangelio quod scribitur iuxta He-
braeos *filius magistri* eorum inter-
pretatur"; cf. the schol. in cod. S (cited
by Tischendorf on Mt. xxvii. 17) ὁ
Βαραββᾶς, ὅπερ ἐρμηνεύεται διδασκάλου

υἱός. The conclusion has been drawn
that another tradition gave the name
as Bar-Rabba (Renan, *Vie*, p. 419, cf.
Hilgenfeld, *ev. sec. Hebr. etc.*, p. 28.
WH., *Notes*, p. 20, Reuch, p. 339.
Nestle, *T. C.* p. 259). According to
some, apparently most, of the copies
of Mt. known to Origen (in *Mt. Lc.*,
the personal name of Bar-Abba was
the same as our Lord's, and the
reading 'Ἰησοῦν τὸν Βαραββᾶν survives
in four cursive mss. of Mt., and in
the Sinaitic Syriac and the Armenian
versions of Mt.; but it probably
originated in an early error (see
WH. *Lc.* and the supplementary note
in WH.² p. 144). Nothing is actually
known of this Bar-Abba beyond the
facts mentioned in the Gospels. He
was a *ληστής* (Jo.) who had been
engaged with others in a notable dis-
turbance of the peace within the city
(Lc. γενομένην ἐν τῇ πόλει) in which
blood had been shed, and who was
now in custody with his comrades on
the double charge of faction and
murder (διὰ στάσιν καὶ φόνον, Lc.).
Στάσις is either 'standing,' 'posture'
(LXX, Heb. ix. 8), or 'faction,' 'disur-
bance' (Acts xv. 2, xix. 40, xxiii. 7,
10, xxiv. 5); the latter meaning ex-
clusively appears in *στασιάσειν* (Judith
vii. 15, 2 Macc. iv. 30, xiv. 6) and its
derivative *στασιαστής*. *Στασιαστής*
(ἀπ. λεγ. in Biblical Gk.) occurs also
in Josephus, but is non-classical; cf.
Moeris: *στασιαστής* Ἀττικῶς, *στασι-*
αστής Ἑλληνικῶς. *Οἷτινες* (cf. Lc.
δοτίς) characterises the men: they
were such desperate characters that
they had gone to the length of

μένος οἷτινες ἐν τῇ στάσει φόνον πεποιήκεισαν. ⁸ καὶ 8
⁹ ἀναβὰς ὁ ὄχλος ἤρξατο αἰτεῖσθαι καθὼς ἐποίει αὐ- 8^r
 τοῖς. ⁹ ὁ δὲ Πειλᾶτος ἀπεκρίθη αὐτοῖς λέγων θέλετε 9
 ἀπολύσω ὑμῖν τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Ἰουδαίων; ¹⁰ ἐγίνω- 10
 σκεν γὰρ ὅτι διὰ φθόνον παραδεδώκεισαν αὐτὸν [οἱ

7 πεποιήκασιν Ψ 8 ἀναβας NBD a ff vg aegg go] ἀναβοήσας K² ACNXTΠΣΨ
 min^{omn} vid^{id} syrt^{vid} arm om k | ο ὄχλος] pr ολος D a k go | αἰτεῖσθαι + αὐτον D k | ἐποίει
 αυτοῖς] pr αει ACNXTΠΣ min^{omn} vid^{id} a ff r syrt^{hel} go + καθ εορτην c k εθος ην αυτοις ινα
 τον Βαραββαν απολυση αυτοις 604 (arm): cf. k 9 αποκριθεις λεγει αυτοις D 2^o
 a ff | om υμιν D ff 10 εγνωσκεν] επεγνωσκεν AKΠ min^{omn} εγνωκει K² ηδει D
 1 13 69 346 604 2^o | παραδεδωκεισαν (παρεδωκεισ. AEGNVXΔΣ min^{omn}) παρεδωκαν
 DHS 1 13 69 al^{omn} | om οι αρχιερεῖς B 1 13^{ov} 47^{ov} (k) syrt^{om} me

murder. Πεποιήκεισαν: cf. δεδώκει xiv. 44, παραδεδώκεισαν, v. 10; see WSchm. p. 99. For φόνον ποιῖν, *facere homicidium*, cf. Deut. xxii. 1.

8. καὶ ἀναβὰς ὁ ὄχλος κτλ.] The crowd, which had begun to assemble before the visit to Antipas (v. 3, note), now forced its way up to the headquarters of the Procurator (cf. Acts xxi. 35 ὅτε δὲ ἐγένετο ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀναβαθμούς...ἠκολούθει τὸ πλῆθος τοῦ λαοῦ), and demanded the release of a prisoner according to Pilate's usual practice at the Passover (ἐποίει = εἰώθει ποιεῖν, cf. ἀπέλυνε, v. 6, note). Another tradition represents the Procurator as taking the initiative by reminding the crowd of the custom (Jo. xviii. 39 ἔστιν δὲ συνήθεια ὑμῖν ἵνα ἓνα ἀπολύσω κτλ.); Mc. alone suggests that he was influenced by their attitude and cries. Ἀναβοήσας (see *app. crit.*) is a *scriptio proclivis* which falls in readily with the context (cf. vv. 13, 14), but misses a feature in the story which is of some importance; the advance of the crowd was no less menacing than their shouts. Ἀναβοᾶν, ἀναβῆναι are liable to be confused in mss., see Fritzsche *ad l.*, who refers to 2 Regn. xxiii. 9, 4 Regn. iii. 21, Hos. viii. 9.

9. ὁ δὲ Πειλᾶτος ἀπεκρίθη κτλ.] Pilate's proposal was an answer to the demands of the populace, who seem to have been animated by the

desire of claiming a right, rather than by any special goodwill towards Jesus. Possibly the majority consisted of citizens, and not of the Galileans who had welcomed their Prophet in the Temple courts. Θέλετε ἀπολύσω: for the construction see vi. 25, x. 36, notes. The full form of the question is given by Mt. (τίνα θ. ἀ. ὑμῖν, τὸν Βαραββᾶν ἢ Ἰησοῦν), but τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Ἰουδαίων (Mc., Jo.) is doubtless original; the cynicism of the Roman finds pleasure in connecting that title with this harmless dreamer, as he considers Jesus to be.

10. ἐγίνωσκεν γὰρ ὅτι διὰ φθόνον κτλ.] A note belonging to the earliest tradition (Mc., Mt.), added to explain Pilate's motive. From the first he was aware of the feeling which lay at the root of the Sanhedrists' animosity to Jesus, and this knowledge was partly intuitive, partly due to impressions left on Pilate by their conduct (ἐγίνωσκεν, Mt. ἦδει). The pretence of loyalty to the Emperor was too flimsy to deceive a man of the world, and he detected under this disguise the vulgar vice of envy. The Prophet of Galilee had earned a reputation, and gained a hold upon the conscience of the nation which the priestly rulers at Jerusalem failed to secure, and His success explained their resentment. But the people were free from the

11 ἀρχιερείς]. "οἱ δὲ ἀρχιερεῖς ἀνέσεισαν τὸν ὄχλον
 12 ἵνα μᾶλλον τὸν Βαραββᾶν ἀπολύσῃ αὐτοῖς. "ὁ δὲ
 Πειλάτος πάλιν ἀποκριθεὶς ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς Τί οὖν
 § P 13 ποιήσω ὃν λέγετε τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Ἰουδαίων; "οἱ
 14 δὲ πάλιν ἔκραξαν Σταύρωσον αὐτόν. "ὁ δὲ Πει-

11 οἱ δὲ ἀρχ.] οἱ τῶν καὶ 604 arm | ἀνέσεισαν] εἰσεσαν D ἀνέσεισαν Γ min^{ms}
 (similiter a off kr syr^{ms} hel arm the) 12 ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς] εἶπεν αὐτ. ADNΧΑΠΣΨ
 min^{ms} aut. λέγει Γ ἀπεκριθὲν αὐτ. 604 2^{ms} | ποιήσω] pr θέλετε ADNΧΓΠΣ min^{ms}
 latt syr arm go aeth | om on λεγετε AD 1 13 69 118 604 2^{ms} al^{ms} latt arm the om
 on B | τὸν βασιλέα] om τὸν ΝΧΓΠΣ min^{ms} go βασιλεὶ D* (τω β. D^{ms}) 13 ἐκραξέ-
 εκραξον G 1 13 69 al^{ms} arm εκρανγασαν 604 (2^{ms}) σ^{ms} + λεγ^{ms} αὐτες ADEKMΠ 604 al^{ms}
 a off aeth + ἀνασεισμένοι υπο των αρχιερων και ελεγον G 13 69 124 346 556 c^{ms}
 syr^{ms} hel (ms) (arm)

prejudices of the hierarchy, and might be trusted to demand the release of Jesus, especially when the alternative was such as Pilate proposed. Διὰ φθόνον: cf. Sap. ii. 24, 3 Mac. vi. 7, Phil. i. 15. On the pluperfect after ἐγένεσκειν see Blass, *Gr.* p. 200.

11. οἱ δὲ ἀρχιερεῖς ἀνέσεισαν τὸν ὄχλον κτλ.] An interval followed during which the hierarchy brought their influence to bear upon a crowd already perhaps divided upon the personal question submitted to them. What arguments were used to lead them to prefer Barabbas (μᾶλλον τὸν Β.) is matter for conjecture; if Barabbas was a Jerusalemite, and the crowd consisted largely of his fellow-townsmen, an appeal may have been made to local prejudice; but there may have been also a lurking sympathy with the *στασιασταί*, which the Sanhedrists knew how to evoke. They would pose as advocates of Barabbas rather than as enemies of Jesus; to obtain the release of the one was to condemn the other (Mt. τὸν δὲ Ἰησοῦν ἀπολέσωσιν). With them were the elders (Mt.), who represented the people, and whose influence perhaps secured the triumph of the less popular Sadducean aristocracy. Ἀνασειεῖν in the metaphorical sense (= ἀναπείθειν, Hesych.), a word of the later Gk. which occurs again Lc. xiii. 5 and is occasionally

used by Aq. and Symm., though not by the LXX.

12. ὁ δὲ Πειλάτος πάλιν ἀποκριθεὶς κτλ.] After a space Pilate put the question again and received the answer "Barabbas" (Mt.). His next move was to test the popular feeling with regard to Jesus: τί οὖν ποιήσω: (deliberative subjunctive, cf. Burton, § 168), 'what in that case would you have me do with Him,' &c. For the construction ποιῶν τινα τι see Blass, *Gr.* p. 90; the more usual phrase is ποιῶν τινα (ἐν τῇ, μετὰ τίνος) τι. 'Ὅν λέγετε τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Ἰουδαίων: see note on v. 9. Mt. has in both instances τὸν λεγόμενον Χριστόν.

13. οἱ δὲ πάλιν ἔκραξαν Σταύρωσον αὐτόν] There was now no hesitation: again the Procurator was answered by a shout in which all joined (Mt.). Perhaps the crowd were nettled by Pilate's imputation (ὃν λέγετε κτλ.), perhaps they resented his desire to dictate their answer, and with the fickle cruelty of an irresponsible multitude they clamoured for the death of one whose release they had a few minutes before been disposed to demand (v. 8. Lc. represents the cry as repeated again and again (ἐπεφάνουν λέγοντες Σταυρὸν σταυρὸν; cf. Jo. xix. 6, 15). Σταυροῦν in class. Gk. is 'to fence with a palisade,' ἀσσταυροῦν being reserved from Herodotus downwards for the

λα̑τος ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς Τί γὰρ ἐποίησεν κακόν; οἱ δὲ περισσῶς ἔκραξαν Σταύρωσον αὐτόν. 15 Πειλάτος^π βουλόμενος τῷ ὄχλῳ τὸ ἱκανὸν ποιῆσαι 1^π ἀπέλυσεν αὐτοῖς τὸν Βαραββᾶν, καὶ παρέδωκεν τὸν Ἰησοῦν φραγελλώσας ἵνα σταυρωθῇ.

14 om αυτοις Ψ | περισσως] περισσοτερας ENPSUVXΓΠ^{ms} min^a | εκραξαν] εκραξων ADGKMPΠ* 1 69 346 al^{nonn} latt syr^{pal} arm me εκραυγαξων 1071 2^{po} 15 om βουλομενος...ποιησαι D ff k | ποιειν B 1071 | φλαγελλωσας D*

punishment of impaling; but σταυροῦν is used in Esth. vii. 9, viii. 13 for ἰζῆ (cf. Deut. xxi. 23, Gal. iii. 13), and in the later sense by Polybius.

14. ὁ δὲ Πειλάτος ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς κτλ.] Pilate, still reluctant, condescends to expostulate. Τί γὰρ ἐποίησεν κακόν; Vg. *quid enim mali fecit?* where γὰρ (WM., p. 559) looks back to σταύρωσον, and invites an explanation: 'what evil has he done?—for that there has been wrongdoing is implied in your demand for punishment.' But a mob has no reasons to give beyond its own will, and the only answer is a louder and wilder clamour (περισσῶς, cf. x. 26, xiv. 31; Lc. ἐπέκειντο φωναῖς μεγάλας).

15. ὁ δὲ Πειλάτος βουλόμενος κτλ.] Pilate's choice is made at last; his scruples, though quickened by his wife's message (Mt. xxvii. 19), are overruled by the immediate necessity of pacifying the mob. Βούλεσθαι, a rare word in the Gospels (Mt.², Mc.¹, Lc.², Jo.¹), implies more strongly than θέλειν the deliberate exercise of volition; see Lightfoot on Philem. 13. Τὸ ἱκανὸν ποιῆσαι, *satisfacere*; a Latinism which occurs in Polybius, Appian, and Diogenes Laertius, and once in the LXX. (Jer. xxxi. (xlviii.) 30 οὐχὶ τὸ ἱκανὸν αὐτῷ οὐχ οὕτως ἐποίησεν; unless the passage should be punctuated οὐχὶ τὸ ἱκ. αὐτῷ; οὐχ κτλ.); cf. Acts xvii. 9 λαβόντες τὸ ἱκανόν, with Blass's note. Either at this juncture or just before the final surrender (see next note) Pilate went

through the ceremony of washing his hands (Mt. xxvii. 24, Ev. Petr. i, where see note).

ἀπέλυσεν...παρέδωκεν κτλ.] In St John's circumstantial account (xix. 1—16) we can see the order of the events which followed. Pilate seems to have pronounced no formal sentence (see Westcott on Jo. xix. 16; Lc.'s ἐπέκρινεν should probably be taken as expressing the substantial result of his decision), and even made a last effort to save Jesus by an appeal *ad misericordiam*. The scourging was perhaps intended to be a compromise; comp. Lc. παιδεύσας...αὐτὸν ἀπολύσας. But the Procurator's *ecce homo* had no further effect than to elicit from the Priests the real charge: υἱὸν θεοῦ εἰαυτὸν ἐποίησεν. A second private interview between Pilate and Jesus followed, and then another attempt on Pilate's part to escape from his false position. It was frustrated by the menace Ἐὰν τοῦτον ἀπολύσῃς οὐκ εἶ φίλος τοῦ Καίσαρος, upon which Pilate finally gave way.

φραγελλώσας.] 'When he had scourged Him': aor. of antecedent action, Burton § 134; cf. Vg. *tradidit Iesum flagellis caesum*. Φραγελλοῦν, *flagellare*, a Latinism which has found its way also into Mt.; Jo. uses μαστιγοῦν, Ev. Petr. μαστίζειν. Φραγέλλη, φραγέλλιον (Jo. ii. 15), φλαγέλλιον are cited in the lexicons from late Greek writers; of φραγελλοῦν no example seems to have been found excepting in this context and in Christian writings (e.g.

§ syriac 16 168 Οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ἀπήγαγον αὐτὸν ἔσω τῆς

16 εσω...πραιτωριον] in praetorium k | εσω της αυλης NABC*NXΓΔΠΣΨ min^a syrr the go aeth] εσω εις την αυλην DP 1 13 69 346 556 604 al^{ms} agm εις την αυλην (τον Καιαφα) C(M) al^{ms} εξω της αυλης Δ 1071

Ev. Nic. 9, 16, *Test. xii. patr., Ben.* 2). The punishment of scourging usually preceded crucifixion; cf. *Jos. B. J.* ii. 14. 9 μαστιγὺν προαικισάμενος ἀνισταύρῳσεν: ἢ. *infra*, μαστιγῶσαι τε πρὸ τοῦ βήματος καὶ σταυρῷ προσηλώσαι: ἢ. v. 11. 1; *Lucian, reuē.* ad init.: ἐμοὶ μὲν ἀνεσκολοπισθαι δοκεῖ αὐτὸν νῆ Δία μαστιγωθέντα γε πρότερον, and for an earlier instance of this Roman barbarity see *Livy*, xxxiii. 36, "alios verberatos crucibus adfixit." It was inflicted with the *horribile flagellum*, reserved for slaves and condemned provincials (*Cic. pro Rabir.* 4 "Porcia lex virgas ab omnium civium corpore amovit; hic miseriore flagella retulit"), a lash usually composed of leather thongs (contrast *Jo. ii.* 15) loaded at intervals with bone or metal (see the *Class. Dictionaries s.v. flagrum*, and cf. *Lipsius de cruce* c. 3). The sufferer was sometimes lashed to a column; see *Lipsius*, c. 4, and *Westcott on Jo. xix.* 1.

παρέδωκεν...ἵνα σταυρωθῇ] The last stage in the παράδοσις, cf. *xiv.* 10, 44, *xv.* 1, 10. The Lord is now delivered to the soldiers, whose business it is to execute the sentence (cf. οἱ στρατιῶται...παρалаβόντες, *Mt.*), or from another point of view to the Priests and people (*Jo. xix.* 16, 17, *Ev. Petr.* 3), to whose will the soldiers readily gave effect. Cf. *Thph.*: τὸ στρατιωτικὸν φύλον δὲ ἀταξίαις χαίρον καὶ ὕβρει τὰ ὀκτεῖα ἐπεδείκνυτο.

16—20^a. THE LORD IS MOCKED BY THE PROCURATOR'S SOLDIERS (*Mt.* *xxvii.* 27—31^a, *Jo. xix.* 2—3).

16. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται κτλ.] *Mt.* οἱ στρ. τοῦ ἡγεμόνος, a distinct body from the στρατεύματα Ἡρώδου (*Lc.* *xxiii.* 11). They were members of the σπεῖρα which was quartered in the Antonia (*Acts xxi.* 31; cf. *supra*

xiv. 43, note), and belonged to the *auxilia* (*Marquardt*, v. p. 388), who were of provincial birth—not Jews, since the Jews were exempt from the conscription, but other Palestinians and foreigners, serving under Roman orders and at the disposal of the Procurator (*Schürer* i. ii. p. 49 ff.). The soldiers in question were probably the centurion (*infra* v. 39 ff.) and the handful of men sent with him to carry out the sentence. After the scourging, which had been inflicted outside, they brought the Lord 'within the court which is (known as) Praetorium' (ἔσω τῆς αὐλῆς ὃ ἐστὶν πρ.—on the gender of the relative see *WM.*, p. 206—*Mt.* *eis τὸ πρ.*). A difficulty has been found in *Mc.*'s identification of the αὐλή with the *praetorium*, and *Blas (Exp. T. x.* 186) proposes τῆς αὐλῆς τοῦ πραιτωρίου, relying on *Jerome's atrium praetorii*; whilst others regard ὃ ἐστὶν πρ. as a gloss from *Mt.* But the explanatory clause is quite in *Mc.*'s manner (*iii.* 17, *vii.* 11, 34, *xii.* 42, *xv.* 42), and the most public part of the *praetorium* may well have been known by the Latin name of the whole. The word *praetorium* (as *Lightfoot* has shewn, *Philippians*, p. 97) may mean (1) headquarters in a camp, or (2) the residence of a governor, or other mansion. In the Gospels and Acts it bears the second sense, cf. *Acts xxiii.* 35 ἐν τῷ πραιτωρίῳ τοῦ Ἡρώδου, i.e. the palace built by Herod the Great at Caesarea, which was used by the Procurators as their official residence. It has been inferred (*Schürer* i. ii. p. 48) that Herod's palace at Jerusalem, a fortified building on the Western hill, served as the *praetorium* when the Procurator visited the Holy City; certainly it was sometimes so used (cf. e.g. *Jos. B. J.* ii. 14. 8 φάρος

αὐλῆς, ὃ ἐστὶν πραιτώριον, καὶ συνακαλοῦσιν ὅλην τὴν σπεῖραν. ¹⁷ καὶ ἐνδιδύσκουσιν αὐτὸν πορφύραν, καὶ ¹⁷ περιτιθέασιν αὐτῷ πλέξαντες ἀκάνθινον στέφανον·

16 ο ἐστω] ubi erat arm^{codici} | συνακαλοῦσιν] καλοῦσιν D 17 ἐνδιδύσκουσιν
NBCDFAΨ 1 13 69 a] ¹⁷ ἐνδιδύσκουσιν ANPXTIE min^m | πορφύραν] χλαμυδα κοκκίνη
min^{propterea} the χλ. κοκκ. καὶ πορφ. 13 69 124 346 604 1071 2^o a] ¹⁷ ἐνδιδύσκουσιν
τιθέασιν] ἐπιτιθέασιν D imprount vel improuertunt e ff vg supertrount k | αὐτῷ] capiti
eius arm | om πλέξαντες D (cf. e d ff)

δὲ τότε μὲν ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις αὐλίζεται, *ib.* 15. 5 φλώρος... ἐξῆγε τῆς βασιλικῆς αὐλῆς τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ, and apparently by Pilate himself (Philo, *leg. ad Cai.* 38 ἐν τοῖς κατὰ τὴν ἱερόπολιν Ἡρώδου βασιλείοις). But Westcott (on Jo. xviii. 28, xix. 13) regards the Antonia as the scene of the trial, and there is much to be said in favour of his view; the proximity of this great fortress to the Temple and its means of communication with the Precinct (Acts xxi. 35, cf. *supra*, v. 8, note) accord with the picture presented by the Gospels, while on the other hand it is difficult to reconcile their account with the other hypothesis; a procession of the Sanhedrists across the city would have been at once indecorous and dangerous. Moreover, the citadel was the natural headquarters of the σπεῖρα, and on the occasion of the Passover would have served the purpose of the Procurator's visit better than Herod's palace. For an account of the Antonia see Joa. *ant.* xv. 11. 4, *B. J.* i. 5. 4, v. 5. 8; and for a summary of the traditional evidence which connects it with the Praetorium, see Sir C. Wilson's art. *Jerusalem* in Smith's *B.D.*³, p. 1655.

συνακαλοῦσιν ὅλην τὴν σπεῖραν] The cohort had been concerned in the arrest (Jo. xviii. 3, 12), and were therefore interested in the trial and its issue. Σπεῖρα (1) a coil, (2) a band of men, is used in inscriptions for *θίασος* (Deissmann, *B. St.*, p. 186), and by Polybius and later writers for the Roman cohort (Polyb. xi. 21 *τρεῖς σπεῖρας*, τοῦτο δὲ καλεῖται τὸ σύνταγμα

τῶν πεζῶν παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις κόορτις), or perhaps (see Westcott on Jo. *lc.*) for the maniple; in the N.T., however, the σπεῖρα seems to be the *cohort*, for it is commanded by a *χιλίαρχος* i.e. a *tribunus cohortis* (Jo. xviii. 12, Acts xxi. 31); cf. *Vg. convocant totam cohortem*. The strength of the cohort varied with that of the legion, but it would in any case reach several hundreds; ὅλην τ. σπ. must of course be taken loosely for all who were at hand or not on duty at the time. On the whole subject see Marquardt v. p. 453 ff.

17. ἐνδιδύσκουσιν αὐτὸν πορφύραν κτλ.] They had first stripped off His own clothing (Mt., cf. v. 10), except perhaps the *χιτῶν* (cf. Jo. xix. 23). Πορφύραν, Jo. *ἱμάτιον πορφυροῦν*, Mt., more precisely, *χλαμύδα κοκκίνην* (cf. *Hor. sat.* ii. 6. 102, 106); i.e. the garment was a scarlet (Apoc. xvii. 4, xviii. 16) *paludamentum* or *sagum* (see Trench, *syn.* 4)—the cloak of one of the soldiers, possibly a cast-off and faded rag, but with colour enough left in it to suggest the royal purple (cf. Dan. v. 7 ff., 29, 1 Macc. x. 20, xi. 58, xiv. 43 f.). The Romans of an earlier time οὐ περιβάλλοντο πορφύραν (1 Macc. viii. 14), but the Augustan age was not indifferent to such Eastern luxuries; the Lord, moreover, is regarded by His mockers as a pretender to an Oriental throne. Ἐνδιδύσκειν is a late form of *ἐνδύειν* which occurs in the LXX. (e.g. 2 Regn. i. 24 τὸν ἐνδιδύσκοντα ὑμᾶς κόκκινον); in the N.T. it appears again in Lc. xvi. 19 ἐνδιδύσκετο πορφύραν.

περιτιθέασιν αὐτῷ πλέξαντες κτλ.]

18¹⁸ καὶ ἤρξαντο ἀσπάζεσθαι αὐτόν Χαῖρε, βασιλεῦ τῶν
 19 Ἰουδαίων 19 καὶ ἔτυπτον αὐτοῦ τὴν κεφαλὴν καλὰ μω
 § P καὶ ἐνέπτυνον αὐτῷ, καὶ τιθέντες τὰ γόνατα προσ-

18 ἀσπάζεσθαι αὐτὸν] + καὶ λέγειν (vel + λέγοντες) MC²(M)NUΣ 11 33 346 736
 al¹ms¹ arm | βασιλεῦ MBDMPSVXΨ al¹ms¹ | ο βασιλευς AC²EFGHKNUΓΔΠΣ min¹ms¹
 19 αὐτὸν τὴν κεφ. καλαμῷ αὐτὸν καλ. εἰς τὴν κεφ. D 2^o c ff k | om καὶ ἐνέπτυνον αὐτῷ
 U | αὐτῷ] faciei eius arm | om καὶ τιθέντες...προσεκύνουν αὐτῷ D min¹ms¹ k

Cf. 1 Macc. x. 20 ἀπίστευαν αὐτῷ (i.e., to Jonathan)...στέφανον χρυσοῦν: 2 Macc. xiv. 4 ἦλθεν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Δημήτριον...προσάγων αὐτῷ στέφανον χρυσοῦν. The proper badge of Oriental royalty was the *diadema*: see Isa. lxii. 3, Esth. vi. 8 (N^c), 1 Macc. i. 9, xi. 13, and cf. Apoc. xix. 12; the *στέφανος* was the victor's wreath, which was presented to royal personages as a tribute to military prowess, or as a festive decoration (see Trench, *syn.* xxiii.). If this distinction is to be maintained here the soldiers seem to have had in view the laurel wreath of the *Imperator*; see Westcott on Jo. xix. 2, who refers to Suetonius (*Tib.* 17 "triumphum ipse distulit...nihilominus urbem praetextatus et laurea coronatus intravit"). The wreath which they plaited (for *πλέκειν στέφανον* cf. Isa. xxviii. 5) was of thorns (*ἀκάνθινον*, Vg. *spineam*, cf. Isa. xxxiv. 13, = *ἐξ ἀκανθῶν* Mt. Jo.), i.e. composed of twigs broken off from some thorny plant which grew on waste ground hard by (iv. 7), not improbably the *Zizyphus spina-Christi* or *nubk* tree, of which "the thorns are long, sharp and recurved, and often create a festering wound" (Tristram, *N.H.* p. 430, adding "I have noticed dwarf bushes of the *Z.* growing outside the walls of Jerusalem"). Twigs of *nubk* may have been used in callous thoughtlessness rather than out of sheer brutality—"there were thorns on the twigs, but that did not matter" (Bruce). On the other hand G. E. Post in Hastings *D. B.* iv. prefers the *Calycotome*

villosa, which is easily plaited into the shape of a crown.

18. ἤρξαντο ἀσπάζεσθαι αὐτόν κτλ.] According to *Ev. Petr.* the Lord was seated on an extemporised *βῆμα*, as a King sitting in judgment (*ἐκάθισαν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ καθέδραν κρίσεως λέγοντες Δικαίως κρίνει βασιλεῦ τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ*, cf. Justin, *apol.* i. 35 *ἐκάθισαν ἐπὶ βήματος καὶ εἶπον Κρίνον ἡμῶν*); that He was placed on a seat to receive the mockery of homage is at least not improbable. A reed was placed in His right hand to represent a sceptre (Mt.). Cf. the remarkable parallel cited by Wetstein from Philo, in *Flacc.* § 6 *βύβλον μὲν εὐρύναυτες ἀντὶ διαδήματος ἐπιτιθέασιν αὐτοῦ τῇ κεφαλῇ ...ἀντὶ δὲ σκήπτρου βραχὺ τι παπύρου τμήμα τῆς ἐγγχωρίου καθ' ὃδὸν ἐρριμμένον ἰδόντες ἀναδιόασιν ἐπεὶ δὲ...δικοσμήτο εἰς βασιλεία...προσῆσαν οἱ μὲν ὡς ἀσπασόμενοι οἱ δὲ ὡς δικασόμενοι*. Another interesting illustration will be found in Field, *Notes*, p. 21 f. Χαῖρε, β. τ. 'I, *have rex Iudaeorum*, in imitation of the well-known *hate Caesar*. St John by using the imperf. (*ἤρχοντο πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ ἔλεγον*, cf. Westcott *ad l.*) recalls the scene yet more vividly.

19. ἔτυπτον...προσεκύνουν αὐτῷ] Mc. represents the mimic homage as mingled with brutal insult; in Mt. the brutality follows the mimicry. Pseudo-Peter adds some further details: *ἕτεροι ἐστῶτες ἐνέπτυνον αὐτοῦ ταῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς, καὶ ἄλλοι τὰς σιαγόνας αὐτοῦ ἐδάριον* (cf. Jo. *εἶδιδον αὐτῷ ῥαπίσματα*, and Isa. l. 6) *ἕτεροι καλὰ μω ἐνυσσον αὐτόν, καὶ τινες αὐτὸν ἐμάστιζον*

ΕΚΥΝΟΥΝ ΑΥΤῶ. ²⁰ καὶ ὅτε ἐνέπαιξαν αὐτῶ, ἐξέδυσαν ²⁰ αὐτὸν τὴν πορφύραν καὶ ἐνέδυσαν αὐτὸν τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ.

²¹ Καὶ ἐξάγουσιν αὐτὸν ἵνα σταυρώσωσιν αὐτόν. § L
²¹ καὶ ἀγγαρεύουσιν παράγοντά τινα Cίμωνα Κυρη- 21

20 om ενεπαιξαν αυτω D | την πορφ.] την χλαμυδα a[^{πορρ} τ. χλαμ. και τ. πορφ. 12
13 69 124 346 604 (1071) sy^hic arm (the) | τα ιματια αυτου BCDΨ | τα ιματια D τα
εμ. τα ιδια ANPΧΓΠΣ min^a τα ιδια ιμ. αυτου N^o | εξαγουσιν] αγουσιν A | αυτον]
+ εξω Ψ | ινα σταυρωσουσιν ACDLNPAΣ 33 69 a[^{πορρ} ωστε σταυρωσαι ι ινα σταυρωθη
28 131 21 εγγαρευουσιν N^aB* αυγ. D | παραγοντα τινα Συμ. Κυρ.] τον Συμ.
παραγοντα τον Κυρ. D Συμ. τον Κυρ. παραγοντα 2^o arm om παραγοντα N

Λέγοντες Ταύτη τῇ τιμῇ τιμήσωμεν τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ θεοῦ. Τιθέντες...προσεκ. αὐτῶ: Mt., γονυπετήσαντες ἔμπροσθεν αὐτοῦ ἐνέπαιξαν αὐτῶ. For τιθέναι τὰ γόνατα, Vg. *proferre genua* = κάμπτειν τὰ γ., γονυπετεῖν, see Lc. xxii. 41, Acts vii. 60.

20. καὶ ὅτε ἐνέπαιξαν αὐτῶ κτλ.] Their humour spent itself, or the time allowed for their savage sport came to an end, or there was no insult left to add (Victor: *ἔσχατος ὅρος ὕβρεως τὸ γεγόμενον ἦν*); accordingly, the *sagum* was taken off and the Lord's own outer clothing restored. Of the crown and the wreath there is no mention, but they were doubtless cast aside when they had served their purpose. The prophecy of x. 34 had now been fulfilled. For ἐκδιδύσκειν τινά τι see Blass, *Gr.* p. 92.

20^b—22. THE WAY TO THE CROSS (Mt. xxvii. 31^b—33, Lc. xxiii. 26—33^a, Jo. xix. 16, 17).

20. καὶ ἐξάγουσιν αὐτόν κτλ.] 'They lead Him forth'; cf. Jo., ἐξῆλθεν: Mt., Lc., ἀπήγαγον αὐτόν, but Mt. continues ἐφερχόμενοι δέ. Ἐξάγειν (ἐκφέρειν) is usually followed by a reference to the place which is left (cf. e.g. Gen. xi. 31 ἐκ τῆς χώρας τῶν Χαλδαίων, xx. 13 ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου, Num. xix. 3 ἐξω τῆς παρεμβολῆς, 3 Regn. xx. (xxi.) 13 ἐξω τῆς πόλεως, Acts xii. 17 ἐκ τῆς φυλακῆς). Here we may supply either ἐξω τοῦ πραιτωρίου or ἐξω τῆς πόλεως;

the latter is supported by Heb. xiii. 12 ἐξω τῆς πόλεως ἔπαθεν. No distinct tradition indicates the route: the name of *Via Dolorosa*, given to the lane which crosses the city and leads to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, appears to be later than the 12th century (Robinson, *Later Researches*, p. 170).

The condemned carried their own crosses to the place of execution; cf. Plutarch, *de ser. Dei vind.*: τῶν κολαζομένων ἕκαστος τῶν κακούργων ἐκφέρει τὸν αὐτοῦ σταυρόν. The Lord accordingly started with this burden upon Him (Jo. βασιτάζων αὐτῶ τὸν σταυρόν ἐξῆλθεν); cf. viii. 34, note. As the ancient commentators point out, there is no inconsistency here between the Fourth Gospel and the Synoptists (Jerome: "intellegendum est quod egrediens de praetorio Iesus ipse portaverit, postea obvium habuerint Simonem cui portandam crucem imposuerint").

21. καὶ ἀγγαρεύουσιν παράγοντά τινα κτλ.] Mt. ἐφερχόμενοι δὲ εὗρον ἀνθρώπον τινα. The words suggest that the man came into sight as they issued from the gate. He was on his way from the country (ἀπ' ἀγροῦ, Mc., Lc., cf. εἰς ἀγρόν 'Mc.' xvi. 12; the Vg. *de villa* would better represent ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀγροῦ, cf. v. 14, vi. 36, xiii. 16), and was passing by (παράγοντα, cf. i. 16, ii. 14) when the soldiers seized (Lc.,

ναῖον ἐρχόμενον ἀπ' ἀγροῦ, τὸν πατέρα Ἀλεξάνδρου
22 καὶ Ῥούφου, ἵνα ἄρῃ τὸν σταυρὸν αὐτοῦ. ²³ καὶ

21 απ ακρου Α | ομ και Ρουφου π

ἐπιλαβόμενοι) and pressed him into their service. Ἀγγαρεύειν, *angariare* (cf. the Aramaic ܐܢܓܪܝܐ, Dalman, *Gr.* p. 147), a word of Persian origin; see Herod. viii. 98 τοῦτο τὸ δράμημα τῶν ἱππῶν (the service of the royal couriers) καλεῖται Πέρσαι ἀγγαρήσιον. Since the Persian ἀγγαροὶ were impressed, the verb ἀγγαρεύειν was used in reference to compulsory service of any kind. Hatch (*Essays*, p. 37) was able to quote an instance of ἀγγαρεύειν from an Egyptian inscription of A.D. 49; Deissmann (*B. St.* p. 87) has since discovered it in a papyrus of B.C. 252, so that the word had long been established in Egyptian Gk., though it has no place in the LXX.; even the remarkable form ἐγγαρεύειν (see *app. crit.*) finds a parallel in a papyrus of A.D. 340 which has ἐγγαρίας (Deissmann, *B. St.* p. 182). Besides this context, in which it is common to Mt., Mc., the verb is used in Mt. v. 41, where compulsory service is clearly intended.

The man's name was Simon (cf. i. 16, note), and he was of Cyrene (Mt., Mc., Lc.). Cyrene received a Jewish settlement in the time of Ptolemy I. (Joa. c. *Ap.* ii. 4; cf. i Macc. xv. 23), and the Jews formed an influential section of the inhabitants (Joa. *ant.* xiv. 7. 2). At Jerusalem the name of Cyrene was associated with one of the synagogues (Acts vi. 9), and Jewish inhabitants of Cyrenaica were among the worshippers at the Feast of Pentecost in the year of the Crucifixion (Acts ii. 10), whilst a Lucius of Cyrene appears among the prophets and teachers of the Church of Antioch about A.D. 48 (*ib.* xiii. 1). Whether this Simon had become a resident at Jerusalem, or was a visitor at the Passover (cf. Lc. xxiv. 18), it is impossible to decide. Mc. alone further describes

him as "the father of Alexander and Rufus." An Alexander is mentioned in Acts xix. 33, 1 Tim. i. 20, 2 Tim. iv. 14, but in each case he is an antagonist of St Paul. Rufus has with some probability been identified with the person who is saluted in Rom. xvi. 13; see SH. *ad l.*, who point out that the epithet ἐκλεκτὸν ἐν Κυρίῳ bestowed on the Roman Rufus implies eminence in the Roman Church; to his mother also, who if the identification is correct was probably the wife or widow of Simon, St Paul bears high testimony (τὴν μητέρα αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐμοῦ). If Mc. wrote for Roman Christians, and the sons of Simon were well known at Rome, his reference to Alexander and Rufus is natural enough. In any case it implies that the sons became disciples of repute whose identity would be recognised by the original readers of the Gospel. See further Zahn, *Einl.* ii. p. 251. Origen points out the practical teaching of the incident: "non autem solum Salvatorem conveniebat accipere crucem suam, sed et nos conveniebat portare eam, salutarem nobis angariam adimplentes." An early form of Docetism taught that Simon was crucified instead of Jesus (Iren. i. 24. 4).

ἵνα ἄρῃ τὸν σταυρὸν αὐτοῦ] So Mt.; the use of αἶρειν is perhaps intended to recall viii. 34 (Mt. xvi. 24); Lc. represents Simon as passive in the matter (ἐπέθηκαν αὐτῷ τὸν σταυρὸν φέρειν ὁπισθεν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ).

22. φέρουσιν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὸν Γολγοθάν κτλ.] Mt. εἰς τόπον λεγόμενον Γολγοθᾶ, Lc. ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον τῶν καλουμένων Κρανίων, Jo. εἰς τὸν λεγ. Κρανίου τόπον ὃ λέγεται Ἑβραϊστὶ Γολγοθᾶ. The transliteration represents the Aram. ܡܕܢܚܐ, = Heb. מְדִנָּה, translated by

φέρουσιν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὸν Γολγοθὰν τόπον, ὃ ἐστὶν
μεθερμηνευόμενον Κρανίου τόπος.

²³ Καὶ ἐδίδουν αὐτῷ[†] ἐσμυρνισμένον οἶνον, ὃς δὲ 23 [†] N

²² φερουσιν] αγωγουσιν D 13 69 846 2^{pe} latt^{exek} (perducunt, adducunt, duzerunt) | Γολγοθὰν MBFGK(L)MNSUVTA min^{atma}] Γολγοθα AC*DEHPXII min^{atma} | om τὸπον N* c | μεθερμηνευόμενος ABNΣ ²³ ἐδίδουν αὐτῷ] δίδουσιν αὐτῷ (Ψ) 2^{pe} + πειν AC²D (πειν) PKΠΣ min^{oma} o ff k vg syrr^{peab} hcl hie the go aeth | os δε NBT^{vid} Σ 33] o δε ACLPXIΓΔΠΨ min^{hrooma} και D 1 ff k n vg + γευσάμενος G 1

κρανίον in Jud. ix. 53, 4 Regn. ix. 35; for the form Γολγοθὰν (Mc. only), cf. Βηθσαδὰν vi. 45, viii. 22 (WH., Notes, p. 160, WSchm., p. 63 f.). Κρανίου τόπος (Vg. *calvarias locus*, whence the 'Calvary' of the English versions in Lc.) answers precisely to Γολγ. τόπος, and enabled the Greek reader to picture to himself the low skull-shaped mound (see Meyer-Weiss on Mt. xxvii. 32) where the crucifixions were wont to take place. A curious legend connected the *calvarias locus* with the burial place of Adam's skull, and with the saying in Eph. v. 14; see Jerome on Mt. xxvii., who wisely remarks: "favorabilis interpretatio...nec tamen vera." The place seems to have been known in the fourth century (Eus. *onom.* δς καὶ δαίκνυται ἐν Αἰλίᾳ πρὸς τοῖς Βορεαίοις τοῦ Σιών ὄρους. Cyril. Hier. *cat.* xiii. ὁ Γολγοθὰς...μέχρι σήμερον φαινόμενος. Silv. *peregr.* p. 54 "in ecclesia maiore quae appellatur Martyrio quae est in Golgotha"). From Jo. we learn that, though outside the walls (v. 20, note), it was near the city (Jo. xix. 20), apparently among the gardens or paradises of the wealthier inhabitants (ib. 41). It seems to have been ascertained that the present Church of the Holy Sepulchre is beyond the second of the ancient walls (*Encycl. Bibl.* ii. 1753, 2430). But a knoll near *Jeremiah's Grotto* and the road to Damascus is by some recent investigators regarded as the true site, and the question as a whole is still *sub iudice*; for a brief discussion of the various theories see Smith

B. D.³ p. 1655. Οὐ δ' ἐστὶν μεθ. see v. 41, note. Mc.'s φέρουσιν has been thought to imply that the Lord needed support; cf. i. 32, ii. 3, and contrast Heb. i. 3. But the word may mean simply to lead, as a prisoner to execution or a victim to the sacrifice: cf. Jo. xxi. 18, Acts xiv. 13.

23—32. THE CRUCIFIXION AND FIRST THREE HOURS ON THE CROSS (Mt. xxvii. 34—44, Lc. xxiii. 33^b—43, Jo. xix. 18—26).

23. καὶ ἐδίδουν αὐτῷ κτλ.] The 'conative imperfect' (Burton, § 23) prepares the reader for the refusal by which the offer was met; Mt., less precisely, ἔδωκεν. A draught of οἶνος ἐσμυρνισμένους (Vg. *murratum vinum*), wine drugged with myrrh, was usually offered to condemned malefactors (J. Lightfoot on Mt. xxvii. 34, Wünsche, p. 354; cf. *Sanhedr.* 43. 1), through the charity, it is said, of the women of Jerusalem (cf. Lc. xxiii. 27 ff.), the intention being to deaden the sense of pain: cf. Prov. xxiv. 74 = xxxi. 6 δίδοτε μέθην τοῖς ἐν λύπαις, καὶ οἶνον πίνειν τοῖς ἐν ὀδύναις. Mt. describes the potion as οἶνον μετὰ χολῆς μεμιγμένον, perhaps with a mental reference to Pa. lxxviii. (lxxix.) 22, Lam. iii. 15; as Cyril (*cat.* xiii. 29) points out, gall and myrrh possess a common property (χολαΐδος δὲ καὶ κατάπικρος ἡ σμύρνα), and Mt. with the prophecy in view may have described the myrrh as χολή. Pa. Peter (c. 5) confuses this draught of drugged wine which was refused with the *posca* (*infra*, v. 36) which was accepted,

24 οὐκ ἔλαβεν. ²⁴καὶ σταυροῦσιν αὐτὸν καὶ διαμερίζονται τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ, βάλλοντες κλῆρον ἐπ' αὐτὰ

24 σταυροῦσιν BL^Ψ c d ff h arm aegg aeth] σταυρώσαντες (om και 1^o) NACDPX ΓΔΠΣ min^{osm} vid n vg syrr^{peah} hel (text) go | διαμερίζοντο (vel -σαντο) vel -σαν Σ 69 124 604 1071 al^{nonn} (k) syrr arm | βαλόντες KLMV min^{osm}

and mistakes the purpose of both offers. On the other hand Burgon-Miller, *Traditional Text*, p. 253, with equal improbability regard the *ὄνον* (or *ὄξος*, as they read) μ. χ. as distinct from the *ὄνον ἴσμ*. The answer of Macarius Magnes (ii. 17) to a pagan objector indicates the true line of defence for the Christian apologist in such cases: ἄλλος ἄλλως εἰπόντες [οἱ εὐαγγελισταὶ] τὴν ἱστορίαν οὐκ ἔφθειραν. Σμυρνίζειν, 'to drug with myrrh,' appears to be ἄπ. λεγ.; the verb occurs elsewhere as an intrans., 'to resemble myrrh.' On the use of aromatic wines see Pliny, *H. N.* xiv. 15, 19. The Lord tasted the mixture (Mt.), but declined to drink it; He had need of the full use of His human faculties, and the pain which was before Him belonged to the cup which the Father's Will had appointed (xiv. 36 ff.), of which He would abate nothing. For *ὅς δέ* without a preceding *ὅς μὲν*, cf. Jo. v. 11, and see *app. crit.*

24. καὶ σταυροῦσιν αὐτόν] Mc. keeps the realistic present through nearly the whole of this context (20 ἐξάγουσιν, 21 ἀγγαρεύουσιν, 22 φέρουσιν, 24 διαμερίζονται, 24, 27 σταυροῦσιν). The process of crucifixion is sufficiently described in the Bible Dictionaries s. *cc. cross, crucifixion*, which may also be consulted for the bibliography of the subject. The Lord's Hands were nailed to the *patibulum* (Jo. xx. 20, 25, *Ev. Petr.* 6); whether the Feet were also nailed does not appear, though Christian writers from Justin (*dial.* 97) downwards have affirmed it, influenced perhaps by Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 17. The

work was done by the soldiers on duty (Jo. xix. 23), but the guilt lay at the door of the Jewish people (Acts ii. 23 διὰ χειρὸς ἀνόμων προσπήξαντες ἀνελθετε, *ib.* 36 ὃν ὑμεῖς ἱσταυρώσατε, cf. 1 Thess. ii. 15, Apoc. i. 7).

καὶ διαμερίζονται τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ κτλ.] The Lord's clothing, which had been removed before crucifixion (cf. Col. ii. 15), is now divided by the quaternion of soldiers on duty (Jo. xix. 23 ἐποίησαν τέσσαρα μέρη, ἑκάστῳ στρατιώτῃ μέρος); for the woven seamless χιτῶν (*ἄραφος... ὀφαντός*) they cast lots. St John, who was an eyewitness, recollects the exact procedure, and, whether consciously or not, corrects the impression which the Synoptists convey, that the whole was distributed by lot; the Fourth Gospel also alone supplies the reference to Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 19, which must have been in the minds of all; the words received a striking fulfilment at the death of the Son of David, whatever may have been their primary meaning (cf. Cheyne, *Bk. of Psalms*, p. 64). Ps. Peter draws a remarkable picture of the scene: *τεθεικότες τὰ ἐνδύματα ἑμ-προσθεν αὐτοῦ διεμερίσαντο, καὶ λαχμὸν ἔβαλον ἐν' αὐτοῖς*. The lot was perhaps cast with dice which they had brought to pass the time; the game known as *πλειστοβολίδα* may be intended, cf. D. Heinsii *exerc. ad Nonn. paraphr.* p. 507. 'Ἐπ' αὐτὰ, cf. ἐπὶ τὸν ἱματισμὸν, Ps. xxi. *l.c.*; the clothing was the object to which the lottery was directed (WM., p. 508; cf. v. 21, vi. 34, x. 11). *Τίς τί ἄρη*, Vg. *quis quid tolleret*, a blending of two interrogative sentences (*τίς ἄρη; τί ἄρη;*) familiar in class. Gk., but rare in the

τίς τί ἄρη. ²⁵ ἦν δὲ ὥρα τρίτη καὶ ἐσταύρωσαν 25
αὐτόν. ²⁶ καὶ ἦν ἡ ἐπιγραφή τῆς αἰτίας αὐτοῦ 26
ἐπιγεγραμμένη Ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων. ²⁷ καὶ 27

24 om τις τι ἀρη D min^{perpau} k n syr^{eth} 25 ὥρα τρίτη (ὥρα γ̅ D τρ. ὥρα
AC^{KII}* min^{perpau}) ὥρα ἑκτη kcc² syr^{eth} (mg) aeth | καὶ | στε 13 69 124 346 556 1071
syr^{perpau} | ἐσταύρωσαν | ἐφύλασσον D f k n r 26 γεγραμμένη Ψ | ο βασιλεὺς | pr
οὗτος ἐστὶν D (33) syr^{eth} min^{perpau} go pr hic est Iesus c + οὗτος 33 1071

N.T.; cf. Lc. xix. 15 in cod. A (ὡς γὰρ τίς τί διεπραγματεύσατο) and see Blass, *Gr.* p. 173, Field, *Notes*, p. 43 f.

25. ἦν δὲ ὥρα τρίτη καὶ κτλ.] 'Now it was the third hour when they crucified him'—a note of time in which ἐσταύρωσαν looks back to σταυροῦσιν (v. 24), and καὶ coordinates (Blass, *Gr.* p. 262; cf. *app. crit.*) the arrival of the hour with the act. This mention of the third hour is peculiar to Mc., and appears to be inconsistent with Jo. xix. 14. Attempts were early made to remove the difficulty either by changing τρίτη into ἑκτη (cf. *Acta Pil. ap. Tisch. Ev. apocr.* 283 f.: ἀνέβιβασαν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐκάρφωσαν ἐν τῇ σταυρῇ ὥρα ἑκτη: Ps. Hier. *brev. in Ps.* lxxvii, who suggests that τρίτη has arisen out of a confusion between $\bar{\Gamma}$ and $\bar{\epsilon}$), or by less satisfactory methods (cf. e.g. Aug. *cons. ev.* iii. 42 "intellegitur ergo fuisse hora tertia cum clamaverunt Judaei ut Dominus crucifigeretur, et veracissime demonstratur tunc eos crucifixisse quando clamaverunt"). The problem cannot be said to have been solved yet; Bp. Westcott's contention that St John followed the modern Western reckoning, so that his ὥρα ἑκτη = 6 a.m., has been considerably shaken by recent research (see Prof. Ramsay in *Exp.* iv. vii. p. 216, v. iii. p. 457, and cf. A. Wright, *N. T. problems*, p. 147 ff.). It may be noticed that while Jo. is perhaps intentionally vague (ὡς ἑκτη), Mc. is precise. In Jerusalem there could be no uncertainty about the principal divisions of the day (cf. Acts ii. 15, iii. 1), even if the intermediate hours were not strictly noted.

26. καὶ ἦν ἡ ἐπιγραφή κτλ.] Another detail which Mc. stops to note. The cross bore an inscription (ἐπιγραφή, xii. 16), setting forth the charge on which the Crucified had been condemned (for αἰτία, Vg. *causa*, cf. Ar. *Ach.* 285 f. XO. σὲ μὲν οὖν καταλεύσομεν... ΔΙ ἀντὶ ποίας αἰτίας; and Acts xiii. 28, xxv. 18). The technical name for this record was *titulus* (τίτλος, Jo.): the board (σπίς) on which it was written was carried before the criminal or affixed to him (Suet. *Calig.* 32 "praecedente titulo qui causam paenae indicaret"). Other examples of *tituli* remain; e.g. Suetonius (*Domit.* 10) mentions a sufferer who bore the inscription IMPIS · LOCUTVS, and the Viennese letter in Eus. *H. E.* v. 1 speaks of a martyr who was preceded in the amphitheatre by a board on which was apparently inscribed HIC · EST · ΑΤΤΑΛVS · ΧΡΗΣΤΙΑΝVS (πίνακος αὐτὸν προάγοντος ἐν ᾧ ἐγέγραπτο Ῥωμαίσι Οὗτός ἐστιν Ἀτταλὸς ὁ Χριστιανός). The title on the Lord's cross was written by Pilate in Aramaic and Greek, as well as in the official Latin (Jo.), so as to be intelligible to all Jews—Hellenists from the provinces as well as any Palestinians who were not bilingual. The text of the inscription as given by the Evangelists varies remarkably (ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων (Mc.), ὁ β. τ. Ἰ. οὗτος (Lc.), οὗτός ἐστιν Ἰησοῦς ὁ β. τ. Ἰ. (Mt.), Ἰησοῦς ὁ Ναζωραῖος ὁ β. τ. Ἰ. (Jo.). The words ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων, on which all agree, form the αἰτία; it was usual to prefix the name, and we may accept the evidence of St John, who saw the *titulus*,

§ 7 σὺν αὐτῷ σταυροῦσιν δύο ληστές, ἓνα ἐκ δεξιῶν καὶ 29 ἓνα ἐξ εὐωνύμων αὐτοῦ. 29 καὶ οἱ παραπορευόμενοι ἐβλασφήμουν αὐτὸν κινοῦντες τὰς κεφαλὰς αὐτῶν καὶ

27 σὺν αὐτῷ σταυροῦσιν δύο ληστας] συνσταυροῦσιν δ. λ. Δ σὺν αὐτῷ εσταυρωσαν δ. λ. B c d f f k n sy^r^h go σὺν αὐτῷ σταυροῦνται β λησται D* (ληστας D^{corr}) | αὐτοῦ] om C³D 1 2^{pe} 7^{pe} al^{ms} o f f k n + (28) καὶ ἐπληρώθη ἡ γραφή ἡ λεγούσα καὶ μετὰ τῶν ἀσεβῶν ἐλογισθῇ EFG(H)KLMP^uSU(V)ΓΔΠΣΖ¹² 13 69 604 al^{si} f f n r v g sy^r^h hel h^{er} arm (me) go aeth (om KABC*.sDXΨ min^{ms} k sy^r^h the) 29 παραπορευόμενοι] παραγοῦνται E Eus

that the local designation was added. The Latin text therefore may probably have been—with or without a preliminary *hic est*—IESVS · NAZARENVS · REX · IYDAEORVM. In the last two words the grim irony of Pilate is apparent; Ps. Peter misses their point by representing the inscription as the work of the Jews, and reading Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ (see v. 2, note).

27. καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ σταυροῦσιν κτλ.] The two had been His companions on the way to Golgotha (Lc.), and were now hanging one on either side of Him (Jo. ἐσταύρωσαν... ἄλλους δύο, ἐντεῦθεν καὶ ἐντεῦθεν, μέσον δὲ τὸν Ἰησοῦν); to St John the spectacle may well have recalled words spoken by Jesus not many weeks before (Mc. x. 37 ff.). Viewed in the light of Luke's narrative (xxiii. 39 ff.) it reminds the reader also of Mt. xxv. 39; the Cross which divides the penitent from the obdurate anticipates the θρόνος δόξης. Ληστές, so Mt.; Lc., κακούργους. They were outlaws and doubtless desperate men (cf. xi. 17, xiv. 48, Lc. x. 30, Jo. x. 1, 2 Cor. xi. 26); possibly they had been members of the band led by Barabbas (Trench, *Studies*, p. 293). Yet the ληστής might be of very different moral calibre from the κλέπτης—one who had been driven into crime by the circumstances of his life or of the times. It may be assumed that this was so in the case of the penitent. Nearness to Christ (ὁ ἐγγὺς μου ἐγγὺς

τοῦ πυρός) revealed his latent capacity for a nobler life as well as the malignity of his comrade. The secondary uncials (see *app. crit.*) add a reference to Isa. liii. 12, borrowed perhaps from Lc. xxii. 37, which Burgon-Miller (*Causes of Corruption*, p. 75 ff.) vigorously defend; but see WH., *Notes*, p. 27. As Alford points out, it is not after Mc.'s manner to adduce prophetic testimony. A curious gloss in the O. L. ms. c supplies the names of the λησταί: "unum a dextris nomine Zoathan et alium a sinistris nomine Chammatha." In the Acts of Pilate (ed. Tisch.² pp. 245, 308) they are *Dysmas* and *Gestas*, in the Arabic Gospel of the Infancy (p. 184), *Titus* and *Dumachus* (Θεομάχος), while *l* gives *Ioathas* and *Maggatras*; see Thilo, *cod. apocr. N. T.* i pp. 143, 580, Wordsworth and White *ad l* and on Lc. xxiii. 32, and cf. Nestle, *T. C.* p. 266.

29. καὶ οἱ παραπορευόμενοι κτλ.] Either country folk on their way to the city (cf. v. 21), or citizens whose business called them into the country (Lc. xxiv. 13). Neither class would have much knowledge of Jesus beyond hearsay, and common report credited him with dangerous fanaticism. Οἱ παραπορευόμενοι, ד'ר'ב'נ'י, cf. Isa. li. 23, Thren. ii. 15 πάντες οἱ παρὰ. ὁδῶν... ἐκίνησαν τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτῶν: the Evangelists seem to have specially in view Ps. xxi. (xxii.) 8 πάντες οἱ θεωροῦντές με ἐξεμυκτηρίσαν με (cf. Lc.), ἐλάλησαν ἐν χεῖλεσιν, ἐκίνησαν κεφαλὴν.

λέγοντες Οὐὰ ὁ καταλύων τὸν ναὸν καὶ οἰκοδομῶν ἐν
 τρισὶν ἡμέραις, ³⁰ σῶσον σεαυτὸν καταβάς ἀπὸ τοῦ ³⁰
 σταυροῦ. ³¹ ὁμοίως καὶ οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς ἐμπαίζοντες ³¹
 πρὸς ἀλλήλους μετὰ τῶν γραμματέων ἔλεγον Ἄλλους
 ἔσωσεν, ἑαυτὸν οὐ δύναται σῶσαι. ³² ὁ χριστὸς ὁ ³²
 βασιλεὺς Ἰσραὴλ καταβάτω νῦν ἀπὸ τοῦ σταυροῦ,

29 οὐα (ουαι min^{pm} Eus)] om Ἑ^aL*ΔΨ d k | om εν ADPV min^{pm} 30 κατα-
 βασ NBDLΔΨ k l n vg me] και καταβα (-βηθι) AC(P)XΓΠΣ min^{pm} 31 ομοιως] om
 D 238 off k n + δε ΘΜ² al^{pm} the | προς αλληλους (us αλλ. D 2^{pm} Eus)] om 13 28 69
 al^{pm} c k 32 ο χριστος] pr ei 1071 | Ισραηλ] pr του ACPXΓΣ min^{pm} aegg Eus
 + εστιν 1071 | καταβα L

Ἐβλασφήμουν... κινῶντες τὰς κεφ.: they
 spared neither words nor gestures of
 derision; cf. (besides the passages
 cited above) 4 Regn. xix. 21, Job xvi.
 5, Sir. xiii. 7.

οὐὰ ὁ καταλύων κτλ.] Οὐὰ, *va*, *vah*,
 expresses admiration, real or ironical,
 not, as οὐαί, commiseration; e.g. οὐὰ
 Αὔγουστε (Dio Cass.), ἐπαίνεσόν με,
 εἰπέ μοι Οὐὰ καὶ Θανμαστῶς (Atrian),
 'vah homo impudens' (Plaut.). On ὁ
 καταλύων κτλ. see xiv. 58, note: with
 the construction cf. Lc. vi. 25 οὐὰ
 ὑμῖν οἱ ἐμπεπλησμένοι, Apoc. xviii. 10,
 16 οὐὰ οὐὰ ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη... ἡ περι-
 βεβλημένη. Σῶσον σεαυτὸν: in Mt.
 the ground of this raillery appears (εἰ
 υἱὸς εἰ τοῦ θεοῦ); the Sanhedrists
 had spread the report of the Lord's
 answer to the question of Caiaphas
 (xiv. 61 f.). The jest was the harder
 to endure since it appealed to a con-
 sciousness of power held back only by
 the self-restraint of a sacrificed will.
 Hilary: "non erat difficile de cruce
 descendere, sed sacramentum erat
 paternae voluntatis explendum."

31. ὁμοίως καὶ οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς κτλ.] The
 Sanhedrists condescended to share the
 savage sport of the populace; members
 of the priestly aristocracy were seen
 in company with scribes and elders
 (Mt.) deriding the Sufferer, not indeed
 directly addressing Him, or mingling
 with the crowd, but remarking to one
 another (πρὸς ἀλλήλους) on His in-

ability to save Himself. Ἐσωσεν...
 σῶσαι: the verb is used in two
 shades of meaning: 'He saved others
 from disease, He cannot save Himself
 from dying'; or with Justin we may
 understand ἔσωσεν in reference to
 Lazarus (ap. i. 38 ὁ νεκροῦς ἀνγειράς
 ῥυσάσθω ἑαυτὸν). Even in the act of
 mocking, they bear witness to the
 truth of His miraculous powers. The
 Lord had not claimed the character
 of a σωτήρ, as His frequent saying ἡ
 πίστις σου σέσωκέν σε shews; but the
 fact that His touch or word gave new
 life to men was nevertheless notorious.
 It could not be denied, though it
 might be discredited or used against
 Him.

32. ὁ χριστὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς κτλ.]
 Mt. βασ. Ἰσραὴλ ἐστίν καταβάτω κτλ.,
 Lc. εἰ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ χριστὸς τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ
 ἐκλεκτός. Unable to induce Pilate to
 remove or alter the τίτλος, they give
 their own complexion to it, substitut-
 ing Ἰσραὴλ for τῶν Ἰουδαίων, and ex-
 plaining ὁ βασ. by ὁ χριστός, or ὁ
 ἐκλεκτός. If He will even now (νῦν)
 substantiate His claim of Messiahship
 by a miracle wrought in His own
 behalf, they profess themselves ready
 to believe (Mt. καὶ πιστεύσομεν ἐπ'
 αὐτόν; with Mc.'s ἵνα ἴδ. καὶ πιστ. cf.
 Jo. iv. 48, vi. 30); to which Jerome
 well replies: "resurrexit et non cre-
 didistis; ergo si etiam de cruce de-
 scenderet, similiter non crederetis."

† syr^h† r
† the

§ i 33

ἵνα ἴδωμεν καὶ πιστεύσωμεν.† καὶ οἱ συνεσταυρωμένοι σὺν† αὐτῷ† ὠνεΐδιζον αὐτόν.

33 Καὶ γενομένης ὥρας ἑκτῆς σκοτός ἐγένετο ἐφ’

32 πιστεύσωμεν] + αὐτῷ C^oDFGHM^oPV^oΓΠ^oΣ min^oms^o off k l n syr^h arm the aeth Eus | σὺν αὐτῷ om σὺν ACPXΓΑΠΣ min^oms^o vid (hab NBL) μετ αὐτοῦ Ψ om D 33 καὶ γε.] γε. δε ACEFHKUVXΓΠ min^o | ἐφ ὁλης τῆς γῆς D min^oms^o Eus om syr^h

In Mt. they proceed with strange obtuseness to quote Pa. xxii. 8 (cf. Edersheim, *Life*, ii. p. 718).

καὶ οἱ συνεσταυρωμένοι κτλ.] So Mt.; Lc. εἰς δὲ τῶν κρεμασθέντων κακούργων ἐβλασφήμει αὐτόν. The traditions are distinct but not inconsistent; the pl. in Mt. Mc. is used with sufficient accuracy if one of the two spoke, at least for the time, on behalf of both (cf. Mt. viii. 28 ff., xx. 30 ff., with the corresponding accounts in Mc., Lc.). Lc.'s fuller statement explains ὠνεΐδιζον: in the mouth of the ληστής the raillery which he had borrowed from the crowd became a reproach; the Lord professed to have power to save His fellow-sufferers as well as Himself (σεαυτὸν καὶ ἡμᾶς), and would not use it.

It is interesting to note that συνεσταυροῦσθαι, used of the λησταί by Mt. Mc. Jo., is applied by St Paul (Rom. vi. 6, Gal. ii. 20) to the sharing of the Cross by the members of Christ in Baptism.

33—37. THE LAST THREE HOURS ON THE CROSS (Mt. xxvii. 45—50, Lc. xiii. 44—45^a, 46, Jo. xix. 28—30).

33. γενομένης ὥρας ἑκτῆς κτλ.] Lc. ἦν ἡδὴ ὥσει ὥρα ἑκτη, but the use of ὥσει with numerals is characteristic of the Third Gospel and the Acts (cf. Lc. iii. 23, ix. 14, 28, xxii. 59, Acts i. 15, ii. 41, x. 3, xix. 7). Mt., like Mc., speaks definitely (ἀπὸ ἑκτῆς ὥρας); cf. *Ev. Petr.* 5 ἦν δὲ μεσημβρία. Pa. Peter is doubtless right in interpreting ἄλην τὴν γῆν as Judaea (σκοτός κατέσχε πᾶσαν τὴν Ἰουδαίαν; cf. Origen,

“tantummodo super omnem terram Judaeam”). Though the phrase is usually employed in a wider sense (cf. e.g. Gen. i. 26, xi. 9, Pa. xxxii. (xxxiii.) 8, Lc. xxi. 35, Apoc. xiii. 3), the compilers of the original tradition had probably in view the limited darkness of Exod. x. 22 (ἐγένετο σκοτός...ἐπὶ πᾶσαν γῆν Αἰγύπτου τρεῖς ἡμέρας), and in adopting the words thought only of the land of Israel. Lc. explains that the darkness which fell on the land at the Crucifixion was due to a failure of the sun's light (ἐκλείποντος τοῦ ἡλίου); in *Acta Pilati* (ed. Tisch., p. 234), the Jews, in defiance of astronomy, attribute it to an ordinary eclipse (ἐκλείψις τοῦ ἡλίου γέγονεν κατὰ τὸ εἰωθός)—an event which, as Origen points out, could not have occurred at the time of the Paschal full moon. On the obscuration of the sun's light mentioned by Phlegon see Orig. in *Mt.*, c. *Col.* ii. 33. Irenaeus (iv. 33. 12) refers to Amos viii. 9 (δύσεται ὁ ἥλιος μεσημβρίας); acc. to Pa. Peter, men went about with lamps, supposing that the sun had set and it was already night. The original account (Mt. Mc.) seems to be satisfied by the hypothesis of an extraordinary gloom due to natural causes and coinciding with the last three hours of the Passion. The purpose of the darkness was variously explained by the Gk. and Latin fathers; cf. Cyril Hier.: ἐξέλειπεν ὁ ἥλιος διὰ τὸν τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἥλιον: Jerome: “videtur mihi clarissimum lumen mundi...retraxisse radios ne...pendentem videret Dominum”; Leo:

ὅλην τὴν γῆν ἕως ὥρας ἑνάτης. ³⁴ καὶ τῇ ἐνάτῃ ὥρᾳ ³⁴ § N
ἐβόησεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς φωνῇ μεγάλῃ Ἐλωὶ ἐλωὶ λαμὰ
σαβαχθανεὶ; ὃ ἐστὶν μεθερμηνευόμενον Ὁ θεὸς μου
ὁ θεὸς μου, εἰς τί ἐγκατέλιπές με; ³⁵ καὶ τινες τῶν ³⁵

34 τῇ σ. ὥρᾳ NBDLΨ 1 69 1071 a[^{pass}] τῇ ὥρᾳ τῇ σ. ACPXΓΔΠ al min^{pl} |
εβοησεν] ανεβοησεν MN min^{pass} εφωνησεν D | om ο Ἰησοῦς D k syr^{act} | φωνῇ μεγ.]
+ λεγων ACNPXΓΔΠΣ min^{pl} vg syr^{act} hoi arm go (om λ. NBDLΨ 604 2^{pe} a[^{pass}]
ff k n syr^{act} tho) | ελωι bis | ηλει bis D 2^{pe} 131 edikn (heli) arm Eus (cf. syr^{act}) |
λαμα BDE 1 ff (i) n | λεμα NCLΔΨ⁷ λημα (λειμα) Δ(EFGH)KMP(S)U(V)XΠ min^{pl}
λαμμα min^{pass} 5 | σαβαχθανει (-νι) N^o (σαβακτ. N^o) (Δ)C(EF)GHKLMN(P)UV(Τ)ΔΠΣ
min^{pl} ζαβαχθανει B (Τ^{vid} i) ζαφθανει D xaphthanē d xaphthanē k | ο θεος μου bis
NCDHLMSSUVΣ min^{pass} o ff k n vg syr arm me go aeth | ο θεος μου semel B ο θεος
ο θεος μου AEF GK P Γ Δ Π⁷ min^{pass} Eus | εγκατελιπες (εγκ. ΑΡΑΣ -λειπεις EGLΠ⁷
-λειπας K^{min} pass) με] με εγκατελ. (Δ)CN(P)XΓ(Δ)Π min^{pl} ωνειδισας με D c (exprobrasti me)
i (me in opprobrium dedisti) k (me maledixisti: cf. J. Th. St. i. p. 278 ff.) Mac Magn
(i 12) 35 om και...ακουσαντες Δ om ακουσαντες C

"in vos, Iudaei, caelum et terra
sententiam tulit"; Victor: γέγονεν
ὅπερ ἦθον τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ
σημαῖον.

34. τῇ ἐνάτῃ ὥρᾳ ἐβόησεν ὁ Ἰ. κτλ.]
The only word uttered on the Cross
which finds a place in the earliest
tradition as given by Mt. Mc.: for
the other six recorded words see
Lc. xxiii. 34 (WH., *Notes*, p. 67 f.),
43, 46; Jo. xix. 26, 28, 30. The
present word shares with the final
one (v. 37, Lc. xxiii. 46) the distinc-
tion of having been spoken in a loud
voice—a cry or shout (ἐβόησεν) rather
than, like our Lord's ordinary sayings
(cf. Mt. xii. 19), a calm and delibe-
rate utterance. The cry is given by
both Gospels in the transliterated form
ἐλωὶ ἐλωὶ λαμὰ (Mt. λεμὰ) σαβαχθανεὶ
= ܠܡܐ ܠܡܐ ܠܡܐ ܠܡܐ ܠܡܐ ܠܡܐ (where
the Hebrew vocalization of the first
word has taken the place of the pure
Aramaic ܠܡܐ, Dalman, *Gr.* p. 123,
n., *Worte* i. p. 42 f., Kautzsch, p.
11, n.), answering to the Heb. of Ps.
xxii. 1 (ܠܡܐ ܠܡܐ ܠܡܐ ܠܡܐ ܠܡܐ ܠܡܐ): for the
root ܠܡܐ, Syr. ܠܡܐ, see Dan. iv.
12, 20, 25, where it is rendered by
ἀφίεναι (LXX.), ἔφν (Th.). On the form

which cod. D substitutes for σα-
βαχθανεὶ and the rendering ὠνειδισάς
με, see the next note. Both Mt.
and Mc. append a version which is
practically that of the LXX. (ὁ θεὸς
μου ὁ θεὸς μου...ἵνα τί ἐγκατέλιπές με;),
but omit the words πρόσχες μοι which
have nothing corresponding to them
in the M. T. and apparently were
not represented in the Heb. text
of our Lord's time (Jerome *ad* l.:
"*intende mihi in hebraeis codicibus*
non habetur et adpositum vox Domini
declarat quae illud etiam in evangelio
praetermisit"; in Hexaplaric mss.
the words are obelised, cf. Field,
Hexapla, ad l.). The remarkable
rendering in Ev. Petr. (ἡ δύναμις
μου ἡ δύναμις κατέλειψάς με) seems
to presuppose the 'Western' reading
ἡλεὶ ἡλεὶ, and to treat ܠܡܐ as = ܠܗ
(BDB., p. 43); cf. Aq. ἰσχυρὲ μου ἰσχ.
μου with the remarks of Eusebius,
d. e., p. 494.

35. καὶ τινες τῶν ἐστηκότων κτλ.]
The remark was probably meant
for banter, cf. v. 31 f. On the con-
nexion in Jewish thought of Elijah
with the Messiah see vi. 15, viii.
28, ix. 11 f., notes; Elijah was more-
over regarded as a deliverer in time

†P ἑστηκότων ἀκούσαντες ἔλεγον Ἴδε Ἡλείαν φωνεῖ.
36^b δραμῶν δέ τις γεμίσας σπόγγον ὄξους περιθεῖς

35 ἑστηκότων B] ἐκεῖ ἑστηκότων A παρεστῶτων KDV 33 2^o α^l παρεστῶτων
CLNPILZΨ min^a | ἰδε (αἰδε) KBFLUAΨ 13 33 69 (1071) α^l ἰδου AEGHLMNPSTV
min^a οτι ἰδου KII min^a οτι C 2^o min^a συγ^a αἰμα^a om D 604 c k συγ^a αἰμα^a
Eus | φωνεῖ]+ οὗτος D e ff 36 δραμῶν δε...λεγων] και δραμῶντες γεμισεν στ. α.
και περιθεντες και εστειλεν αυτ. λεγοντες 13 69 124 346 | τις KBLAΨ] eis ACDNP
min^a lat^a go+ και KACDNPTAIIZT min^a (om BLΨ c) | γεμισας] πλησας D
604 2^o | περιθεας] επιθεας D+τε ACPXΓAIIZ min^a pr και ι (69) α^l (om KBDLΨ
33 67 1071 2^o me go)

of trouble, cf. Wünsche, p. 356. It would seem that the word which was taken for an invocation of Elijah (יְהוֹשֻׁעַ, יְהוֹשֻׁעַ) must have been יְהוֹשֻׁעַ, not יְהוֹשֻׁעַ or יְהוֹשֻׁעַ, and this consideration has led Reisch (*Parallelistae*, p. 357 f.; but cf. Dalman, *Worte*, i. p. 43) to the conclusion that the Lord cited the words of the Psalm in Heb., and that the remarkable form ζαβαθαί in cod. D represents the Heb. יְהוֹשֻׁעַ; cf. Chase, *Syro-Latin Text*, p. 106 f., who suggests יְהוֹשֻׁעַ for which he thinks D's ἀνείδιδας μὲ may be an equivalent. The problem is discussed further by König and Nestle in *Exp. T.* xi. pp. 237 f., 287 f., 334 ff., but with no assured result. It is remarkable that in Macarius Magnes the objector knew both ἀνείδιδας and ἐγκατέλιπες and regarded them as distinct utterances: ὁ δὲ...ἵνα τί με ἐγκατέλιπες; ὁ δὲ...εἰς τί ἀνείδιδας με; In Mt. the T. R. reads ἡλί while retaining σαβαθαί; cf. Epiph. *haer.* lix. 68 cited by Reisch: λέγων 'ἡλί ἡλί' Ἑβραϊκῇ τῇ λείπει...καὶ οὐκέτι Ἑβραϊκῇ ἀλλὰ Συριακῇ διαλέκτῳ 'λημὰ σαβαθαί.' On ἑστηκότων see ix. 1 note.

36. δραμῶν δέ κτλ.] The three accounts of this incident vary considerably; St John's, as we might expect, is the fullest and probably it is also the most exact. Near the Cross there lay a vessel full of sour wine (σκεῦος ἔκειτο ὄξους μεστόν, Jo.), the ὄξος ἐξ οἴνου of Num. vi. 1, which was the or-

inary drink of labourers in the field (Ruth ii. 14), and of the lower class of soldiers (Plutarch, *Cato maior*, p. 336 ὁδὸν δ' ἔπιεν ἐκ τῆς στρατιᾶς, πλὴν εἴποτε δεψήσας περιφλεγῶς ὄξος ἤτησεν), and known by them as *posca* (Plant. *mil.* iii. 2. 25, *trucul.* ii. 7. 48; on this occasion it had probably been brought by the quaternion on guard, and acc. to Lc. (xxiii. 36) a drink of it had already been offered by them to Christ in derision. The Lord, who had refused the drugged wine at the beginning of His sufferings, now exclaimed 'I thirst'; upon which one of the by-standers (viz, Mc., εἰς ἐξ αὐτῶν, Mt.) ran to the wine jar, and gave Him drink. The sponge is mentioned here only in Biblical Gk., but it is mentioned by Gk. writers from Homer (*Od.* i. 111) downwards, and must have been familiar in countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The reed on which the sponge was raised (Mt., Mc.) is described by Jo. as 'hyssop,' a plant prescribed by the Law for use in certain ritual acts (Lev. xiv. 4 ff., Num. xix. 6 ff.; cf. Ps. l. (li.) 9, Heb. ix. 19 ff.). Ὑσσώπος represents the Heb. זִיזִי, a wall-plant, acc. to 1 Kings iv. 33, and therefore not of great size; but a stalk three or four feet in length would probably have sufficed to reach the lips of the Crucified. On the identification of the plant see the Bible Dictionaries s.v., and Tristram, *N. H.*, p. 457 f., who inclines to the caper (*Capparis spi-*

καλάμῳ ἐπότιζεν αὐτόν, λέγων Ἄφετε ἴδωμεν εἰ ἔρχεται ὁ Ἡλείας καθελεῖν αὐτόν. ³⁷ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς ἀφείς 37 § 1 φωνὴν μεγάλην ἐξέπνευσεν. ¶

36 om ἐποτιζεν αὐτον λεγων D | ἀφετε] ἀφες NDV 1 13 69 604 2^{pe} al^{nonn} c1k n^{id} a1m²⁰⁴ go

noaa). The stem stripped of its thorns passed for a reed, but St John, who stood by the Cross and paid close attention to everything (Jo. xix. 25, 35), remembered that it belonged to the hyssop. For *περιθεῖναι τινί τι*, 'to put upon,' cf. Prov. vii. 3, 1 Cor. xii. 23, and *supra*, v. 17; the phrase is common here to Mt., Mc., Jo.; Vg. *circumponens calatno*. Δραμών...γεμίσας...περιθεῖς, without an intervening conjunction (see *app. crit.*), is rough even for Mc.; yet see x. 30, xiv. 23, 67, xv. 21. Ἐπότιζεν is perhaps an allusion to Ps. lxxviii. (lxxxix.) 22 εἰς τὴν δίψαν μου ἐπότισάν με ὄξος: cf. Jo. xix. 28 ἵνα τελεωθῇ ἡ γραφή.

λέγων Ἄφετε κτλ.] Mt. distinctly assigns this saying to the rest of the party, who desire the man to desist and wait for Elijah to intervene (οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ εἶπαν Ἄφες κτλ.). The independence of the two Evangelists at this point is significant. Archbishop Benson (*Apocalypse*, p. 146) would detach λέγων in this context from the subject of the verb, and render it "one saying." But there is no example of so loose a construction elsewhere in the Gospels, and it is impossible to admit it here. Aug.'s "unde intellegimus et illum et ceteros hoc dixisse" does not touch the heart of the difference; Mc.'s ἀφες is a rebuke addressed by one of the company to the rest, whilst Mt.'s ἀφες, if it is to be pressed, inverts the situation; if Mt.'s account is to be preferred, the mockery was kept up to the end. See however WM. p. 356 n. for another explanation of ἀφες. *El ἔρχεται*, Burton, § 251. Καθελεῖν αὐτόν sc. ἀπὸ τοῦ σταυροῦ, cf. v. 46, Lc. xxiii.

53, Acts xiii. 29; Mt., σώσω αὐτόν: on καθελεῖν as a technical word see v. 46, note.

37. ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς ἀφείς κτλ.] Mt. πάλιν κράζας φωνῇ μεγάλῃ, with a reference to the cry at the ninth hour (v. 34). Ἀφίεναι φωνήν, *emittere vocem*; cf. Dem. *de cor.* p. 339 ὁ κήρυξ... φωνὴν ἀφίησι: for φωνὴν μεγ. cf. *id. c. Eubul.* p. 537 ἐβλασφήμει κατ' ἑμοῦ καὶ πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλη τῇ φωνῇ. Two final utterances are recorded (Jo. *ὅτε οὖν ἔλαβεν τὸ ὄξος ὁ Ἰ. εἶπεν Τετέλεσται*: Lc., *φωνήσας φωνῇ μ. ὁ Ἰ. εἶπεν Πάτερ, εἰς χεῖράς σου παρατίθεμαι τὸ πνεῦμά μου*); the second seems to be especially intended by Mt., Mc.; it was uttered in a loud voice, and its contents connect it with the moment of departure. Like the other loud cry it is taken from the Psalms (Ps. xxx. (xxxii.) 6). Ἐξέπνευσεν, so Lc.; the aor. calls attention to the moment of departure, contrast ἐπότιζεν, v. 36. The word does not occur elsewhere in Biblical Gk.; in classical writers it is the opposite of ἐμπνεῖν, and used absolutely, 'to expire,' or followed by βίον or ψυχὴν. Mt. (*ἀφῆκεν τὸ πνεῦμα*), Jo. (*παρέδωκεν τὸ πν.*) call attention to the fact that the Death of the Lord was a voluntary surrender, not a submission to physical necessity; see Westcott on Jo. xix. 30, and cf. Orig. in Jo. t. xix. 16 *ὡς βασιλεὺς καταλείποντος τὸ σῶμα καὶ ἐνεργήσαντος μετὰ δυνάμεως καὶ ἐξουσίας ὅπερ ἔκρινεν εὐλογον εἶναι ποιεῖν*. On Ps. Peter's ἀνελήμφθη see note *ad l.*

38—41. EVENTS WHICH IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED THE DEATH OF JESUS (Mt. xxvii. 51—56, Lc. xxiii. 45^b, 47—49, Jo. xix. 31—37).

Ἀληθῶς οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος υἱὸς θεοῦ ἦν. ἦσαν δὲ 40
καὶ γυναῖκες ἅπὸ μακρόθεν θεωροῦσαι, ἐν αἷς καὶ 41
Μαρία ἡ Μαγδαληνὴ καὶ Μαρία ἡ Ἰακώβου τοῦ

39 υἱος θεοῦ ἦν ὁ ἀνθρ. οὗτος 1071 40 ἦσαν δε] + ἐκεῖ C | ἐν αἷς] + ἦν ACDN
ΓΑΠΣΨ min^{pl} arm om syrr^{arm} peah | om ἐν αἷς καὶ syrr^{arm} peah | om καὶ 2° C^{pl} DGUT 1 33
1071 al^{ant} mss cff knq vg^{ed}, odd^{pl} syrr arm me go | Μαρία 1°] Μαριαμ BC 1 al^{rom}

action (τὸ γενόμενον). The conduct and sayings of Jesus, so unique in his experience of crucifixions, culminating in the supernatural strength of the last cry, the phenomena which attended the Passion—the darkness, the earthquake, perhaps also the report of the event in the Temple, impressed the Roman officer with the sense of a presence of more than human greatness. The Roman in him felt the righteousness of the Sufferer, the Oriental (v. 16, note) recognised His Divinity. Mt. includes the other soldiers (οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ... ἐφοβήθησαν σφόδρα λέγοντες κτλ.). Ἐξ ἐναντίας, Vg. *ex adverso*, a phrase used in class. Gk. and frequent in LXX.; cf. ὁ ἐξ ἐν., Tit. ii. 8. Being on duty, he had stood facing the crosses, and nothing had escaped him.

40. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ γυναῖκες κτλ.] There were others besides the centurion who viewed the crucifixion seriously, and were present throughout. 'There were also women'—many women (Mt.)—'looking on at a long distance,' where they could be safe from the ribaldry of the crowd, and yet watch the Figure on the Cross—not the "daughters of Jerusalem" who had bewailed Jesus on the way to Golgotha, but followers from Galilee. Mt., Mc., mention three by name (ἐν αἷς καὶ... καὶ... καὶ, both...and...and).

Μαρία ἡ Μαγδαληνὴ] Mary (on the forms Μαρία, Μαριάμ, see WSchm., p. 91 n.) the Magdalene had been the subject of a remarkable miracle (Lc. viii. 2 ἀφ' ἧς δαιμόνια ἐπτά ἐξεληλύθει, cf. 'Mc.' xvi. 9), and had in consequence devoted her property and

time to the work of personal attendance on Jesus (Lc. Lc.). The epithet Μαγδαληνὴ, which everywhere distinguishes her from other women of the same name, is doubtless local (cf. Syr.^{ant} ܡܕܠܝܬܝܢ), like Ἀδραμνηνός, Ναζαρηνός; she may have belonged to the Magdala now represented by *el-Mejdel*, at the south end of Genesareth (vi. 53); cf. Neubauer, *géogr. du Talm.*, p. 216 f. A confused story in the Talmud represents this Mary as a woman's hairdresser (מרי מלכא); see *Chagigah*, ed. Streane, p. 18, and cf. Laible, *J. Chr. in the Talmud*, tr. by Streane, p. 16 f, and Wünsche p. 359; a graver error in western Christian tradition has identified her with the γυνὴ ἁμαρτωλὸς of Lc. vii. 37 ff. For other references to her in the N.T. and tradition see note on xvi. 9.

καὶ Μαρία ἡ Ἰακώβου τοῦ μικροῦ καὶ Ἰωσήπου μήτηρ] Mt. M. ἡ τοῦ Ἰακ. καὶ Ἰωσήφ μ., Jo. M. ἡ τοῦ Κλωπᾶ. She is called ἡ Ἰωσήπος (in *fr.* v. 47), ἡ [τοῦ] Ἰακώβου (xvi. 1, Lc. xxiv. 10), ἡ ἄλλη M. (in contrast to the Magdalene) Mt. xxvii. 61, xxviii. 1. If by ἡ Κλωπᾶ is meant 'the wife of CL,' and Κλωπᾶς = Ἀλφάιος (Ἐϕῆ), this Mary was the mother of the second James in the Apostolic lists (cf. iii. 18, note); but it is against the identification that the extant Syriac versions render Ἀλφ. by ܐܠܦܐ, ܐܠܦܐ, but Κλωπ. by ܡܪܝܡ, ܡܪܝܡ (Lightfoot, *Galatians*, p. 267; Syr.^{ant} and Syr.^{ca} are unhappily wanting in Jo. xix. 25). A Clopas is mentioned by Hegesippus (cf. Eus. *H.E.* iii. 11,

87 41 § μικροῦ καὶ Ἰωσήτος μήτηρ καὶ Καλώμη, 41 αἱ ὅτε ἦν ἐν τῇ Γαλιλαίᾳ ἠκολούθουν αὐτῷ καὶ διηκόνουν αὐτῷ, καὶ ἄλλαι πολλαὶ αἱ συναναβάσαι αὐτῷ εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα.

¶ N 42 42 Καὶ ἤδη ὀψίας γενομένης, 42 ἐπεὶ ἦν Παρα-

40 Ἰωσήτος B^cBDL(Δ) (1) 13 69 346 2^{pe} k n me | Ἰωση B^c*ACEGHEKMN SUVVTI ΠΣΨ min^{pl} syrr^{peab} hoi arm go Ἰωσηφ (ut vid) d ff i q vg syrr^{an} Aug 41 αἱ 1^o NB⁵ 32 131 1071 od ff k q me syrr^{hoi} arm aesth | και ACLΔ min^{nona} vg go Aug αἱ και DNXΓΠΣ min^{pl} syrr^{hoi} | ἠκολούθησαν DΣ min^{pass} | om αυτω 1^o Ψ | om και διηκονουν αυτω CDΔ min^{nona} n | om αυτω 2^o N | αλλαι ετεραι Δ (αιτ.) | αι συναναβ.] om αἱ LΨ | Δημ 2^{pe} 42 και ηδη...προσαββατον] et erat in sabbato syrr^{an}

22, 32, iv. 22), who was brother of Joseph the husband of Mary the Virgin, and father of the Symeon who succeeded James the Just in the presidency of the Church of Jerusalem (cf. Mayor, *St James*, p. xvi f.). Τοῦ μικροῦ, sc. τῇ ἡλικίᾳ (cf. Lc. xix. 3); Deissmann, however (*B. St.* p. 144 f.), offers some evidence of the word being used in reference to age (μικρός = minor). Whether from stature or age this James was thus distinguished in the Church of Jerusalem. Ἰωσήτος: see vi. 3, note.

καὶ Σαλώμῃ] Mt. καὶ ἡ μήτηρ τῶν υἱῶν Ζεβεδαίου, but according to the Gospel acc. to the Egyptians Salome was childless (καλῶς οὖν ἐποίησα μὴ τεκοῦσα); Jo. (apparently, see Westcott *ad l.*) καὶ ἡ ἀδελφὴ τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ. See notes on i. 19, x. 35 ff. The name, which is given only by Mc. (here and xvi. 1), is left without identification, for it was well known in the Church, and among women connected with the Gospel narrative it was unique. It is the Heb. fem. name סלומי with a Gk. ending, like Μαριάμνη (Dalman, *Gr.* p. 122, cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 30). The name belonged to several members of the Herod family; see vi. 22, note, and cf. the indices to Josephus (ed. Niese).

41. αἱ ὅτε ἦν ἐν τῇ Γαλιλαίᾳ κτλ.] Cf. Lc. viii. 2, where besides

Mary of Magdala are mentioned Ἰωάννα γυνὴ Χουζᾶ ἐπιτρόπου Ἡρώδου (xxiv. 10) καὶ Σουσάννα καὶ ἑτεραι πολλαί. These were doubtless among the ἄλλαι πολλαὶ αἱ συναναβάσαι. Their names had less significance than those which Mc. mentions; they probably returned to their homes in Galilee after the Passover, and thus faded out of the memory of the Christian community at Jerusalem. Διηκόνουν αὐτῷ: Lc. adds ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐταῖς. Their ministry continued to the end (Mt. ἠκολούθησαν...διακονοῦσαι αὐτῷ); Jerome: "ceteris relinquentibus Dominum mulieres in officio perseverant...et ideo meruerunt primae videre resurgentem." For ἀναβαίνειν εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα see x. 32, note; for συναναβαίνειν cf. Gen. i. 7, Exod. xii. 38, 1 Esdr. viii. 5, Acts xiii. 31.

42—47. THE BURIAL OF THE LORD (Mt. xxvii. 57—61, Lc. xxiii. 50—55, Jo. xix. 38—42).

42. ἤδη ὀψίας γενομένης] It was already 3 p.m. when the Lord expired, and some interval must be allowed for the subsequent interview of Joseph with Pilate (v. 43 ff.), so that sunset was not far off when all was ready for the burial. Ὀψία is a relative term (cf. i. 32, iv. 35, vi. 47, xiv. 17, notes), and an hour before sunset would be relatively late in view of the approaching Sabbath.

προσδεχόμενος τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ, τολμήσας
 εἰσῆλθεν πρὸς τὸν Πειλᾶτον καὶ ᾔητήσατο τὸ σῶμα
 1 H 44 τοῦ Ἰησοῦ. 44 ὁ δὲ Πειλᾶτος ἐθαύμασεν εἰ ἤδη
 77 τέθνηκεν, καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος τὸν κεντυρίωνα
 45 ἐπηρώτησεν αὐτὸν εἰ ἤδη ἀπέθανεν. 45 καὶ γνοὺς ἀπὸ
 87 τοῦ κεντυρίωνος ἐδώρησατο τὸ πτώμα τῷ Ἰωσήφ.

43 om τολμήσας sy^hier | εἰσῆλθεν] ἦλθεν D 26^o | σωμα] πτωμα D k 44 εθαν
 μαζεν ND cff k q v g Aug | εἰ] pr και ειπεν Δ (αγμ) | ἡδη BD αγμ¹⁴ | παλα
 KACEGKLSUVX¹⁴ΓΠΣΨ min¹⁴om om sy^hier | τεθνηκει D 45 om και
 γρους...Ιωσήφ ff | om απο του κεντ. k sy^hier | απο] παρα D 124 2^o al¹⁴om | πτωμα
 KBDL 2^o | σωμα ACEGKMSUVXΓΔΠΣΨ¹² min¹⁴om k | Ιωσήφ] Ιωση B

he became a member of the Church (*ἐμαθητεύθη*, cf. Mt. xviii. 19).

τολμήσας εἰσῆλθεν πρὸς τὸν Πειλᾶτον κτλ.] Acc. to Ps. Peter, Joseph is a friend of Pilate, and his petition is tendered immediately after the sentence has been pronounced; Pilate refers him to Herod, but the Body is ultimately given to Joseph by the Jews (*Ev. Petr.* 2, 6). Τολμήσας creates quite a different impression of Joseph's act. He summons up his courage to face the Procurator (on the phrase see Field, *Notes*, p. 44). The circumstances of the Passion, which wrecked the brave resolutions of the Apostles, made this secret disciple bold. The aor. part. has almost the force of an adv., cf. Vg. *audacter introiit*; see Field, *l. c.*

44, 45. ὁ δὲ Πειλᾶτος ἐθαύμασεν κτλ.] Peculiar to Mc. Pilate wondered whether Jesus was already dead, and was not satisfied until he had ascertained the fact from the responsible officer. Θανάξω εἰ (cf. 1 Jo. iii. 13) leaves the fact slightly doubtful; contrast θ. ὄτι in Jo. iv. 27, Gal. i. 6. The perfect τέθνηκεν represents the Death as an existing state, whilst ἀπέθανεν in the indirect question which follows refers to it as momentary effect; 'is He dead?' Pilate asks himself, but to the centurion he says 'did you see Him

die?' (cf. WM., pp. 339, 679). Death seldom supervened so soon in the case of the crucified; they lived for two or three days, and in some cases died at last of starvation rather than of their wounds (*Eua. H. E.* viii. 8). Cf. Origen: "miraculum enim erat quoniam post tres horas receptus est qui forte biduum victurus erat in cruce." Our Lord died first of the three, cf. Jo. xix. 33.

45. καὶ γνοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ κεντυρίωνος κτλ.] The centurion had returned to head-quarters, and was able to report the fact (cf. v. 39). Upon this Pilate granted the Body (*donavit corpus*), as Mc. says in language which savours of an official character (cf. Mt. ἐκέλευσεν ἀποδοθῆναι, Jo. ἐπέτρεψεν [ἵνα ἄρῃ]); δωρεῖσθαι is used especially of royal or Divine bounty, see Gen. xxx. 20, 1 Esdr. i. 7, viii. 55, Esth. viii. 1, 2 Pet. i. 3 f. (the only other example in the N.T.). Πτώμα has the same ring; the Body which 'saw no corruption' is not elsewhere called 'a corpse' (cf. vi. 29, Apoc. xi. 8 f.), but to Pilate it would appear merely in that light; τὸ σῶμα (τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, αὐτοῦ) is substituted in Mt. Lc. Jo. Πτώμα is used of the carcases of animals, e.g. Jud. xiv. 8 τὸ πρ. τοῦ λέοντος; when employed for the dead body of a human being it carries a tone of contempt (cf. e.g. Sap. iv. 19 πτώμα ἄνθρωπον,

46 καὶ ἀγοράσας σινδόνα καθελὼν αὐτὸν ἐνείλησεν τῇ 46
σινδόνι καὶ ἔθηκεν αὐτὸν ἐν μνήματι ὃ ἦν λελατο-

46 και 1^o ο δε Ιωσηφ ΔΣ 38 106 435 2^o latt syrr^{antioch} hoi arm Aug | καθελὼν |
λαβὼν D (?) syrr^{ant} pr και ACEGKMSUVTAΠΣ min^{omni}vid vg syrr arm go aeth | τη
σινδονι | eis την σινδονα D | εθηκεν NBC²DLΣΨ min^{omni} | κατεθηκεν AC²EGKMSUVXII
min¹ | αυτων | αυτο AM⁷ 435 | μνηματι NB | μνημειω AC DLXΓAΠΣΨ⁷¹³ min^{omni}vid

Ezech. vi. 5, A). The majority of the uncial mss avoid the word here, and borrow σῶμα from Mt. Lc. Jo.; and the Latin versions similarly prefer *corpus* to *cadaver*.

46. καὶ ἀγοράσας σινδόνα κτλ.] On his way back to Golgotha Joseph provides himself with linen; on σινδῶν see xiv. 51; the word is used here of linen in the piece, not of a garment; it was still, as Mt. says, καθαρά, fresh and unused (cf. xi. 2, note). His next task was to remove the Body from the Cross. Καθελὼν, cf. v. 36, Acts xiii. 29; the word is common in this sense, cf. e.g. Jos. x. 27 καθεῖλεν αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ξύλων, Phil. in Flacc. § 10 δδ' οὐ τετελευτηκότας ἐπὶ σταυρῶν καθαιρεῖν... προσέταττεν. Joseph. B. J. iv. 5. 2 τοὺς ἀνασταυρουμένους πρὸ δύντος ἡλίου καθελεῖν τε καὶ θάπτειν. Other examples will be found in Field, *Notes*, p. 44. The Romans used *deträhere* in a similarsense; cf. Petron. sat. iii. "miles...crucis servabat ne quis ad sepulcrum corpora deträheret." In this work Joseph was probably not alone; though the little crowd of assistants with which the poetry of Rubens' great picture has surrounded him is imaginary, St John's account (v. 39 f.) leads us to suppose that his brother Sanhedrist Nicodemus was already on the spot. Nicodemus had brought a large supply of the spices used for embalming the dead (ἔλεγμα σμύρνης καὶ ἀλόης ὡς λίτρας ἑκατόν, a hundred pounds of aromatics made up in a compact roll). The Body was then taken by the two men (ἔλαβον, Jo.), bathed perhaps (Ps. Peter, cf. Acts ix. 37), and wrapped

(ἐνετύλιξεν, Mt. Lc.) or swathed (ἐνείλησεν, Mc., ἐλίησε, Ps. Pet.; cf. i Regn. xxi. 9) in the linen between the folds of which the spices were freely crumbled (μετὰ τῶν ἀρωμάτων, Jo.), and finally bound with strips of cloth (ἔθσαν ὀθονίοις, Jo.), after the Jewish manner of burying (Jo.). The picture may be completed by comparing what is said of Lazarus in Jo. xi. 44, and the account of the grave clothes in Jo. ix. 7: the Hands and Feet were bound with ὀθόνια (= κειρίαι, xi. 44), and the Face was covered with a face-cloth (σουδάριον). All was now ready for the interment.

καὶ ἔθηκεν αὐτὸν ἐν μνήματι κτλ.] Mc. knows only that the tomb was artificially constructed, cut out of a rock, the resting-place of some rich citizen; cf. Isa. xxii. 16 ἐλατόμους σεαυτῷ ὄδε μνημεῖον, καὶ ἐποίησας σεαυτῷ ἐν ὑψηλῷ μνημεῖον, καὶ ἔγραψας σεαυτῷ ἐν πέτρᾳ σκηνήν; Such rock-hewn chambers abound on the S., W., and N.W. of the city; see Robinson, *Researches*, i. p. 517 ff., and Mr Fergusson's art. *Tombs* in Smith's *B. D.* This tomb was a new one which had never been used (Mt. Lc. Jo.), and had been prepared by Joseph for his own burial (Mt.); it was in a garden adjacent to the place of crucifixion (Jo.). The garden was presumably the property of Joseph, a 'paradise'; according to *Ev. Petr.* 6 the spot bore the name Κήπος Ἰωσήφ. On the custom of burying in gardens see 4 Regn. xxi. 18, 26, 2 Esdr. xiii. 16. For ἔθηκεν the more technical word κατέθηκεν has been substituted in most of the mss.

μημένον ἐκ πέτρας, καὶ προσεκύλισεν λίθον ἐπὶ τὴν
47 θύραν τοῦ μνημείου. ἡ δὲ Μαρία ἡ Μαγδαληνὴ καὶ
Μαρία ἡ Ἰωσήτος ἐθεώρουν ποῦ τέθειται.

XVI. I Ἡ καὶ διαγενομένου τοῦ σαββάτου[†] Μαρία ἡ

††

46 petras] της π. D 1 2^{ms} α¹ρω^{ms} εν τη πετρα 13 69 346 | προσεκυλισεν] προσ-
κυλισας D 1 | επι] εις Δ 1071 | μνημείου] + και απηλθεν (D) G 1 59 157 209
47 Ἰωσήτος B^cBLAΨ 1 k me] Ἰωση CEGKMSUVTH min² synt go Ἰωσηφ ΔΣ 258 vg
aeth Ἰακωβου D ff n q sy¹sa Ἰακ. και Ἰωσητος 13 69 124 346 2^{ms}vid sy¹h^{ms} arm | εθεωρουν]
εθεασαντο D 2^{ms} | που] τον τοπων οπου D c ff q arm | τεθειται B^cABCD(L)ΔΠΣΨ(7²)
33 69 131 229 α¹ρω^{ms} k] τιθεται ECKMSUVT (604) min² XVI 1 om διαγενομενου
...Σαλωμη D n (q) | om Μαρια 1^o...Σαλωμη k | Μαρια 1^o pr η B^cL min¹

καὶ προσεκύλισεν λίθον κτλ.] Λίθον μέγαν, Mt., cf. xvi. 4 ἣν γὰρ μέγας σφόδρα: in Lc. cod. D adds ὃν μόγις εἰκοσι ἐκύλιον, while Ps. Peter represents the matter as requiring the services of all who were present (ὁμοῦ πάντες οἱ ὄντες ἐκεῖ ἔθηκαν); the stone was afterwards, at the desire of the Jews, sealed and guarded (Mt.), cf. *Ev. Petr.* 6. The opening was usually closed with a stone, if any of the *loculi* were occupied; cf. Jo. xi. 38 ἔρχεται εἰς τὸ μνημεῖον· ἦν δὲ σπηλαῖον καὶ λίθος ἐπέκειτο ἐπ' αὐτῷ. The stone was rolled to the opening (προσκυλίσεν here only and in the corresponding context in Mt.; cf. Jos. x. 18 κυλίσατε λίθους ἐπὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ σπηλαίου). Mr Latham (*Risen Master*, p. 33, and illustr. 1; cf. E. Pierotti, *Jerusalem Explored* (E. Tr., 1864), ii., plate lvi. fig. 3) imagines "a massive circular disc of stone, much like a grindstone of four feet diameter," rolled along "a furrow grooved out of the rocky soil"; but κυλίσεν λίθον does not in itself suggest more than the rolling of a mass of stone along the ground: cf. 1 Regn. xiv. 33, Prov. xxvi. 27, Zech. ix. 16. Μνήμα and μνημεῖον seem to be employed indiscriminately (cf. v. 2 ff.), unless μνήμα is here a *loculus*; the Vg. uses *monumentum* for both words. According to Jo. (v. 42) the Body was placed in Joseph's tomb on account of its proximity to the Cross—till the

Sabbath was over, perhaps, and not with a view to a permanent interment; cf. Jo. ix. 13, 15.

47. ἡ δὲ Μαρία ἡ Μαγδ. κτλ.] The Magdalene and the other Mary (v. 40) had remained on the spot, and were watching the action of Joseph and Nicodemus; cf. Origen: "caritas duarum Mariarum colligavit eas ad monumentum novum, propter corpus Iesu quod fuerat ibi." Ambrose: "sexus nutat, devotio calet." They sat opposite to the place of sepulture (Mt., ἀπέναντι τοῦ τάφου), and saw the Body carried in, so that they knew where it lay. Τέθειται, Lc. ἐτίθη: for the perf. cf. τίθησκον (v. 44). Their thought was, 'He is there (contrast xvi. 6 οὐκ ἔστιν ἔδε), and there we shall find Him when the sabbath is past.' Victor remarks: ἀναγκαῖα καὶ κατὰ θεὸν ἡ παραμονὴ τῶν γυναικῶν εἰς τὸ γινῶναι ποῦ τίθεται, ἵνα ἀπαντήσωσι καὶ τῆς ἀναστάσεως τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν κομίσωσι τοῖς μαθηταῖς. Μαρία ἡ Ἰωσήτος ac. μήτηρ (v. 40); the 'Western' text substitutes Ἰακώβου (see *app. crit.*).

XVI. 1—8. VISIT OF THE WOMEN TO THE TOMB ON THE THIRD DAY (Mt. xxviii. 1—8, Lc. xxiv. 1—10; cf. Jo. xx. 1 ff.).

1. διαγενομένου τοῦ σαββάτου κτλ.] When the Sabbath was over (i.e. after sunset on the day which followed the Crucifixion), the three women named in xv. 40 went forth to purchase aromatics for the anointing of the

Μαγδαληνὴ καὶ Μαρία ἡ τοῦ Ἰακώβου καὶ Καλῶμη
ἠγόρασαν ἀρώματα ἵνα ἐλθούσαι ἀλείψωσιν αὐτόν.

² καὶ λίαν πρωὶ τῇ ³ μιᾷ τῶν σαββάτων ἔρχονται ἐπὶ ² § 7
τὸ μνημεῖον ἀνατείλαντος τοῦ ἡλίου. ³ καὶ ἔλεγον ³

1 του Ιακ.] om του Ν*CGMSUVXΓΨ min^{non} | ηγορασαν] ηρεκαν (ut vid) c k pr
πορευθεισαι D (c ff) kn (q) syt^{hier} arm | αρωματα] pr unguentum et syt^{dm} | om ελθουσαι
D c ff k n q | αυτων] τον Ιησουν K²MX 13 69 124 346 1071 al^{am} vg^{ed} 2 om λιαν
D c kn syt^{dm} p^{mh} arm | om πρωι c q | τη μια Ν(B)ΛΔΨ (1) 33 1071 2^{pe} al^{pm} me Eus]
της μιας AC(D)EGKMSUVXΓΠΣ min^{pl} | των σαββατων ΝBKLΔ 33 69 2^{pe} al^{pm}]
σαββατων ACEGMSUVX^{vd}ΓΔ*ΠΣ min^{pl} του σαββατου D 1071 al^{pm} c k q | μνημειον
Ν*ABC^{pl}DLXΓΑΠΣΨ min^{omn} vid] μνημα Ν*C* 2^{pe} | ανατειλαντος] ανατελλοντος D on q
Tyo Aug pr et κπ* 1 2^{pe} al^{pm} Aug

Body (Mc. Lc.). According to D the purchase apparently took place on Friday (before the Sabbath began). They had probably seen Joseph and Nicodemus use spices freely in the process of wrapping it for burial (Jo. xix. 40, cf. xv. 46 f., notes), but they desired to add more externally, and to apply fragrant oils (Lc. καὶ μύρα, cf. Mc. ἵνα...ἀλείψωσιν αὐτόν); the incident at Bethany (xiv. 3 ff.) was perhaps fresh in their memory, and suggested this final ministry. For διαγίνεσθαι 'to intervene' in reference to intervals of time cf. Acts xxv. 13, xxvii. 9; the verb is used in this sense from Demosthenes downwards. For ἀρώματα, cf. 2 Chr. xvi. 14 ἔβαψαν αὐτόν (sc. Ἀσά)...καὶ ἐπλησαν ἀρωμάτων καὶ γένη μύρων μυρεψῶν, and the list of spices in Sir. xxiv. 15; and see xiv. 3, 8, notes.

2. λίαν πρωὶ τῇ μιᾷ τῶν σαββ. κτλ.] Mt. ὁψὲ δὲ σ. τῇ ἐπιφωσκούσῃ εἰς μίαν σ., Lc. τῇ δὲ μιᾷ τῶν σ. ὁρθρου βαθείας, Jo. τῇ δὲ μιᾷ τῶν σαββάτων... πρωὶ σκοτίας ἐτι οὕσης (cf. Pa. Pet. 9, 11 τῇ δὲ νυκτὶ ἣ ἐπέφωσκεν ἡ κυριακή...ὁρθρου δὲ τῆς κυριακῆς). All the canonical accounts, notwithstanding a remarkable independence of expression, point one way. The last hours of Saturday night were already giving place to the first signs of dawn when the three women started

for Joseph's garden; the morning watch had begun, but it was yet dark. Mc. adds ἀνατείλαντος τοῦ ἡλίου, words which are scarcely less inconsistent with his own λίαν πρωὶ than with Jo.'s σκοτίας ἐτι οὕσης. The harmonists have from the first been exercised by the apparent contradiction, as the reading of D and some other 'Western' authorities seems to shew: see note on i. 32, and cf. Aug. cons. ev. iii. 65 "oriente iam sole, id est, cum caelum ab orientis parte iam albesceret." But the correction (for such it seems to be) gives little relief; the same moment of time can hardly be described as λίαν πρωὶ and as 'sunrise.' It is better to regard Mc.'s note as a compressed statement of two facts; the two women started just before daybreak and arrived just after sunrise (ἔρχονται = ἐξελθούσαι...ἦλθον). Τῇ μιᾷ τῶν σαββάτων (Acts xx. 7, 1 Cor. xvi. 2), on the first day after the Sabbath (Bede: "prima sabbatorum prima dies est a die sabbatorum"), εἰς being used by a common Hebraism for πρῶτος (WM., p. 311, Blass, Gr. p. 140); cf. πρώτη σαββάτου, v. 9, where however σάββατον is probably used for 'the week,' as in Lc. xviii. 12.

3. ἔλεγον πρὸς ἑαυτάς κτλ.] Mc. only. On the way they remembered the stone which they had seen Joseph

πρὸς ἑαυτάς *Τίς ἀποκυλίσει ἡμῖν τὸν λίθον ἐκ τῆς*
 4 *θύρας τοῦ μνημείου; καὶ ἀναβλέψασαι θεωροῦσιν*
ὅτι ἀνακεκύλισται ὁ λίθος, ἦν γὰρ μέγας σφόδρα.
 5 *καὶ εἰσελθοῦσαι εἰς τὸ μνημεῖον εἶδον νεανίσκον*
καθήμενον ἐν τοῖς δεξιοῖς περιβεβλημένον στολὴν

3 *pros eautous* D | *εκ*] *απο* CDΨ min^{pmo} latt (ab) *Eus* 4 *και αναβλεψασαι...*
σφοδρα] *ην γαρ μεγας σφοδρα και ερχονται και ευρισκουσιν αποκεκυλισμενω τον λιθον*
D 2^o off n syrr^(sin) hier (*Eus*) *subito autem ad horam tertiam tenebrae diei* (leg. *dici*
tenebrae) *factae sunt per totum orbem terrae et descenderunt de caelis angeli et sur-*
gent (leg. *surgentes*, nisi forte *surgente* cf. F. C. Burkitt, *Italia*, p. 94) *in claritate*
vivi dei simul ascenderunt cum eo et continuo lux facta est tunc illae accesserunt ad
monimentum et vident revolutum lapidem fuit enim magnus nimis k | *ανακεκυλισται*
NBL] *αποκεκ.* AC(D)ΧΓΔΠΣ min^{omn} vid 5 *εισελθοῦσαι*] *ελθουσαι* B 127 | *οις ο*
τοις δεξιοις syrr^{hier}

roll to the entrance of the tomb and leave there, and they began to talk (*ἔλεγον*) about it. It would require more than the strength of three women to remove it. Ps. Peter (c. xi.) expands *τίς ἀποκυλίσει* κτλ. into a set speech which is at once feeble and confused. For *πρὸς ἑαυτάς* = *πρὸς ἀλλήλας*, cf. xi. 31, xiv. 4, notes. *Ἀποκυλίειν*, the opposite of *προσκυλίειν* (xv. 46); the form *κυλίειν* begins in Aristophanes to take the place of the older *κυλινδέν* or *κυλινδέν*, which is unknown to Bibl. Gk. The compound *ἀποκυλ.* occurs in Gen. xix. 3 ff. in reference to the removal of a stone from the mouth of a well. *Ἐκ τῆς θύρας*: Lc. less exactly, *ἀπὸ τοῦ μνημείου* (cf. WM., p. 454).

4. *καὶ ἀναβλέψασαι* κτλ.] By this time they are near the knoll out of the side of which the tomb had been cut; the sun has risen, and involuntarily looking up at the mention of the stone they see that it has been displaced. The change from *ἀποκυλίειν* to the rarer and more difficult *ἀνακυλίειν* is evidence of Mc.'s care for accuracy in detail; the stone was not rolled right away, but rolled back so as to leave the opening free; cf. *Ev. Petr.* 9 *ὁ δὲ λίθος... ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ κυλισθεὶς ἐπέχωρησε παρὰ μέρος, καὶ ὁ τάφος*

ἦνοιγῃ. The perf., as in xv. 44, 47, adds to the vividness of the narrative: we hear the women exclaim *Ἀνακυλίσται*—their *τίς ἀποκυλίσει*; has been answered, and their wish, idle as it had seemed, is realised. *Ἦν γὰρ μέγας σφόδρα* either accounts for their being able to see what had occurred before they reached the spot, or it explains why the sight arrested their attention. Mt. attributes the removal of the stone to the descent of an Angel, accompanied by an earthquake; the Angel sits upon the stone which he has rolled away, and is there apparently when the women arrive. It is impossible to feel any confidence in Thpht.'s attempt to reconcile the two accounts: *ἐνδέχεται γὰρ ὃν εἶδον ἔξω καθήμενον... τοῦτον ἰδεῖν πάλιν ἔσω, προλαβόντα τὰς γυναῖκας καὶ εἰσελθόντα*. A remarkable gloss follows v. 3 in k (see *app. crit.*); cf. the story in *Ev. Petr.* 9.

5. *καὶ εἰσελθοῦσαι* κτλ.] Lc. *εἰσελθοῦσαι δὲ οὐχ εὗρον τὸ σῶμα*. Mt. does not mention the fact of their entering; see last note. In Jo. Mary Magdalene arrives at the tomb alone, and all the circumstances are different. The attempt to harmonise these independent narratives is beset with difficulty; see however Tatian's scheme (Hill, p. 252 ff.), and the provisional

λευκήν,[†] καὶ ἐξεθαμβήθησαν. ὁ δὲ λέγει αὐταῖς Μη ὁ [†] γ
ἐκθαμβεῖσθε· Ἰησοῦν ζητεῖτε τὸν Ναζαρηνὸν τὸν
ἐσταυρωμένον· ἠγέρθη, οὐκ ἔστιν ὥδε· ἴδε ὁ τόπος [§] §

5 ἐξεθαμβήθησαν] εθανβησαν D n sytr^{ms} arm 6 ο δε λ. αυταις] και λ. αυταις ο
αγγελοι (D) ff (cf. ο n) | εκθαμβεισθε] φοβεισθαι D n sytr^{ms} arm | τον Ναζαρηνον] τ.
Ναζωραιον LΔ k om N* (hab N*) D | ιδε ο τοπος] ειδετε εκει (+ τον D^o) τονον αυτου
D ιδε εκει ο τ. αυτου 2^o: similiter off knq

arrangement proposed by Bp Westcott (*St John*, p. 288 f.). On the special appearance to Mary Magdalene, which characterises the Johannine tradition, see below, v. 9 f., notes.

According to Mc. the women on entering were startled and awestricken (ἐκθαμβεῖσθαι, cf. ix. 15, xiv. 33, notes) to see a young man sitting ἐν τοῖς δεξιῶις (cf. τὰ δεξιὰ μέρη τοῦ πλοίου, Jo. xxi. 6), on the right hand side of the tomb, clad in a long robe (στολήν, cf. xii. 38, note) of dazzling whiteness (λευκήν, cf. ix. 3, note). Mt., who identifies the νεανίσκος as an Angel, has a fuller description: ἦν δὲ ἡ εἶδός αὐτοῦ ὡς ἀστραπή καὶ τὸ ἔνδυμα αὐτοῦ λευκὸν ὡς χιών. In Lc. the women see two men standing over them in flashing raiment (ἐπέστησαν αὐταῖς ἐν ἐσθῇτι ἀστραπτούσῃ). The very diversity of the accounts strengthens the probability that the story rests upon a basis of truth; the impressions of the witnesses differed, but they were agreed upon the main facts. The conception of the Angel as a young man clad in bright attire finds an interesting parallel in 2 Macc. iii. 26, 33 δύο ἐφάνησαν αὐτῷ νεανίαι... διαπρεπεῖς τὴν περιβολήν... οἱ αὐτοὶ νεανίαι πάλιν ἐφάνησαν τῷ Ἑλιοδώρῳ ἐν ταῖς αὐταῖς ἐσθήσεσι ἐστολισμένοι. Similarly Josephus (*ant.* v. 8. 2) describes the Angel who appeared to Manoah's wife as φάντασμα... νεανίᾳ καλῷ παραλήσιον μεγάλῳ. Cf. also *Ev. Petr.* 9, 11. Οὐ καθήμενον see WM., p. 434; περιβάλλεσθαι στολήν, Blass, *Gr.* pp. 92, 113, and cf. xiv. 51, Apoc. vii. 13, x. 1; on στολή

λευκή see ix. 3, and Apoc. vi. 11, vii. 9, 13.

6. ὁ δὲ λέγει αὐταῖς κτλ.] The Angel is not an apparition merely (vi. 50); he speaks to the women and answers (ἀποκριθεὶς Mt.) their unspoken fears. Lc. follows another tradition of the Angel's words, but Mt. is in substantial agreement with Mc.; Mc.'s account, however, derives peculiar life and freshness from the absence of conjunctions in the first five clauses. Μη ἐκθαμβεῖσθε: Mt. adds ὑμῖς, for he has just mentioned the terror which struck the guards at the sight of the Angel; but the contrast would have no meaning for the women, and can scarcely have found a place in the original words. Τὸν Ναζαρηνόν (Mc. only) strikes a familiar note in the memories of these Galilean women (cf. i. 24, x. 47, xiv. 67, notes); τὸν ἐσταυρωμένον (Mt. Mc.) rather than τὸν σταυρωθέντα, for the event is recent, and the Person is still living; cf. 1 Cor. i. 23, Gal. iii. 1, and contrast Jo. xix. 20, 2 Cor. xiii. 4, Apoc. xi. 8, where the aor. suffices to express the historical circumstance. ἠγέρθη, the Resurrection is an accomplished fact, the moment is already past; contrast ἐγγεγενῆαι in 1 Cor. xv. 4, 20, where the purpose is to emphasise the abiding truth of the Lord's risen life. ἴδε ὁ τόπος κτλ. 'here is the *loculus* where the Body lay; you can see for yourselves that it is not there' (Jerome: "ut si meis verbis non creditis vacuo credatis sepulchro"). In Mt. the Angel reminds the women that the Lord had foretold the issue of the

7 ὅπου ἔθηκαν αὐτόν. ἡ ἀλλὰ ὑπάγετε εἶπατε τοῖς μαθη-
 7 a ταῖς αὐτοῦ καὶ τῷ Πέτρῳ ὅτι Προάγει ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν
 8 Γαλιλαίαν· ἐκεῖ αὐτὸν ὄψεσθε, καθὼς εἶπεν ὑμῖν. 8 καὶ
 ἐξελθούσαι ἐφυγον ἀπὸ τοῦ μνημείου, εἶχεν γὰρ

7 εἶπατε] pr και C^oD 33 2^o k | προαγει] ιδου προαγω D k syriac ιδου προαγει
 2^o syriac^{min} pesh agm ηγεσθη απο των νεκρων και ιδου προαγει I 59 118 209 604 | αυτων] με
 D k | ειπεν] ειρηκεν Δ ειρηκα D (ειπον 40 72) a^o ff k q 8 εξελθουσαι...μνημειω]
 ακουσατες εξηλθον απο του μνημειου και εφυγον p | εξελθουσαι] ακουσατες 2^o (sic)
 syriac^{min} pesh hel (mg) agm + ταχυ E min^{nom} 5 | om απο του μνημειου...εκστασις syriac | γαρ]
 δε ACLΓΑΠ min^{nom} vid go

Crucifixion (καθὼς εἶπεν); in Lc. this passing reference is expanded into a citation of the prophecy (μνησθήτε ὡς ἐλάλησεν ὑμῖν κτλ.), the Evangelist adding, καὶ ἐμνησθήσαν τῶν ῥημάτων αὐτοῦ. But the prophecy was addressed, so far as we know, to the Twelve only, and the reference to it, or at least the citation, probably formed no part of the earliest tradition.

7. ἀλλὰ ὑπάγετε κτλ.] Ἀλλά (WM., p. 551) recalls their thoughts from the wonder and awe of the announcement which they had just received to the duty which lay immediately before them; it "breaks off the discourse and turns to a new matter" (Alford). They must go with speed (ταχύ, Mt.) and deliver a message to the disciples. Mc. adds καὶ τῷ Πέτρῳ, 'and in particular to Peter'; cf. Acts i. 14 σὺν γυναιξίν καὶ Μαρίας, and the less complete parallel in i. 5 ἡ Ἰουδαία χώρα καὶ οἱ Ἱεροσολυμαῖται (cf. WM., p. 546). Peter is named, both as the first of the Eleven, and probably also to assure him that his denials are forgiven (Thpht.: ὡς κορυφαῖος...ἡ...ἵνα μὴ σκανδαλισθῇ...ὡς αὐτὸς μὴ λόγου ἀξιώθῃς οὐκ ἀρησάμενος—cf. Bede: "vocator ex nomine ne desperaret ex negatione"); cf. 1 Cor. xv. 5 ὡφθῇ Κηφᾶ, εἶτα τοῖς δώδεκα. The message would open of course with the tidings of the Resurrection (εἶπατε ὅτι Ἠγέρθη, Mt.), but its purpose was to turn the steps of the Apostles to Galilee whither

the Master would precede them. Προάγει ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν (Mt. Mc.); cf. xiv. 28, note; the reminder is necessary, for the words of Christ would be forgotten for the while in the excitement of the great events which had occurred. It is more difficult to understand why the matter should have been so urgent if a week at least was to intervene before the Risen Christ left Jerusalem (Jo. xx. 26). Perhaps it was important to dispel at the outset any expectations of an immediate setting up of the Kingdom of God in a visible form at Jerusalem (cf. Acts i. 6). Καθὼς εἶπεν ὑμῖν: Mt., with a complete change of reference, ιδοὺ εἶπον ὑμῖν.

8. καὶ ἐξελθούσαι ἐφυγον κτλ.] The picture is true to psychological probability. At first the Angel's words only increased their terror; they turned and fled from the tomb, trembling and unable for the moment to collect their thoughts or control themselves. On ἐκστασις see v. 42 note, and cf. Lc. v. 26, Acts iii. 10, x. 10; εἶχεν = ἔλαβεν (Lc. l.c., cf. Field, Notes, p. 44 f. and Deissmann, B. St. p. 293), κατείχεν, cf. Jos. ant. v. 1, 18 κατάπληξίς εἶχε τοὺς ακούοντας: for other exx. see Field ad l. As they came to themselves and began to realise the truth, joy mingled with their fear and predominated (Mt. μετὰ φόβου καὶ χαρᾶς μεγάλης), and their flight was changed into an eager haste to de-

αὐτὰς τρόμος καὶ ἔκστασις· καὶ οὐδενὶ οὐδὲν εἶπαν,
 ἔφοβούντο γάρ * * * * *
 [9' Ἀναστὰς δὲ πρῶτῃ πρώτῃ σαββάτου ἐφάνη 9

† KB sy^{am}

8 τρομος] φοβος DII^{vid} arm^{vid} | om και εκστασις arm 9 δε C² και C²vid om δε
 13 69 124 604* al^{nom} arm^{nom} + ο Ἰησοῦς F^w 13 28 69 124 604 1071 al^{nom} mss off vg^{clnt}
 arm^{nom} | om πρῶτῃ ρ | πρώτῃ τη μα Eus sy^{hbr} | σαββατων KII 1 al^{nom} mss Eus† |
 «εφανη πρῶτον» εφανερωσεν πρῶτος D εφανη πρῶτῃ 2^o om πρῶτον sy^{hbr} arm me Eus¹

liver their message (ἔδραμον ἀπαγγέλλαι κτλ.). But Mc.'s narrative comes to an abrupt end before this second stage of feeling has been reached; fear still prevails, and the shock has been too severe to permit them to say a word about what had occurred. Οὐδενὶ οὐδὲν εἶπαν is too general a statement to justify the limitation κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν (cf. Lc. x. 4); until their terrors had subsided they had no thought for the Angel's message and no tongue to tell it. According to Lc. xxiv. 9 it was delivered by them afterwards; cf. *vv.* 10, 11, notes, and Jo. xx. 18. With the abrupt ending comp. ix. 6, ἔκφοβοι γὰρ ἐγένοντο: the parallel however is not exact, and it is perhaps improbable that the Evangelist deliberately concluded a paragraph with ἔφοβούντο γάρ (cf. WH., *Notes*, p. 46). As Mr Burkitt suggests (*Two Lectures*, p. 28), some object may have followed the verb. For an instance of a broken sentence at the end of an imperfect document see 1 Eedr. ix. 55, compared with 2 Eedr. xviii. 13.

9—11. THE APPEARANCE TO MARY MAGDALENE (Jo. xx. 11—18).

9. ἀναστὰς δὲ πρῶτῃ κτλ.] The sequence is suddenly broken, and Mary Magdalene, who is one of the three women mentioned in xvi. 1, becomes, as in Jo. xx., the subject of a distinct narrative which in form at least is not consistent with the Marcan tradition. She is introduced to the reader, as if she had not been named before (παρ' ἧς κτλ.); alone of the three she sees the Lord, and announces the Resur-

rection to the Eleven, and no explanation is given of this unexpected turn in the events. Lastly, the paragraph has evidently been detached from some document in which the Lord has been the subject of the preceding sentence; in its present position ὁ Ἰησοῦς is imperatively required (cf. WH., *Notes*, p. 51). On the general question of the authorship of the fragment xvi. 9—20 and its relation to the Gospel, see the Introduction. Πρῶτῃ is doubtless to be taken with ἀναστὰς, not with ἐφάνη, and thus it determines the time when the Resurrection took place—on the third day, as the Lord had foretold, though before daybreak, perhaps in the earliest hour of the morning watch.

πρώτῃ σαββάτου] Cf. τῇ μᾶ τῶν σαββάτων (*v.* 1, note); the use of πρῶτος in this phrase is apparently unique, though we have πρώτη ἡμέρα τῶν ἀζύμων in xiv. 12, Mt. xxvi. 17. The Gospels moreover seem to prefer σάββατα in this connexion, but cf. 1 Cor. xvi. 2 κατὰ μίαν σαββάτου. Ἐφάνη occurs here only in reference to an appearance of the risen Christ; see, however, Num. xxiii. 4 ἐφάνη ὁ θεὸς τῷ Βαλαάμ, Lc. ix. 8 Ἠλείας ἐφάνη. A more usual term is ὤφθη, Lc. xxiv. 34, 1 Cor. xv. 5 ff.; cf. ὀπτανόμενος Acts i. 3, and ὤψεσθε *v.* 7, *supra*. That the Lord appeared first to the Magdalene may have been inferred from the narrative of Jo. xx. 11 ff. St Paul's Κηφᾶ εἶτα τοῖς δώδεκα (1 Cor. xv. 5) determines only the relative order of the appearance to Peter and the other Apostles.

πρῶτον Μαρία τῇ Μαγδαληνῇ παρ' ἧς ἐκβεβλήκει ἑπτὰ
 11 10 δαιμόνια. 10 ἐκείνη πορευθεῖσα ἀπήγγειλεν τοῖς μετ'

9 παρ C*DLΨ712 33] αφ AC*EGKMSUVXΓΑΠΣΡ min^{feruomn} 10 ἐκεῖνη] + δε
 C*712 min^{pau} off 1 q sin^{pau} arm | πορευθεῖσα] ἀπελθούσα KΠ min^{pau} videns 1 | τοῖς
 μετ' αὐτοῦ] pr αὐτοῖς D τοῖς μ. αὐτῆς sy^{hls}

παρ' ἧς ἐκβεβλήκει ἑ. δ.] The fact was known also to Lc. (viii. 2 ἀφ' ἧς δ. ἑ. ἐξεληλύθει). Ἐκβάλλειν παρά occurs here only: for παρά with the gen. indicating the quarter from which a movement proceeds see viii. 11, xii. 2, xiv. 43, and on its distinction from ἀπό cf. WM., p. 456f. Ἐπτὰ δαιμόνια ("septenarii spiritus." Tertullian, cited above p. 95) recalls Mt. xii. 45, ἑπτὰ ἔτερα πνεύματα πονηρότερα, and the striking contrast in Apoc. iii. 1 τὰ ἐ. πνεύματα τοῦ θεοῦ. Cf. Thpht.: ἑπτὰ δαιμ., τὰ ἐναντία τῶν ἑπτὰ τῆς ἀρετῆς πνευμάτων. To Celsus it appeared to be a fatal objection to the Christian faith that the earliest witness of the Resurrection should have been, on the shewing of the Gospels themselves, a γυνὴ πάροιςτος. The objection repeats itself, though the tone is widely different, in the last words of Renan's chapter on *Jésus au tombeau*: "pouvoir divin de l'amour! moments sacrés où la passion d'une hallucinée donne au monde un Dieu ressuscité!" But the hallucination of the Magdalene belongs to the μῦθον τοῦ θεοῦ, which is at once wiser and stronger than men. Renan, however, has ludicrously overestimated the place which Mary Magdalene holds among the witnesses of the Resurrection; cf. *Les Apôtres*, p. 13, "la gloire de la résurrection appartient donc à Marie de Magdala; après Jésus, c'est Marie qui a le plus fait pour la fondation du christianisme." So far was this from being recognised by the Apostolic age that St Paul does not even mention her in his summary of the evidence (1 Cor. xv. 5 ff.).

10. ἐκείνη πορευθεῖσα ἀπήγγειλεν κτλ.] Cf. Jo., ἔρχεται...ἀγγέλλουσα τοῖς μαθηταῖς. Both accounts are singularly devoid of the animation which such a moment would suggest; contrast Ἰδραμον, Mt. xlviii. 8, and *praecurrens*, which some O.L. texts substitute here. Ἐκείνη, *illa*, cf. v. 13: the pronoun is neither emphatic nor antithetic, merely indicating the subject, as in Jo. v. 46, vii. 45—a non-Markan use; cf. Blass, *Gr.* p. 168. Mc. seems also to have avoided the colourless πορεύεσθαι, which occurs abundantly in the other Gospels, and thrice in this context; in ix. 30, if genuine, it has the specific sense of taking a journey. Τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ γενομένοις: 'to those who had been with Him,' cf. ii. 19, iii. 14, Jo. xiii. 33, xvii. 12, Acts iv. 13. In their strictest sense the words describe only the Apostolic body, yet see Acts i. 21; all the other μαθηταί who were in Jerusalem at the time were probably in the company (comp. v. 12, note, Acts i. 13 ff.). Though Jerusalem was keeping the Feast, the disciples were occupied in mourning and bewailing their loss; cf. Jo. xvi. 20 κλαίετε καὶ θρηνήσετε ὑμεῖς. The combination πένθειν καὶ κλαίειν is frequent, cf. 2 Regu. xix. 1, 2 Redr. xi. 4, xviii. 9, Lc. vi. 25, Jas. iv. 9, Apoc. xviii. 11, 15, 19; the present passage is apparently imitated by Ps. Pet. (ev. 7 ἰησοτεύμεν (Mc. ii. 20) καὶ ἐκαθεζόμεθα πένθοντες καὶ κλαίοντες νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας ἕως τοῦ σαββάτου, cf. id. 12 ἡμεῖς δὲ οἱ δώδεκα μαθηταὶ τοῦ κυρίου ἐκλαίμεν καὶ ἐλυπούμεθα).

αὐτοῦ γενομένοις, πενθούσι καὶ κλαίουσιν· ¹¹κάκεινοι ¹¹ακούσαντες ὅτι ¹²ἤ καὶ ἐθεάθη ὑπ' αὐτῆς ἠπίστησαν.

¹² Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ¹³δυσὶν ἐξ αὐτῶν περιπατοῦσιν ¹² 80

10 γενομένοις 69 | πενθούσιν AL 11 κακεινοι AC³D*ΧΓΔΠΞ min^a n vg]
εκεινοι δε C* off q me εκεινοι LUΨP 127 1071 σ^α συ^αhol arm | ηπιστησαν] και ουκ
επιστευσαν αυτη (-τω D*) D 12 ομη περιπατουσιν i συ^αhol arm

11. *κάκεινοι* ἀκούσαντες ὅτι (ἤ κτλ.) According to Jo., Mary's report was conveyed in the words 'Εώρακα τὸν κύριον. This writer's account goes further; Mary can testify that the Master is alive (ἤ); what she had seen was not a mere vision. This was the constant belief of the eye-witnesses: Lc. xxiv. 5, 23, Acts i. 3, xxv. 19, Rom. vi. 10, Apoc. i. 18, ii. 8. 'Εθεάθη: this word, which is not used in the genuine work of Mc. but occurs frequently in Jo., seems to point to the beauty and wonderfulness of what she saw; cf. Jo. i. 14, 32, Acts i. 11, xxii. 9, i Jo. i. 1, iv. 12, 14. For the aor. pass. see Mt. vi. 1, xxiii. 5. Our writer uses *θεᾶσθαι* again in v. 14, but in the middle.

ἠπίστησαν] Of this result Jo. says nothing; Lc. connects it with the message of the women (xxiv. 11 *ἐφάνησαν*..*ἄλλοις τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα καὶ ἠπίσταν αὐταῖς*)—the occasion is possibly the same, for no Evangelist mentions both visits; cf. v. 8, note. 'Απιστεῖν, which is common in class. Gk., occurs but seldom in the N. T. (Lc. ev. 2, act. 1, Paul², i Pet.¹, and twice in this fragment, vv. 11, 16); the stronger *ἀπειθεῖν* is more frequent in Biblical Gk. (Lxx.⁴⁶, N.T.¹⁴); the relative meanings of the two may be studied in Heb. iii. 12, 18 f., iv. 11, where *ἀπιστία* is seen to pass readily into *ἀπειθεῖα*. The disciples had reached only the first stage; see v. 14, note.

12—13. APPEARANCE TO TWO DISCIPLES ON THEIR WAY INTO THE COUNTRY (Lc. xxiv. 13—32).

12. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα δυσὶν κτλ.] The S. M.²

writer knows only that this manifestation was subsequent to that which was vouchsafed to the Magdalene (cf. *πρώτον*, v. 9); from Lc. we learn that it took place on the same day (*ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ*, xxiv. 13). *Μετὰ ταῦτα* (ταῦτο) is not a Marcan phrase, but occurs frequently in Lc. and Jo. (Lc. ev. 2, act. 4, Jo.¹²). The two belonged to the company of the Eleven, for *ἐξ αὐτῶν* apparently looks back to *καίνοι* in the preceding verse; in Lc., where the same phrase occurs, the reference is less distinct, but the Apostolic party are probably intended (cf. v. 10). They were walking when they met Him, on their way to the country (*εἰς ἀγρόν*, cf. *ἀπ' ἀγροῦ*, xv. 21), i.e., as Lc. explains, *εἰς κώμην ἀπέχουσαν σταδίους ἐξήκοντα ἀπὸ Ἱερουσαλήμ, ἥ ὄνομα Ἐμμασούς*. A walk of about seven English miles brought them to this place, which cannot therefore have been Emmaus Nicopolis, now *Amwas*, 22 miles from Jerusalem on the Jaffa road (i Macc. iii. 40, 57, iv. 3, Jos. ant. xiii. 1. 3, etc.; cf. Eus. *onom.* αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ νῦν Νικόπολις, and see Neubauer, *géogr. du T.*, p. 100 f.). Josephus (*B. J.* vii. 6. 6) mentions a *χωρίον* of the same name, distant from Jerusalem *σταδίους τριάκοντα* (v.l. *ἐξήκοντα*) which may be identical with Lc.'s *κώμη*. Caspari suggests *Mozah* (Josh. xviii. 26), which in some mss. of the Lxx. appears as 'Αμωσά or 'Αμμωσά (Π^αβ^αβ^α). The site is necessarily undetermined, but *el-Kubeibeh*, *Kulonieh*, and *el-Khamasa* have been proposed, places which lie respectively N.W., W., and S.W. of

ἐφανερώθη ἐν ἑτέρᾳ μορφῇ, πορευομένοις εἰς ἀγρόν
 13 ¹³ καὶ κείνοι ἀπελθόντες ἀπήγγειλαν τοῖς λοιποῖς· οὐδὲ
 14 ἐκείνοις ἐπίστευσαν.[†]
 80 14 ¹⁴ ὕστερον [δὲ] ἀνακειμένοις αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἑνδεκά

13 *ἐκεῖνοι* L ff arm 14 *ὕστερον* δε ADΣ 2^o al^{ms} syr^h ^hci⁴ me aeth] om δε
 CEGKLM SUVXΓΑΠΨΡ min^a ff vg syr^h ^hci⁴ arm | om αὐτοῖς L 13 syr^h ^hci⁴ arm

the city. Of these *Kulonieh*, or rather the adjacent *Beit Mizza* (Mozah), seems to have the best claim.

Lc. gives the name of one of the two disciples as Κλεόπας, i.e. Κλεόπαρος (cf. Ἀντίπας = Ἀντίπαρος, Apoc. ii. 13, and see Lightfoot, *Galatians*, p. 267).

Ἐν ἑτέρᾳ μορφῇ suggests a transformation analogous to that described in ix. 2, but the account in Lc. forbids this; there was clearly nothing in the Lord's appearance to distinguish Him from any other wayfaring man. The words must be explained as contrasting the Magdalene's impression (v. 9) with that received by the two; to her He had seemed to be a κηπουρός (Jo. xx. 15), to them He appeared in the light of a συνοδοιπόρος. Lc. explains that their inability to recognise Him was due to their own infatuation (xxiv. 16); when that was removed, they knew Him at once (ib. v. 31). Ἐν ἑτέρᾳ σχήματι might have been expected in this connexion, but σχῆμα, as Lightfoot suggests, may have been "avoided instinctively, as it might imply an illusion or an imposture" (*Philippians*, p. 129). For the Gnostic notion that the Lord's humanity possessed the power of assuming different forms see *Acta Johannis*, i ff. (ed. James, p. 3). A similar property is ascribed to St Thomas (*Acta Thomae*, 34, ed. Tisch., p. 219, ἄνθρωπος γὰρ εἰ δύο μορφὰς ἔχων, καὶ θποι ἂν θέλῃς ἐκεῖ εὐρίσκη).

13. καὶ κείνοι... ἀπήγγειλαν τοῖς λοιποῖς κτλ.] Vg. *et illi euntes nuntiaverunt celeris* (cf. ἐκείνη, v. 10, note; on the crasis κακ. see Gregory, *prolegg.* i.

p. 96). The circumstances are given by Lc. (xxiv. 33 f.). Οὐδὲ ἐκείνοις ἐπίστευσαν. The writer of the fragment is evidently not indebted to Lc. for his knowledge of the facts, for according to Lc. the two were met by their brethren at Jerusalem with the cry ἡγέρθη ὁ κύριος καὶ ὤφθη Σίμων. Those who shared this conviction would certainly not have been unwilling to find a confirmation of their hopes in the tidings from Emmaus. At the same time there may have been and probably was (cf. Mt. xxviii. 16, Jo. xx. 24 ff.) another current of feeling which was adverse to the testimony of Simon, and those who were under its influence would have rejected the story of the two. Aug. is possibly right in his view of this apparent discrepancy: "quid intellegendum est nisi aliquos ibi fuisse qui hoc nollent credere?" Οὐδὲ takes up and accentuates the negative implied in ἡπίστησαν (v. 11). The two men did not fare better than the solitary woman who had been the first to announce the Resurrection.

14—18. APPEARANCES TO THE ELEVEN (Lc. xxiv. 36—43, Jo. xx. 19—23, Mt. xxviii. 16—20: cf. I Cor. xv. 5 ff.).

14. ὕστερον δὲ κτλ.] At length, after manifestations vouchsafed to an individual and to two disciples not of Apostolic rank, the Lord revealed Himself to the Apostolic college. The paragraph which follows seems to be a summary of the various narratives within the writer's knowledge which spoke of appearances to that body. It is without note of time or

ἐφανερώθη, καὶ ὠνείδισεν τὴν ἀπιστίαν αὐτῶν[¶] καὶ ¶ Σ
 ἡ σκληροκαρδίαν ὅτι τοῖς θεασαμένοις αὐτὸν ἐγγερ- § Η

14 ἐγγερμεν] om X + (et) nuntiantibus (illis) o q

place, and v. 19 suggests that it is intended to cover the whole period between the evening of the Resurrection-day and the Ascension. "Υστερον δέ, another non-Markan phrase, completes the series started by πρῶτον (v. 9) and continued by μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα (v. 12); cf. Mt. xxi. 34 ff. ἀπέστειλεν...πάλιν ἀπέστειλεν...ὑστερον δέ (Mc. ἔσχατον) ἀπέστειλεν: xxii. 25 ff. ὁ πρῶτος...ὁ δεύτερος...ὑστερον δέ (Mc. ἔσχατον) πάντων. Ἀνακειμένοις αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἑνδεκά: the first visit of the risen Christ to the Eleven themselves was paid when they were at table. This circumstance agrees with the time of day (Lc. xxiv. 29, 33, Jo. xx. 19), and moreover seems to be implied in Lc. xxiv. 41, where they answer the Lord's question ἔχετε τι βρώσιμον by producing some cooked fish (ἰχθύος ὀπτοῦ μέρος). Αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἑνδεκά, *ipsis* (not *illis*, Vg.) *undecim*: αὐτοῖς contrasts the Eleven as a body with the isolated witnesses who had brought reports of the earlier manifestations. The use of οἱ ἑνδ. (cf. Lc.) does not decide the question whether the writer was aware of the absence of Thomas: 'the Eleven' are the Apostolic body regarded as an unit, cf. the use of οἱ δώδεκα in Jo. xx. 24, 1 Cor. xv. 5, *Ev. Petr.* 12. Ἐφανερώθη: a favourite word with St John, especially in reference to the self-manifestations of Christ (Jo. i. 31, ii. 11, vii. 4, xxi. 1 *bis*, 14, 1 Jo. i. 2 *bis*, ii. 28, iii. 5, 8).

καὶ ὠνείδισεν τὴν ἀπιστίαν αὐτῶν κτλ.] The writer is still upon the note which he struck in vv. 11, 13. He shews himself independent both of Jo., whose account seems to leave no place for this rebuke, and Lc., who represents the Eleven as disbelieving their own senses (vv. 37, 41); in our

fragment a middle course is taken which agrees with the previous context (τοῖς θεασαμένοις αὐτὸν...οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν). ὠνείδισεν is not used elsewhere of a censure pronounced by the Lord on the Apostles. He 'reproached' Bethesda, Chorazin and Capernaum for their impenitence (Mt. xi. 20), but His unfavourable judgments on His disciples are expressed in rebukes (viii. 33), not in reproaches. It may have been that something sharper than rebuke (cf. xiv. 41, note) was necessary to rouse them from the faithless despondency into which they had been plunged by the Crucifixion; but the use of the word is more probably one sign among many of a handling less delicate and psychologically exact than that to which we are accustomed in the canonical gospels. Τὴν ἀπιστίαν αὐτῶν καὶ σκλ. Nowhere else is σκληροκαρδία laid to the charge of the Apostles (cf. x. 5), or even ἀπιστία: they are ἀλογόπιστοι (Mt. vi. 30, viii. 26, xiv. 31, xvi. 8); their faith is immature, wanting in promptness, and sometimes on the point of collapse (Mc. iv. 40, xi. 22, Lc. xxii. 32); there is a real danger lest they should drift into final unbelief (Jo. xx. 27 μὴ γίνου ἀπιστος), but ἀπιστοι in the strict sense they are not. Similarly the Lord complains of the callousness (viii. 17), rather than of the hardness of their hearts; the latter state goes along with impenitence (Rom. ii. 5), and implies the absence or failure of love. The words are harsher than any which the Lord is elsewhere reported to have used towards His disciples, although it is possible, as has been suggested, that a peculiarly drastic treatment was necessary at this moment. Ὅτι, for that; cf. WM., p. 551. Ἐγγερμένον, not ἐγερθέντα:

15 μένον [ἐκ νεκρῶν] οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν. ¹⁵ καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς
 Πορευθέντες εἰς τὸν κόσμον ἅπαντα κηρύξατε τὸ
 1 D* 16 εὐαγγέλιον[†] πάσῃ τῇ κτίσει. ¹⁶ ὁ πιστεύσας καὶ

14 om ek nekron C³DEFGHKLMSUVTΠΨP min^{pl} latt syrr^{proph} hier me aeth (hab AC*XA min^{nona} syr^{hel} arm) 15 αυτοῖς] προς αυτοὺς D | om ἅπαντα D syr^{hier} me | το εὐαγγέλιον] + μου syrr^{proph} hier (cf. Act. Pil. A cod. E ap. Tisch. p. 259) 16 ο πιστεύσας] ο πιστευων 1071 pr om D 1071 2^o 6^o

they had seen Him in His risen state; cf. 2 Tim. ii. 8 *μνημόνευε... ἐγγεγερμένον*, 'have Him in remembrance as (not raised merely but) risen.' See note on v. 6.

For a remarkable addition to this verse, stated by Jerome (*c. Pelag.* ii. 15) to rest on Greek as well as Latin attestation, see WH., *Notes*, p. 51, and cf. Mill, *prolegg.* 724. The words are: "Et illi satisfaciebant dicentes Saeculum istud iniquitatis et incredulitatis substantia (v. l. sub Satana) est, quae non sinit per imundos spiritus veram Dei apprehendi virtutem; idcirco iam nunc revela iustitiam tuam." See Zahn, *Eintl.* ii. p. 229 f.

15. καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Πορευθέντες κτλ.] The words are in strange contrast to the stern reproof of the previous verse; the extreme compression which the writer of the fragment practises has led him to connect two occasions which were separated by more than a week. At the first interview the Eleven were entrusted with a new mission (*πέμπω ὑμᾶς*, Jo.), but the particulars were reserved for the meeting in Galilee (Mt.). On the whole the present passage follows the lines of the Galilean charge; *πορευθέντες κτλ.* corresponds to Mt.'s *πορ. οὖν μαθητεύσατε πάντα τὰ ἔθνη*, and in each account there is a reference to baptism as connected with the world-wide teaching. Yet there is no indication of dependence on Mt.; our writer pursues his own course (v. 17 f.), and probably fuses later instructions with those which belong to the interview among the Galilean hills.

In *Act. Pil.* A (c. xiv.) these verses (15—18) are quoted with the preface *εἶδομεν τὸν Ἰησοῦν καὶ τοὺς μαθητὰς αὐτοῦ καθιζόμενον εἰς τὸ ὄρος τὸ καλούμενον Μαμὴλχ* (*al. Μαμσήχ*); see the note on this in Thilo, p. 617 ff.

That the Eleven were to be the heralds of the Gospel to the world, as the Master had been its herald in Galilee (i. 14), was a revelation reserved for the days after the Resurrection; but the catholic mission of the Gospel had been foretold before the Passion, in nearly the same words that are used here (Mt. xxvi. 13, Mc. xiv. 9, notes). *Πᾶσιν τῇ κτίσει* has, however, a Pauline ring: in Mc. *κτίσις* is used only in the phrase *ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κτίσεως* (x. 6, xiii. 19, notes); in St Paul we find it in its present connexion (Col. i. 23 *τοῦ εὐαγγελίου οὗ ἡκούσατε τοῦ κηρυχθέντος ἐν πάσῃ κτίσει*, where see Lightfoot's note). *Πᾶσα ἡ κτίσις* is 'the whole creation,' (R.V.), as in Rom. viii. 22: cf. Judith ix. 12 *βασιλεὺς πάσης κτίσεως σου*, xvi. 14 *σοὶ δουλεύσάτω πᾶσα ἡ κτίσις σου*, 3 Macc. ii. 2, 7, vi. 2. Here probably the phrase = *πάσῃ τῇ οἰκουμένῃ* (Euth.) sc. to all men, cf. *πάντα τὰ ἔθνη*, Mt.; not however without an outlook upon the inanimate world, to which the Gospel offers the hope of an ἀποκατάστασις πάντων (Rom. i. c., 2 Pet. iii. 13).

16. ὁ πιστεύσας καὶ βαπτισθεὶς κτλ.] Vg. *qui crediderit et baptizatus fuerit*: the aor. participles describe acts which are past in relation to the time of the principal verb, for both the acceptance of the Gospel and the ministration of baptism precede salva-

Βαπτισθεὶς σωθήσεται, ὁ δὲ ἀπιστήσας κατακριθήσεται. ¹⁷σημεῖα δὲ τοῖς πιστεύουσιν ἀκολουθήσει 17 § αγτ^α ταῦτα· ἐν τῷ ὀνόματί μου δαιμόνια ἐκβαλοῦσιν,

16 βαπτισθεὶς pr o LΔ
ετ L | εκβαλλουσιν D

17 ακολουθήσει C*LΨ] παρακολουθήσει AC²DP 33 |

tion (cf. Burton § 134 f.). Βαπτισθεὶς, *pass.*, corresponds to βαπτίζοντες in Mt.; converts were to receive baptism at the hands of the Eleven or of other disciples; the middle is used (Acts xxii. 16) where the voluntary submission of the recipient is chiefly in view. For σώζεσθαι in the deeper sense of gaining restoration to spiritual health see viii. 35 (2^o), x. 26, xiii. 13, notes. The connexion between πίστις and σωτηρία is illustrated in the Gospels by the miracles of healing, and in the Epistles takes its place as an axiom of Christian soteriology; baptism is less commonly but as distinctly associated with 'salvation' in the Apostolic writings (1 Pet. iii. 21 ὑμᾶς...νῦν σφᾶζει βάπτισμα, Tit. iii. 5 ἔσωσεν ἡμᾶς διὰ λουτροῦ παλινγενεσίας: cf. Lc.'s use of οἱ σφῶζόμενοι in Acts ii. 47). Σωθήσεται is of course not an unconditional promise of final restoration; cf. Euth.: σωθήσεται εἴγε τὰ τῆς πίστεως καὶ τὰ τοῦ βαπτίσματος ἐπιδείξεται.

ὁ δὲ ἀπιστήσας κατακριθήσεται.] There is no need to repeat the reference to baptism: ἀπιστήσας carries with it the neglect of the sacrament of faith, but in itself it is sufficient to secure condemnation. Throughout the fragment this writer lays the greatest emphasis on the primary obligation of belief and the sinfulness of unbelief. The present words are strongly Johannine in tone (cf. Jo. iii. 18), though κατακρίνειν does not belong to the vocabulary of the Fourth Gospel. Neither the nature nor the ground of the sentence on unbelief appears here; the latter comes into sight in Jo. iii. 19 f.

17. σημεῖα δὲ τοῖς πιστ. ἀκολουθήσει ταῦτα] Cf. Jo. xiv. 12 ὁ πιστεύων

εἰς ἐμέ τὰ ἔργα ἃ ἐγὼ ποιῶ καὶ οὗτος ποιήσει. The promise is not limited to the Apostles; τοῖς πιστεύουσιν includes their converts, and indeed seems specially to point to them (Vg. *eos qui crediderint*, cf. v. 16). That it was fulfilled is evident from casual references in the Epp. of St Paul, e.g. 1 Cor. xii. 28, Gal. iii. 5, though the former passage shews that the σημεῖα did not, even in the Apostles' age, attend every believer (τοῖς π., not τῷ πιστεύσαντι). Their purpose was to be 'signs' of the Divine mission of the Church, not to accredit the faith of the individual. On σημεῖον see xiii. 22, note; standing by itself as it does here, the word is characteristic of St John (Jo.¹⁰). In σημεῖα...ταῦτα the pronoun is quasi-predicative: 'these are the signs which shall follow.'

ἐν τῷ ὀνόματί μου κτλ.] The first 'sign' had already 'followed' the Apostles in their Galilean mission (vi. 13), and the Seventy also (Lc. x. 17 ff.); indeed, the Name had been occasionally used in this way by believers who were not even formally disciples (ix. 38). The post-Apostolic Church believed itself to retain this power: cf. e.g. Justin, *dial.* 30 σήμερον καὶ ἐξορκιζόμενα κατὰ τοῦ ὀνόματος Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ...ὑποτάσσεται: ib. 76 καὶ νῦν ἡμεῖς οἱ πιστεύοντες...τὰ δαιμόνια πάντα καὶ πνεύματα πονηρὰ ἐξορκίζοντες υποτασσόμενα ἡμῖν ἔχομεν.

γλώσσαις λαλήσουσιν] Cf. Acts ii. 3 f. ὠφθῆσαν αὐτοῖς διαμεριζόμεναι γλώσσαι...καὶ ἤρξαντο λαλεῖν ἑτέρας γλώσσαις, x. 46 ἤκουον γὰρ αὐτῶν λαλούντων γλώσσαις, ib. xix. 6, 1 Cor. xii. 28 ἔθετο ὁ θεὸς ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ...γένη γλωσσῶν, and the full treatment of

- 18 γλώσσαις λαλήσουσιν [καιναῖς], ¹⁸[καὶ ἐν ταῖς χερσίν]
 TP ὅφεις ἀρουσιν, καὶ θανάσιμόν τι πίωσιν^T οὐ μὴ
 αὐτοὺς βλάβῃ· ἐπὶ ἀρρώστους χεῖρας ἐπιθήσουσιν
 TP* καὶ καλῶς^T ἔξουσιν.
 § F 19 ¹⁹⁸Ο μὲν [οὗν] κύριος [Ἰησοῦς] μετὰ τὸ λαλῆσαι

17 om γλωσσais λαλ. καινais P | om καινais C*LDΨ arm me (hab AC²DX tell sythier) 18 om και εν ταις χερσιν AD syrt^{peah}hier (hab C*²LM^{me}XA 1 22 33 604 2^{pe} 6^{pe} 6^{on} syrt^{on}hel* arm) | πιωσιν D* | ου μη AC²L ουθεν C* arm | βλαψει min^{na} 19 μεν ουν | om ουν C*L go arm (hab AC²D) δε syrt | om κυριος H min^{na} | om Ιησους AC²EGMSUVXΓΠΨ min^{na} (hab C*KLA 1 22 33 124 1071 2^{pe} al^{na} c ff o vg syrt arm me aeth Ir^{na})

the subject *id.* c. xiv. Late in the second century Irenaeus (cf. Eus. *H. E.* v. 7) bears witness: πολλῶν ἀκούομεν ἀδελφῶν ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ παντοδαπῶς λαλούντων διὰ τοῦ πνεύματος γλώσσais. For various opinions as to the γλωσσολαλία of the primitive Church see Stanley, *Corinthians*, p. 243 ff., Plumptre's art. *Gift of Tongues* in Smith's *B. D.* (iii. 1555 ff.) and A. Robertson's art. in Hastings (iv. p. 793 ff.), M^cGiffert, *Hist. of Christianity*, pp. 50 ff., 521 ff., A. Wright, *Some N.T. problems*, p. 277 ff. Καιναῖς may have been suggested by the analogy of καινὴ διαθήκη, καινὸς ἄνθρωπος, or the O. T. καινὸν ἄσμα.

18. ἐν ταῖς χερσίν ὅφεις κτλ.] Cf. Lc. x. 19 ἰδοὺ δίδωκα ὑμῖν τὴν ἐξουσίαν τοῦ πατεῖν ἐπάνω ὄφειν...καὶ οὐδὲν ὑμᾶς οὐ μὴ ἀδικήσει. The incident in Acts xxviii. 3 f., though not a direct illustration, belongs to this class of σημεῖα. More exact fulfilments are described by non-canonical writers, e.g. Papias according to Eus. *H. E.* iii. 39 tells of Barsabbas ὡς δηλητήριον φάρμακον ἐμπιόντος καὶ μηδὲν ἀγδές... ὑπομέναντος. The legend of St John and the cup of poison in *Act. Joh.* (Tisch. p. 270) may owe its origin to the saying which our fragment embodies: such stories abounded at a later time, cf. Thpht.: πολλοὶ γὰρ καὶ φάρμακα πίνοντες διὰ τῆς τοῦ σταυροῦ σφραγίδος ἀβλαβεῖς διετηρήθησαν. For

the use made of this passage by pagan objectors in the fourth century see Macar. Magn. iii. 16 ὁ πιστεύων καὶ μὴ ποιῶν ταῦτα ἡ γησιῶς οὐ πεπιστευκεν, ἡ πιστεύων γησιῶς οὐ δυνατὸν ἀλλ' ἀσθενὲς ἔχει τὸ πιστευόμενον. St Paul's doctrine of Love (1 Cor. xiii. 8 ff.) suggests an answer to the dilemma. The classical θανάσιμος occurs here only in Biblical Gk., which elsewhere uses the poetical θανατηφόρος (Lxx^s, Jas. iii. 8).

ἐπὶ ἀρρώστους χεῖρας ἐπιθήσουσιν κτλ.] The Twelve had been commissioned to heal the sick, but while the Lord was with them they seem to have used unction, leaving to Him the imposition of hands (vi. 13, note). After the Ascension both signs were employed (see Acts ix. 12, xxviii. 8, Jas. v. 14), and the latter still lingers in the *unctio extrema* of the West and the *euchelaion* of the Eastern Church; an office for the anointing of the sick was provided in the first English Prayerbook, but disappeared in 1552. It is interesting to note the concurrence of the same two signs in the ceremonial which followed Baptism (cf. Mason, *Confirmation*, p. 12 f.). The classical καλῶς ἔχειν occurs here only in the N. T.: cf. 1 Eedr. ii. 18; for ἀρρωστος see vi. 5, 13.

19—20. THE ASCENSION, AND ITS SEQUEL (Lc. xxiv. 50 ff., Acts i. 9; cf. 1 Pet. iii. 22, Rom. viii. 34, Heb. viii. 1).

αὐτοῖς ἀνελήμφθη εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ ἐκάθισεν ἐκ
δεξιῶν τοῦ θεοῦ. ²⁰ἐκεῖνοι δὲ ἐξεληθόντες ἐκήρυξαν 20

19 ἀνελημφθῇ] ἀνεφερέτο 36 40 ἀνελ. καὶ ἀνεφ. 68 | τῶν οὐρανῶν] τοὺς οὐρανοὺς
13 69 124 346 | ἐκ δεξιῶν] ἐν δεξιά CΔ min^{ms} ἐν δεξιῶν D | θεοῦ]+πατρός 1* ^{con} me
arm^{cod}

19. ὁ μὲν οὖν κύριος Ἰησοῦς κτλ.] On μὲν οὖν followed by δέ see WM., p. 556, n.; while οὖν looks back to the preceding narrative with its usual consequential force, μὲν...δέ (v. 20) contrasts the new life into which the Lord passed by the Ascension with the work of those whom He left on earth. Mc. very seldom uses either οὖν (x. 9, xi. 31, xiii. 25, xv. 12), or μὲν...δέ (xii. 5, xiv. 21, 28); ὁ κύριος Ἰησοῦς is without example in the Gospels, with the possible exception of Lc. xxiv. 3, though common in the Acts and occurring occasionally in St Paul (1 Cor. xi. 23, xvi. 23). Μετὰ τὸ λαλῆσαι αὐτοῖς: the phrase seems to connect the preceding verses (15—18) with the Ascension, as though they were an outline of the farewell discourse; cf. Lc. xxiv. 51 ἐν τῷ εὐλογεῖν αὐτὸν αὐτοὺς διέστη ἀπ' αὐτῶν, Acts i. 9 ταῦτα εἰπὼν...ἐπήρθη. But, regard being had to the general character of the fragment, μετὰ τὸ λ. may be interpreted, 'after the series of interviews with the Eleven of which a specimen has been given'; cf. Euth.: μετὰ τὸ λαλῆσαι οὐ μόνον τοὺς λόγους τούτους, ἀλλὰ πάντας ὅσους ἐλάλησεν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἀναστάσεως μέχρι συμπληρώσεως τῶν τεσσαράκοντα ἡμερῶν. This verse is cited by Irenaeus (iii. 10. 6) with the preamble "in fine autem evangelii ait Marcus"; see Introduction.

ἀνελήμφθη εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν κτλ.] Cf. Acts i. 2, 11, 22, 1 Tim. iii. 16. The use of ἀναλημφθῆναι for the Ascension was perhaps suggested by 4 Regn. ii. 11 ἀνελήμφθη Ἡλειαὺν...ὡς εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, comp. Sir. xlvi. 9, 1 Macc. ii. 58. Other N.T. terms are ἀναβῆναι (Jo. vi. 62, xx. 17 *dis*, perhaps from Ps.

xxiii. (xxiv.) 3), ἐπαρθῆναι (Acts i. 9), πορευθῆναι εἰς οὐρανόν (1 Pet. iii. 22), διεληλυθέναι τοὺς οὐρανοὺς (Heb. iv. 14), ἀρπασθῆναι πρὸς τὸν θεόν (Aroc. xii. 5). The Creeds generally employ ἀναβαίνειν (*ascendere*) or ἀνίστασθαι, possibly because ἀνελήμφθη (*adsumptus est*) would have admitted a Docetic interpretation (*Apostles' Creed*, p. 71 f.); but the festival of the Ascension was known in the East as the Assumption (ἡ ἀνάληψις, ἡ ἑορτὴ τῆς ἀναλήψεως).

When the author of the fragment adds καὶ ἐκάθισεν κτλ. he passes beyond the field of history into that of Christian theology. The belief that the risen and ascended Christ stands or sits at the Right Hand of God is one of the earliest and most cherished of Christian ideas (Acts vii. 55 f., Rom. viii. 34, Eph. i. 20, Col. iii. 1, Heb. i. 3, viii. 1, x. 12, xii. 2, 1 Pet. iii. 22, Apoc. iii. 21), based on the Lord's own use of Ps. cx. 1 (xii. 36, xiv. 62), and it is not unlikely that the writer has adopted here a primitive formula, or echoes a creed-like hymn; cf. 1 Tim. iii. 16 ἀνελήμφθη ἐν δόξῃ. Ἐκ δεξιῶν: so xii. 36, xiv. 62; the Epistles use ἐν δεξιᾷ in this connexion. The Creeds show the same variation (Hahn², p. 384).

20. ἐκεῖνοι δὲ ἐξεληθόντες κτλ.] Another rapid summary. The writer passes over without mention the return to Jerusalem, and the founding of the Palestinian Churches, and hurries on to the fulfilment of the Catholic mission confided to the Eleven after the Resurrection (v. 15); the contrast to Lc. xxiv. 52 f. is instructive. Ἐκεῖνοι are here clearly the Eleven (v. 14), but the Eleven reinforced

πανταχοῦ, τοῦ κυρίου συνεργούντος καὶ τὸν λόγον
βεβαιούντος διὰ τῶν ἐπακολουθούντων σημείων.]

20 om δια L | σημειων] + αμην C*EF^mGKLM^sSUVXΓΔΨ 60 me aeth (om AC² 1 33
a^{1m} a³ q vg syrr arm)

Subsor κατα Μαρκον Β εναγγελιον κατα Μ. ΝΑCΕΗΚΛΥΓΑΨ k syrr^m τέλος του
κατα Μ. (αγιον) εναγγελιον min^m om MSX

by accessions to the Apostolate and by the self-propagating life of the Ecclesia. Ἐξελθόντες, from Jerusalem in the first instance (Acts i. 8); but the word may include all the fresh departures by which the Gospel was carried from one region to another (cf. Acts xv. 40, xvi. 3, 10, 40, xx. 1, 2 Cor. ii. 13, Phil. iv. 15), till the Kingdom of God seemed to have been proclaimed everywhere. Ἐκήρυξαν πανταχοῦ clearly does not belong to the earliest form of Gospel-tradition, but it might have been written as early as the period of St Paul's Roman imprisonment (Col. i. 23). Cf. Clem. 3 1 Cor. 42 οἱ ἀπόστολοι...ἐξῆλθον εὐαγγελιζόμενοι, Herm. sim. ix. 25 ἀπόστολοι καὶ διδάσκαλοι οἱ κηρύξαντες εἰς ὅλον τὸν κόσμον: Justin, apol. i. 45 ἀπὸ Ἱερουσαλὴμ οἱ ἀπόστολοι αὐτοῦ ἐξελθόντες πανταχοῦ ἐκήρυξαν.

τοῦ κυρίου συνεργούντος κτλ.] Συνεργεῖν, συνεργός are used by St Paul of human cooperation (e.g. Rom. xvi. 3, 9, 21, 1 Cor. iii. 9, xvi. 16), but not of the cooperation of the ascended Lord,—a thought which is expressed in other ways. Βεβαιοῦν is another Pauline word (Rom. xv. 8, 1 Cor. i. 6, 8), and the phrase βεβαίωσις τοῦ εὐαγγελίου (Phil.

i. 7) comes very near to our author's βεβαιοῦν τὸν λόγον: on the technical meaning of βεβαίωσις cf. Deissmann, B. St., p. 104 ff. The whole context has also a striking affinity to Heb. ii. 3, 4 ἀρχὴν λαβούσα λαλεῖσθαι διὰ τοῦ κυρίου ὑπὸ τῶν ἀκουσάντων εἰς ἡμᾶς ἐβεβαίωθη, συνεπιμαρτυροῦντος τοῦ θεοῦ σημείοις. An instance of the combination of βεβαιοῦν and συνεργεῖν is cited by Wetstein from Plutarch: τοῦ βεβαιούντος καὶ συνεργούντος πρὸς νόησιν καὶ πίστιν. On the participles see Burton, § 449. Ἐπακολουθεῖν occurs again in 1 Tim. v. 10, 24, 1 Pet. ii. 21.

In the Apostolic age, probably within the experience of the writer, the cooperation of the ascended Christ was manifested 'by the accompanying signs' which had been promised to it. Other ages need and receive in other ways indications no less fruitful or sure of His continual Presence with the workers of His Church (Mt. xxviii. 20). Cf. Bede: "numquid quia ista signa non facimus minime credimus?...sancta quippe ecclesia quotidie spiritaliter facit quod tunc per apostolos corporaliter faciebat.....miracula tanto maiora sunt quanto magis spiritalia."



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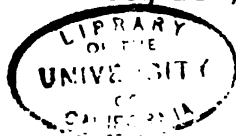
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